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SOMERSETSHIRE

Archæological and Natural History Society.

PROCEEDINGS

DURING THE YEARS

1856-7.

TAUNTON:
FREDERICK MAY, HIGH STREET.
LONDON: BELL & DALDY, 186, FLEET STREET.
1858.

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VOL VII.

S. 376.

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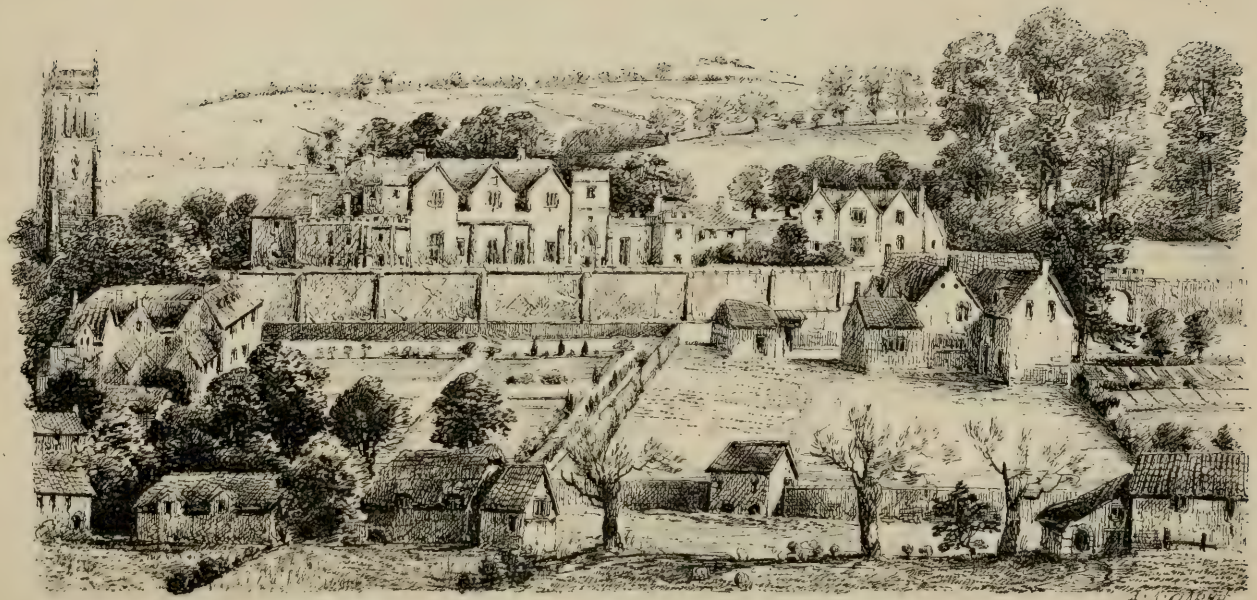

BRUTON ABBEY SOMERSETSHIRE.
FROM A DRAWING TAKEN IN 1748.

Somersetshire Archæological

and

Natural History Society.

Proceedings

DURING THE YEARS 1856–7.

VOL. VII.

TAUNTON:
FREDERICK MAY, HIGH-STREET.
LONDON: BELL & DALDY, FLEET-STREET.
MDCCCLVIII.

Printed by F. May, at the Courier Office, High Street, Taunton.

THE Society is indebted to LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE for the Engraving of the Seal of Stavordale Priory, given in the present volume; and to Mr. DICKENSON for the Illustration of the Foundations of St. John the Baptist's Church, Glastonbury, the anastatic drawing of which was executed by Mr. GILES. The Committee have likewise to acknowledge their obligation to Mr. TANSWELL for the use of the blocks from which the illustrations of the paper on Limington were printed; to Dr. KELLY for the anastatic drawing of the bronze ornaments; to Mr. A. A. CLARKE for the anastatic drawing of the north front of the Gate House, Cleeve Abbey; and to Mr. GILES for the original drawings of the remains of the Piscina, &c., the north front of the Gate House, the interior of the Refectory of Old Cleeve Abbey, and the anastatic reduced copy of the ground plan of the same Abbey: these, it will be observed, are intended to illustrate Mr. WARRE'S paper on Cleeve Abbey in the preceding volume of the Proceedings.

The Committee do not doubt that these valuable contributions to the present volume of Proceedings will be duly appreciated, and they venture to hope that other members may be induced to follow the example.

In conclusion, the Committee would repeat that they are not responsible for any of the statements or opinions expressed in the Proceedings, the authors of the several papers being alone answerable for the statements which their papers contain.

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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.
DURING THE YEARS 1856–7.

PART I.

Eighth Annual Meeting.

THE Eighth Annual Meeting was held at Bridgwater, on Monday, the 25th of August, 1856, WILLIAM STRADLING, Esq., in the Chair.

The Vice-Presidents, and General and Local Secretaries, were severally re-appointed. Messrs. Elliot, Gillett, J. Woodland, T. S. Baynes, and Drs. Metford and Kelly, were elected members of the Committee.

The following Report of the Committee was read by the Rev. W. A. JONES:—

"In presenting their Eighth Annual Report, your Committee have again the pleasure of informing you that the number of members is well sustained, and consequently that there is every reason to hope that as the Society took root rapidly, so it may grow steadily, and become permanently useful to the cause of Archæology and Natural History. Still the limited amount of its income presents a serious obstacle to its exertions: and many an opportunity of profitable investigation and of obtaining valuable additions to our Museum has been, and will be, lost, if no

means can be devised to increase our funds. The Committee have not thought the funds of the Society sufficiently prosperous to justify any considerable purchases; but numerous additions, many of them of much interest, have been made to our Collection, by the kindness of individual contributors.

"The Casts from the Wells Sculptures, purchased last year, have been carefully and judiciously arranged, in such a manner as to be at once highly ornamental to the Museum, and to afford a most interesting study to the lovers of Mediæval Art.

"The Conversazione Meetings, held at Taunton during the winter months, have been well attended, and the Papers read on those occasions have served materially to promote the interests and objects of the Society. The expenses on account of these meetings, however, do not fall upon the general funds of the Society, but are defrayed exclusively, as heretofore, by those members who attend them.

"The Committee confidently hope that the volume of Proceedings due this year, the publication of which has been unavoidably delayed, will not be deemed inferior to any which the Society has as yet published, either in matter or illustration.

"It was originally intended that the Annual Meeting of the Society should have been held at Bridgwater in the course of the present month for the dispatch of business, and, as usual, for reading Papers and making Excursions; but, the British Archæological Association having fixed upon the same time and place for their Annual Congress, the Committee determined to cede the ground to them this year, and to recommend the Members of this Society to attend their Meeting as visitors. Our present Annual

Meeting will, therefore, be held solely for the purpose of transacting the ordinary business of the Society. This arrangement, however, will not prevent the issue of a Volume of Proceedings to our Members for the current year, materials for which of an interesting character are already in hand.

"In conclusion, your Committee feel themselves justified in congratulating the Society both on what it has already done for the benefit of Archæological and Natural Science in the County, and on the prospect before it of increasing and permanent usefulness."

The Treasurer's Report, of which the following is an abstract, was likewise presented.

The Treasurer in Account with the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society.

Dr.				Cr.			
1856.	£	s.	d.	1856,	£	s.	d.
To Subscriptions -	218	0	0	By Balance of former Account - - -	5	18	7
				„ Expenses of Vol. of "Proceedings" -	79	17	0
				„ Coal, Gas, and Candles -	4	7	10
				„ Postage and Carriage -	3	0	2
				„ Insurance - - -	1	2	6
				„ Commission - -	4	10	0
				„ Stationery, Printing, &c.	16	16	1
				„ Sundries - - -	8	11	11
				„ Wells Casts - -	17	14	6
				„ Book Cases - -	5	0	0
				„ Curator's Salary - -	25	0	0
				„ Rent - - -	25	0	0
				„ Expenses of Annual Meeting - - -	9	10	0
				„ Balance - - -	11	11	5
	£218	0	0		£218	0	0

These reports having been adopted, the proceedings of the Society, in accordance with the suggestion of the Committee, were formally closed, and the Members present joined the Congress of the British Archæological Association

in their meetings and excursions. By this arrangement many of the Officers and Members of the Somerset Archæological and Natural History Society, had the pleasure of making the personal acquaintance of their fellow-labourers from other parts of the kingdom, and of showing their sympathy and respect for the officers of a kindred Society. As the proceedings of the Congress of the Association have been recorded in their own Transactions, it is unnecessary to give an account of them here. The observations made by Mr. Planche on the Statues on the West Front of Wells Cathedral, and the examination of the records and various documents among the Archives of the Corporation of Bridgwater, by Mr. Black, were of such value and great local interest as to demand a special notice and acknowledgment on the part of this Society.

Ninth Annual Meeting.

THE Ninth Annual Meeting of the Society, was held at Bruton, on Tuesday the 4th August, 1857, under the Presidency of the Right Honourable Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE.

The noble President in his opening address observed, that, it was gratifying to know that the County of Somerset was not only well adapted to the pursuit of Archæological enquiries, but was, to a great extent, virgin soil. The Agriculturist knew well the value of virgin soil, and the Archæologist was equally alive to it. The dialects of Somerset had not hitherto been attended to as they ought; and even to this day there was unfortunately no decent History of the County. From the public spirit displayed by the gentlemen of Somerset on some occasions, he hoped the time was come when we might look forward to having a decent History of the County; and if some dozen gentlemen would put their shoulders to the wheel, each taking perhaps a hundred — and the gentlemen of the County would assist by their contributions — it might be done. Nothing could be more interesting than a work of this description would be, and it was surprising that there was not more anxiety evinced to obtain one. His Lordship alluded to the local customs that were dying out and becoming obsolete, and strongly urged on the Members of the Society, the importance of recording them before they entirely disappeared. His Lordship expressed the deep interest he felt in the Society, and trusted it would receive from the County, the support it required and deserved.

The Rev. F. WARRE then read the following Report of the Committee :—

" In presenting their Ninth Annual Report, your Committee have the pleasing duty to announce that though the Society has lost many of its Members from death and removal, and other causes, the loss has been made up by recent accessions. The number of new Members admitted during the year is 31. The Committee at the same time desire to express their earnest hope, that a large proportion of the Members may be induced in future to take an active part in promoting the objects of the Society. They are convinced that the Society has among its associates very many whose acquirements and opportunities would enable them to render material aid in the elucidation of the Archæology and Natural History of the County. There is a wide field open, and great need of prompt and energetic action. The ravages of time and the more cruel ravages of ignorance and indifference, together with the inroads of agricultural and economic improvements, render it imperative upon those who are interested in the History of the County, not to delay noting and recording the vestiges of the past, which are fast wearing away or being destroyed. The Committee venture to hope that this appeal will secure the active co-operation of Members if not by preparing and reading papers on definite subjects, at least by communicating to the Officers of the Society, such facts and observations as come before them in their several localities.

" The Committee have the pleasure to acknowledge several valuable and interesting contributions to the Museum during the past year, and they would strongly urge upon the Members and Friends of the Society the great importance of a central Museum, such as that of the

Society at Taunton, for the reception and safe custody of those objects which illustrate the Archæological and Natural History of the County. Without such a Museum many of the most interesting relics of antiquity would soon be lost or forgotten, and others would be comparatively valueless except as associated with objects in the Museum of similar character. They would therefore earnestly solicit contributions of this nature for the Museum, and would at the same time suggest, that the value of such gifts or deposits would be greatly enhanced, if they are accompanied with a careful statement of the time, place, and circumstances of their discovery.

" By a pecuniary grant, under the judicious direction of the Rev. H. M. Scarth, the Society has been instrumental during the past year in the timely preservation of the interesting chambered Sepulchral Tumulus at Wellow, in the neighbourhood of Bath, and the Committee greatly desire the Funds of the Society were such as to enable them to do more in this way.

" The portfolio of the Society has been enriched during the past year by several interesting photographs of Architectural Remains in the County, contributed by J. B. Donne, Esq. The value of the faithful delineations supplied by this process cannot be over-estimated, and the Committee would greatly rejoice to find that the Members who practice the photographic art, are turning their attention to this means of aiding Archæological Science. They would likewise suggest that photographs of Geological Sections would be of great service towards completing the Natural History of the County.

" The British Archæological Association having fixed upon Bridgwater for holding their Annual Congress, (at which place the Somersetshire Archæological Society had

intended to meet,) from a desire to manifest becoming courtesy to a kindred Society with which our own is on friendly relations, no Meeting was held last year for the reading of Papers. Several Members of the Society, however, and some of the Officers, attended the Meeting of the Association, and the Committee have subsequently had the pleasure of granting the use of some plates for the illustration of their Proceedings.

"The Committee have to acknowledge the courtesy with which the Mayor and Corporation of Bridgwater have afforded every facility to your Secretaries for the examination of the Ancient Charters and Archives of that town, and the result of that examination gives them reason to expect that most valuable and interesting materials may be had from that source for the Proceedings of the Society, illustrating not only the History of the town of Bridgwater, but also the County at large.

"The Conversazione Meetings have been held in the Museum during the winter months, and have been well attended. While the expense of these Meetings is defrayed exclusively by those who attend them, your Committee feel assured that they have greatly conduced to advance the interests and objects of the Society.

"Various circumstances having occurred which rendered it undesirable to publish this year a Volume of Proceedings of the same size as in former years, your Committee considered that they would be best consulting the wishes and convenience of the Members by issuing a larger Volume than usual, to include the Proceedings of 1856-7. This Volume which is now being printed, will, they hope, be ready for delivery early next year. In conclusion the Committee, while congratulating the Society upon the large amount of success which has up to this time attended

its operations, would strongly urge upon the Members the necessity of still further increasing the number of subscribers, as the only means, without increasing the amount of the Annual Subscriptions, of placing the Funds in a healthy and efficient state."

In the absence of the Treasurer, the Financial Report was read by the Rev. W. A. JONES, of which the following is an abstract :—

The Treasurer in Account with the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society.

Dr.				Cr.			
1857.	£	s.	d.	1857.	£	s.	d.
To Balance of former Account	11	11	5	By Expenses of Vol. of "Proceedings"	54	18	0
,, Subscriptions	200	0	0	,, Coal, Candles, and Gas	12	11	11
				,, Postage and Carriage	1	13	1
				,, Insurance	1	2	6
				,, Stationery, Printing, &c.	8	12	5
				,, Commission on Collection of Arrears	4	3	0
				,, Sundries	2	7	1
				,, Repairing Tumulus at Wellow	0	16	0
				,, Davis fixing Wells Casts	5	0	0
				,, Wells Casts—second instalment	18	6	8
				,, Stuffing Birds	0	18	0
				,, Curator's Salary	25	0	0
				,, Expenses of Annual Meeting	3	13	0
				,, Rent	25	0	0
				,, Balance	47	9	9
	£211	11	5		£211	11	5

The Vice-Presidents, Secretaries, and Treasurers, were severally re-appointed. J. H. Speke, Esq., was elected Honorary Corresponding Member; Messrs. Edwards Beadon, W. E. Surtees, Wm. Blake, Capt. Doveton, Rev. J. P. Scott, Rev. W. T. Redfern, Rev. Dr. Routledge, and the Rev. T. A. Voules, were elected as Members of Committee.

The Rev. THOS. HUGO, M.A., F.A.S., read a paper on "Architectural Restoration," in which he animadverted on the too frequent disregard and violation of the original design, so that attempts made to restore ancient buildings were, in many instances, not restorations, but deteriorations.

Mr. J. G. BORD read a paper on Bruton. He inferred that, as Brewton was supposed to be an ancient demesne of the crown, under the Saxon monarchs, it was not improbable that Ailmer, or Æthelman, Earl of Cornwall and Devon, should, with the consent of King Edgar, have founded here a religious house for Benedictine Monks.

At the Norman Conquest William conferred the manors of Brewton and Brewham, among others, upon Sir William de Mohun. He was succeeded by his son, William de Mohun, who gave Lydeard St. Lawrence to the Canons of Taunton. This son, William de Mohun the third, was one of the barons who adhered to the Empress Maude against Stephen, and was created Earl of Somerset and Dorset. In the reign of Stephen, A.D. 1142, (according to Dugdale) he founded a Priory for Canons Regular of St. Augustine, on the ruins of a more ancient house for Benedictine Monks, at Brewton. William de Mohun the fourth confirmed his father's grants to this priory, and at his death was interred in the church of this monastery. He was succeeded by his son Reginald. Among the muniments in Dunster Castle is a copy of two grants by William and Reginald Mohun to the Monks of Brewton, to elect their prior from their own house, and present the same to them and their heirs for their approbation. This patronage afterwards came into the family of the Luttrells.

The Manor of Brewton was granted by the crown, in the 37th of Henry VIII, to Sir Maurice Berkeley, Bart.

who made Bruton Abbey his residence by converting it into a mansion. In the chancel of Bruton church is a mural monument to this baronet and his two wives. From him the Manor of Brewton descended successively to Sir Henry Berkeley: Sir Maurice Berkeley: Sir Charles Berkeley, 2nd Viscount Fitzhardinge, A.D. 1617: Maurice, 3rd Viscount Fitzhardinge, A.D. 1668.

The Abbey of Brewton appears by the parish books to have been in the possession of Wm. Norris, Esq., and others, from 1698 to 1704, when Lady Anne Mason had it till 1709. She was succeeded by Sir John Brownlowe, till 1715, when the estate was purchased by William Lord Berkeley, Baron of Stratton, who afterwards resided at the abbey. The Manor of Brewton was devised by Lord Berkeley to Charles Berkeley, Esq., his 2nd son, who succeeded his father in 1741, about which time the present chancel of Bruton church was erected by him. He also built the abbey stables. He was found drowned in the fish pond, August 1, 1765, and was succeeded by his elder brother John Lord Berkeley, Baron of Stratton, who likewise resided at the abbey. On his death, being the last male of his family, the moiety of Bruton Manor was sold, in accordance with his will, to pay legacies.

The great hall of the abbey was destroyed by fire on Michaelmas-day, 1763; and the abbey was taken down A.D. 1786. The following occur among the entries in the Bruton registers:

23 July, 1624. Capt. Henry Berkeley and his soldiers went from Brewton to Breda, in the low countries, against Spain.

1641. This year was Brewton's fear.

1642. All praise and thanks to God still give
For our deliverance Matthias' eve.

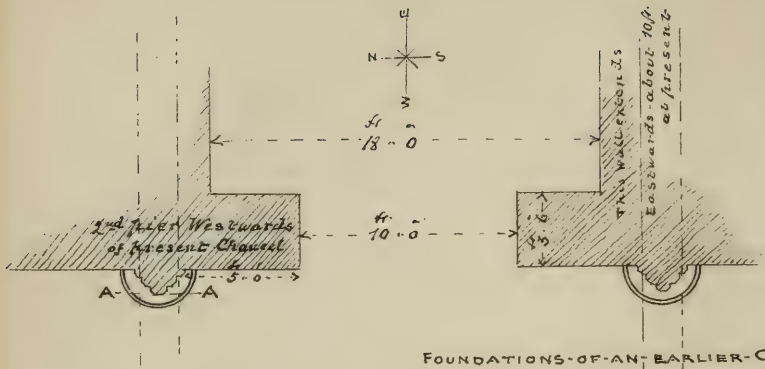
By His great power we put to flight
Our raging foes the Batcombites,
Who came to plunder, burn, and slay,
And quite consume our town this day.

1688. Provisions for Capt. Kirke's troop while at Bruton, 19*s.*

1688, Nov. 20. A skirmish in the town of Wincanton, on the arrival of King William.

The Rev. JOHN EARLE, M.A. said that the executor of the charter referred to by Mr. Bord was evidently the third William de Mohun. There were but four of that name; and in the charter, the executor of it spoke of his father and grandfather as benefactors of the Bruton Monastery, and one of the witnesses to it was "William, his son and heir." It was a question whether the first William de Mohun was the founder of the Abbey or only the restorer of the Priory.

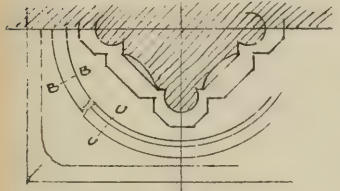
Mr. J. BATTEN, in connection with the paper read by Mr. Bord, observed that the estates of Sir Henry Berkeley, of Yarlington, and Sir Edward Berkeley, of Pylle, were sequestered by the Parliament in the civil war, the former compounding for £1275, and the latter for £770. The charge against Sir Henry, as given by Mr. Edmund Curl, the sequestrator of the Hundred of Catsash, is, "That he was in armes against the Parliament, and his sons who were captains in the King's army, and have been active and malicious enemies against the state." The sequestration was removed by order from Goldsmith's Hall, on the 9th of March, 1646; but in the meantime the sequestrator had taken part of Sir Henry's lands in Galhampton, North Cadbury, and Babcary, and complains in a note "The lands at Babcary I could not let; Sir Henry's people, by his or his lady's orders, had given such threatenings

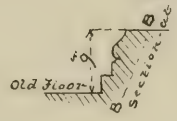


FOUNDATIONS OF AN EARLIER CHURCH DISCOVERED DURING THE REPAIRS OF THE CHURCH OF ST JOHN THE BAPTIST, GLASTONBURY.

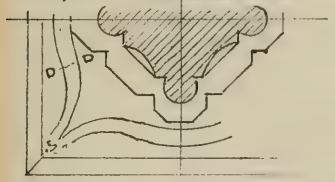
A.D. 1857.

Half pier at A - A





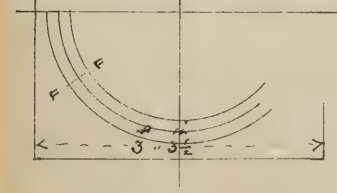
3rd pier on North Side

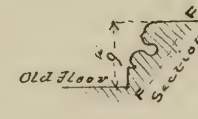


N.B. The present floor is about 12" above the antient one.

2nd pier on South Side

3rd & 4th piers on South Side





C.E.G. del.

against any that should hold it, that for half a year I made not enough to pay charges." It also appears that he cropped some of the land to wheat, sowing three pecks to the acre, and selling thirteen bushels and a half of the produce at 5*s.* per bushel. Sir Henry and Sir Edmund were under bond to Alderman Hooke, of Bristol, for £2000, advanced by him for the King's use. He was to have had the security of 22 knights and squires who were nominated, but only five knights and five squires sealed the bond.

The CHAIRMAN said, that in his researches he had met with frequent complaints as to the conduct of the Abbots of Bruton. In one instance the Abbot was suspended for bad conduct by the Bishop.

Lord TALBOT then read a paper on the "Charters of Bruton Priory," and the Rev. F. WARRE on the "Earthworks in the Neighbourhood of Bruton," both of which will be found in Part II.

At the close of Mr. WARRE's paper, Dr. GUEST, Master of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, remarked, in reference to the death of Geraint ab Erbin, as related by Llywarch Hên, that the expressions employed by the poet did not necessarily prove that Arthur was present as "imperator" at the battle of Llongborth. In the conversation which ensued, it was maintained by the Rev. F. WARRE and the Rev. W. A. JONES that, though not distinctly affirmed, it seemed clearly implied, and might fairly be inferred. Dr. GUEST maintained that great caution was necessary in the use made of the poetical and historical allusions of those early periods.

Mr. DICKINSON, then gave the following notice of indications of the original plan of the Church of St. John the Baptist, Glastonbury:

On looking at the church the other day Meyrick, who

had charge of the works, told me there were Norman bases to piers beneath the pavement. On my enquiring further, I understood that there were none under the first piers, west from the chancel arch; and that the bases of the second were only half columns facing each other, and set into walls which projected five feet on each side towards the centre of the church, and that these walls also turned eastward, and after going under the first piers were lost.

There can be no doubt that these walls were the north, south, and west sides of the ancient tower of the church. And in corroboration of this, it may be mentioned that the two arches on each side next the choir are less in width than the others, and that the corbels over the second pier slightly face westward, as they ought to do, if placed at the intersections of the work above the tower arch with the side walls of the church.*

Mr. C. E. Giles was good enough to send me his sketches of the mouldings of the bases, which he made in May last, while they were uncovered; and I agree in his suggestion of the central tower.

We have in many of our churches towers on the side of the nave or of the chancel, and these are, for the most part, older than the west towers, as are also many of the centre towers which still remain. I am desirous of calling the attention of our antiquaries to the subject of the changes of the position of the tower which have in many cases been made. St. Cuthbert's Wells, for example, presents on each side broad piers, which either supported a central tower, or the two towers placed transept-wise, as at Exeter Cathedral. Those who have studied Professor Willis's work on Canterbury Cathedral,

* Meyrick's sketch of the Foundation, and Mr. Giles's sketches of the Mouldings, are given in the accompanying plate.

will not be surprised at such an arrangement. At Somerton again, with a tower close to the south-west angle of the chancel, there are on the north side very curious inequalities in the breadths of the arches, making it very doubtful whether the north transept is original.

The following are extracts from communications on the subject, which I have received from Mr. C. E. Giles:

"I passed through Glastonbury in May, and saw the excavations for a very few minutes, and took the enclosed rough memoranda; and having no time to spare, I reluctantly left them without further notice, and I now feel that it is a subject for regret that they were not carefully examined. I have for some time past been firmly convinced that many of our larger Somersetshire churches, which have been altered in the 15th century by the additions of clerestory and western tower, (often by entirely new naves) were previously cruciform with central tower. St. Cuthbert's was, and I told the churchwardens at Glastonbury that I believed St. John's to have been. The piers lately discovered have proved that such was the case. The general plan of procedure seems to have been to build the nave and western tower against the central tower, and then pull down the latter, and then to manage the space occupied by the central tower as well as they could. Sometimes this necessitated two arches smaller than the other new ones to finish the arcades eastwards; sometimes one arch wider; examples of both treatments exist. And it will often be found that the corbel head supporting the roof principal, formerly next and adjacent to the west wall of the original tower, faces westwards, shewing that, having been built partly against the tower wall, it was not altered after the removal of the tower. Such a corbel exists at Glastonbury, immediately over the

western side of the ancient tower piers, lately disclosed. The mouldings of the piers, I suppose, will be considered early 13th century work. I meant to have told you that the plan of the tower was almost fully developed; the central pier not having been disturbed. Mr. Serel, of Wells, told me that the churchwarden's accounts (now extant) show disbursements for repairs to St. Cuthbert's church "Where the steeple did once stand;" and the dates led me at the time to the conviction that this was for making good at the cross, after removing the central tower, being the last works executed after building the western tower, in the 15th century, or 16th, for I forget the dates now. The evidences at St. Cuthbert's of this repair are still to be seen. I believe that the difficulty of tracing the path of architectural development in Somersetshire, arises from the source of it all having been destroyed, viz., Glastonbury Abbey. There are, however, evidences even in its ruins of it too having undergone a reconstruction in the 15th century—the clerestory was perpendicular. And hence I believe was the source of the movement. Our perpendicular does not accord in mouldings or tracery with that of Devonshire or Gloucestershire; it does chiefly with Dorsetshire. Besides the class of early cruciform churches, now represented by North Curry, Stoke St. Gregory, Bawdrip, Charlton, and many others, there is another type—that of the tower attached to aisle or transept—as Somerton, Frome, Barton St. Davids, Bishops Hull; and the smaller churches, Staplegrove, &c., were chiefly built on the plan of simple Romanesque Chapels, now in many cases altered. Thurlbeer is but slightly altered."

The meeting then adjourned, and the members visited the church, the abbot's house, and the hospital. There

was an ordinary at the National School Room, after which the members were hospitably entertained by the Local Secretary H. Dyne, Esq., and other inhabitants of Bruton.

In the evening the following papers were read: Mr. C. MOORE, F.G.S., on "Saurians and their food;" the Rev. W. A. JONES, M.A., F.G.S., on the "Mendip Bone Caverns," which will be found in Part II.

SECOND DAY.

Wednesday, August 5th, 1857.

A large party assembled at Bruton and proceeded on the Excursion.

The first object of interest was the ancient Priory of Stavordale, now occupied as a farm house, some parts of which are in excellent preservation, though unfortunately very little, if any, care is taken to maintain the characteristic features of the building. The chapel still remains, and exhibits many traces of the elegance and beauty of the original structure. The nave is occupied as a barn, and the choir as a farm house, and the spot which no doubt formerly was graced by a road screen, now shows only a huge partition wall.

The Rev. F. WARRE gave a brief sketch of the history of the building. He stated that it was a small priory of Canons regular of St. Augustine, and was built by one of the Lovell family, in the reign of Henry III. In the time of Edward III, another of the same family founded a chantry, on the site of which the present chapel might probably stand. In the year 1533, the priory was united as a cell with Taunton, which, in common with all the Augustine priories of Somerset, was connected with the great priory of Bristol. Mr. Warre also gave a list of the

priors, as far as he had been able to ascertain them, and read a curious document relating to its suppression in the time of Henry VIII, which had been furnished him by Lord Talbot de Malahide, being a petition from Richard Zouch, for a grant of the property, on the plea that it was given by his ancestors.

The Rev. T. Hugo remarked, on the architectural character of the existing remains, that these were entirely of the later perpendicular period, with the exception of portions of a south doorway, which probably belonged to the former church. Little of the conventual buildings remained, and these were changed so much as to be recognised with difficulty. Mr. Hugo, however, drew particular attention to what was originally a most exquisite chapel on the north side of the chancel, with a connecting arch beautifully panelled, and a roof of fan tracery. It still preserves much of its original beauty, but is divided into several floors, each of which is used by the resident household. He strongly recommended that careful representations should be published of the brackets, &c., of this very interesting roof, which he characterised as some of the finest that he had ever seen. The only difficulty, and that but an apparent one, was in the woodwork of the secular dwelling-house, which divided the building into several stories, and numerous apartments. This seemed of an age coeval with the stone work of the sacred edifice itself. But the difficulty vanished when it was recollected that the Zouch family obtained possession of the place, and occupied it immediately after its surrender to the king. From our knowledge of its construction, as arrived at from the style of the architecture, we find that the edifice was both erected as a church, and converted into a private dwelling within the space of a few years.

Seal of Staverdale Priory, Somerset.

Although, therefore, at first sight perplexing, the difficulty could thus be satisfactorily disposed of.

From Stavordale the company proceeded to Keniwilkin's Castle, Pen Selwood Church, Pen Pits, and Orchard Castle, which are described in Mr. Warre's paper, Part II, p. 42. An interesting relic of the ancient British period was obtained during the visit, from a labourer in the village of Pen—a portion of a *Torque*, found by him in Pen Pits. This is now deposited in the museum of the Society, and delineated among the illustrations of the present volume.

From Orchard Castle the members went to Stourton, where they dined together, and afterwards, were admitted, by the courtesy of Sir H. Hoare, into the grounds and the museum of Stourton House. Here the proceedings of the second day closed.

THIRD DAY.

Thursday, August 6th, 1857.

From Bruton the members proceeded to the Church of Shepton-Montague, which contains two beautiful specimens of early English corbels, and a font of the same period. The inscription over the church door none of the members present could decypher; the modern appearance of some of the letters produced a strong impression that, in the course of recent restorations, the ancient inscription had been re-chiselled, and the shape of some of the letters altered.

Cadbury Castle was the next point of interest. The extensive fortifications of this extraordinary place were examined, under the able guidance of the Rev. F. Warre, who pointed out and explained the characteristic features

of the earthworks. Traces of a stone wall were observed on the interior rampart, and several interesting fragments of Romano-British pottery, with a few sling-stones, were picked up. These are now deposited in the Museum.

Passing by Sutton-Montis Church, where the Norman chancel arch was greatly admired, the company visited the Church of North Cadbury, a remarkably fine specimen of the perpendicular period.

The next object of interest was the Church of All Saints, Castle Cary, which has recently been restored. It is a handsome structure of the perpendicular style, consisting of a nave, two aisles, a chancel, and at the west end a tower and spire. It belongs to the perpendicular period, and was probably built about the reign of Henry VI.

After the company had partaken of refreshments at the Town Hall, the Rev. Prebendary Meade read a paper on "Castle Cary," which will be found in Part II.

The Rev. W. A. Jones, M.A., F.G.S., presented a transcript he had made of a parchment document in the Archives of the corporation of Bridgwater; being an inventory of the vestments of St. Catherine's Ile, in the church of that town. This will be found in Part II.

The Rev. F. Warre, on behalf of the Society, expressed their sense of the favour conferred upon them by Dr. Guest, of Caius College, Cambridge, and the Rev. J. Earle, late of Oriel College, Oxford, who had attended the meeting and taken part in its proceedings.

The usual votes of thanks having been passed, the proceedings of the annual meeting were formally closed.

The site of the Castle, and the remains of the earthworks and fortifications on the heights above, were afterwards explored, under the guidance of Mr. Warre and Mr. Meade.

Local Museum.

AMONG the more conspicuous objects was the model of a bell from Bruton Church, on which was the inscription "Sancta Maria, ora pro nobis."

E. A. WOODFORDE, Esq., of Ansford House, contributed :—An old battle mace; sand dish from Bruton Abbey; two figures in statuary marble representing "Temperance and Fortitude," from Bruton Abbey; key and purse, found at Evercreech, and containing a shilling of Edward VI; fragment of a bell from Glastonbury Abbey; font for holy water, and part of a monument—the latter a very beautiful and curious specimen, from Glastonbury Abbey; carved oak picture of our Saviour, curious piece of carved ivory, and a key, from Glastonbury Abbey; a medal of our Saviour, in silver, with, on the reverse, our Lady of Loretto, supposed to have belonged to Abbot Whiting, of Glastonbury; a dagger found in the river, at Castle Cary; a pair of stirrups belonging to one of Oliver Cromwell's troopers; carved picture, from Bindon Abbey; lachrymatory, from Bindon Abbey.

J. M. PAGET, Esq., of Cranmore Hall :—An encaustic tile from the Alhambra; ancient screen, representing the Entombment of Rhea Silvia; Christ before Pilate, from Raglan Castle; Moorish tablet, two ware inkstands from Morocco; Rhine ware flagon, &c.

Mr. D. WARD contributed some ancient carving, supposed to have been from Bruton Abbey.

The Frome Museum sent a part of the foundations of a Roman villa, and various other curiosities.

The Rev. J. WHITE exhibited the fossil cone of Zamia, found in the oolite at Bruton.

Sketches of architectural remains, &c., in Somersetshire, by Mr. A. A. CLARKE.

A series of Photo-Flemish paintings of Wells and Glastonbury, by W. F. ELLIOT, Esq.

Conversazione Meetings.

6th Season—1855–56.

1855, *November* 19,—*1st Meeting.*

On the Sculptures of Wells Cathedral, by the Rev. F. Warre.

On the Architectural Features of Stoke-sub-Hamdon Church, by Mr. R. Walter.

On the Microscope with some of its uses and revelations, by the Rev. W. A. Jones.

1855, *December* 17,—*2nd Meeting.*

On the Structure of Shells, &c., by Professor Quekett.

On the Manor and Church of Limington, Somerset, by the Rev. W. R. Crotch.

The Somersetshire Dialect—its pronunciation, by Mr. T. S. Baynes.

1856, *January* 21,—*3rd Meeting.*

On a brilliant Meteor, seen on the 7th January, 1856, by Mr. C. N. Welman.

On the application of the Microscope to the investigations of Natural History and Archæology, by the Rev. W. A. Jones; 2nd paper.

On the Somersetshire Dialect, by Mr. T. S. Baynes; 2nd paper.

„ *February* 18,—*4th Meeting*

On Botany and Vegetable Physiology, by the Rev. W. R. Crotch.

On several rare Birds seen in the neighbourhood during the severe winter of 1856, by F. H. Woodforde, M.D.

„ *March* 24,—*5th Meeting.*

On the Sculptures of Wells Cathedral, by the Rev. F. Warre; 2nd paper.

On Photography, by Mr. Maxwell Lyte.

7th Season,—1856–57.

1856, *November* 10,—*1st Meeting.*

On Rowboro' Camp, by the Rev. F. Warre.

The French Metrical System, and on an ancient seal discovered at Bridgwater, by the Rev. W. A. Jones.

On various Papyri of ancient Egypt, by Mr. Davies.

1856, *December* 8,—*2nd Meeting.*

On the Geological Formations in the neighbourhood of Taunton, by the Rev. W. A. Jones.

On some ancient Encaustic Tiles found in St. James' church yard, by the Rev. Wr T. Redfern.

On the Clay Manufactures of the middle ages, by Mr. C. E. Giles.

1857, *January* 12,—*3rd Meeting.*

On the Geographical Distribution of the Vegetable Kingdom, by W. Metford, M.D.

On Shoes in past times, by the Rev. F. Howse.

On the Course of the Wansdyke through Somersetshire, with a notice of the Camps on it, by the Rev. H. M. Scarth.

„ *February* 9,—*4th Meeting.*

On Pompeii, by Mr. W. E. Surtees.

On Turner and his works, by Mr. Elliot.

„ *March* 9,—*5th Meeting.*

On the ancient Sports and Pastimes of the people of England, by Mr. Biddulph Pinchard.

On the Collection of Bones of the Elephant, Rhinoceros, Tiger, &c., in the Museum, from the Caverns of the Mendip Hills, by the Rev. W. A. Jones.

On Turner and his works by Mr. W. F. Elliot; 2nd paper.

The Museum.

PURCHASED BY THE SOCIETY.

The Archæological Society's Journal, for March, June, September, and December, 1856, March and June, 1857.

A copy of the Bayeaux Tapestry.

Inventorium Sepulchrale: an account of some antiquities dug up in the county of Kent.

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED DURING THE YEARS 1856 AND 1857.

Piece of the lead coffin of Napoleon, from St. Helena, by Mr. SURTEES.

Photographs of old manor house, (King Ina's palace) South Petherton; door-way of St. Joseph's Chapel, Glastonbury; Norman door of Stoke Church; Ford Abbey; and Montacute Priory, by Mr. B. J. M. DONNE.

A pamphlet on measures, weights, and coins, by the author, Mr. YATES.

A collection of eggs of British birds, by Mr. W. FISHER.

Carbonate of lime from Java, by Mr. SINCLAIR.

Madrepores from Weston-super-Mare, by Dr. TOMKINS.

Drawings of Stoke-sub-Hamdon Church; a Byzantine coin from near Hamdon hill, by Mr. R. WALTER.

A collection of prints, maps, &c., by Mr. DAWSON.

A pamphlet on the history of the art of pottery; a catalogue of Fejenvay Ivories in the Museum of Mr. Mayer, with an Essay on Ivories, by Mr. J. MAYER.

The Marrow of Ecclesiastical History, 1675; Tindal's Plates, and the Mariner's Magazine, 1679; a reading desk and platform, by Dr. METFORD.

A pike head from Australia, by Mr. F. Bryant, of Melbourne.

Five models of fonts from Winchester, Darenth Church, Kent, St. Brides, Cumberland, &c., and a model of Grensted Church, Essex, by Miss Pinney.

The Proceedings of the Numismatic Society; six pieces of sculpture, by Mr. E. Jeboult.

A large collection of skins and skulls of animals from India and Thibet, by Mr. J. H. Speke.

A work on butterflies and moths, by Lady Dance.

Three specimens of polished marble from Devonshire, and three photographs of algæ, by Miss Bliss.

Drawing of Taunton Castle, 1773, and a drawing of Roman pavement discovered at Witcombe, Gloucestershire, by Mr. J. Kingsbury.

Trilobites and other Devonian fossils from Wiveliscombe and Milverton, by Mr. Waldron.

Specimens of snakes, &c., from the East Indies, by Col. Todd.

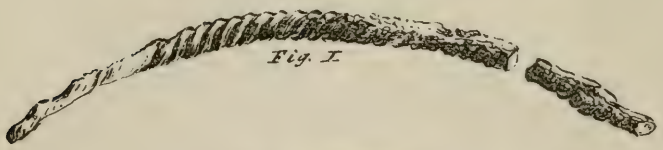
Fourteen casts of Wealdron fossils; three long iron spear heads found at Hamdon hill, by Mr. H. Norris.

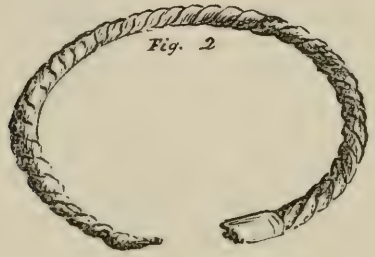
Three pair Chinese shoes, by the Rev. F. C. Johnson.

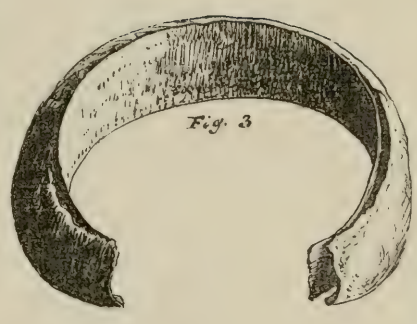
Spear head and coins found at Cadbury Camp, by the Rev. J. W. Ward.

A copy of the Trevelyan papers; letters from Roundhead Officers; Statistical Society's Journal, vols. 15, 16, and 17; Catalogue of Kerrich coins, two parts; Catalogue of Thorlacius' collection of coins; Catalogue of collection of rocks and fossils; Report of Aborigines Protection Society, 5 vols; Manual of Ethnological Enquiry; Memoirs of Wernerian Society, vol. 6; Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, vol. 21, part 1 and 2.; by Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart.

Fig. 1. Bronze Torque found at Pen Pits.







Figs. 2. 3. 4. 5. Bronze Ornaments, &c. found on Sparkford Hill.

W. M. H.

A pendant wasps' nest, by Mr. MARRIOTT, of Demerara.

Two bronze bracelets, and wooden ornaments, taken from a grave at Sparkford hill; a glass cup found in the same locality; bronze celt and knife found in digging a ditch, about four feet deep; a part of a gilt spur found in excavations for the railway; two bronze bracelets from the neighbourhood of Naples; by the Rev. H. BENNETT.*

Bronze torque, from Pen Pits, by the Rev. F. WARRE.

Bones of elephant, hyæna, rhinoceros, &c., from newly discovered bone caverns at Wookey Hole, by Dr. BOYD.

Encaustic tiles from St. James' Church-yard, by the Rev. W. T. REDFERN.

Silurian Fossils from Llandeilo, &c.; an impression of a seal about the time of Edward II, found at Bridgwater; specimens of iron and lead ore, from Mendip, together with specimens of "slag," "slimes," and charcoal, from the refuse of ancient lead workings near Charterhouse mine, by the Rev. W. A. JONES.

A coin of Antoninus Pius, and a blade of an ancient knife, inlaid and ornamented, found in Charterhouse mine, by Mr. HORNBLOWER.

Devonian fossils from the Quantocks, by Mr. J. D. PRING.

DEPOSITED AS A LOAN.

Albatross in case, by the Rev. H. H. PIPER.

* Some of these are given in the illustrations of the present volume.

The following publications have been received during the years 1856 and 1857, in exchange for the Proceedings of the Society :—

Journals of the British Archæological Association, January, March, June, September, 1856, January, March, June, September, 1857.

Journals of the Kilkenny and South-east of Ireland Archæological Society, January, March, July, November, 1856, January, March, May, July, September, 1857.

Reports, &c., of the Northampton Architectural Society for 1855.

Transactions of the Surrey Archæological Society for the years 1854 and 1855.

Journal of the Architectural, Archæological, and Historic Society of Chester, from Jan., 1853, to Dec., 1855.

Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society, vol. 1, part 1.

Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, vol. 9, session 1856 and 1857.

Bulletin de la Societé Vaudoise des Sciences Naturelles, Lausaune, 1846—1856.

Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London, vol. 1 and 2.

MOAT
Supposed Old Ponds
MOAT
POND
Site of Church
Site of Chapter House.
Sacristy
REFECTORY - 13th Cent.y (Query)
NICHE
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CLOISTERS
Farm
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Gate House.
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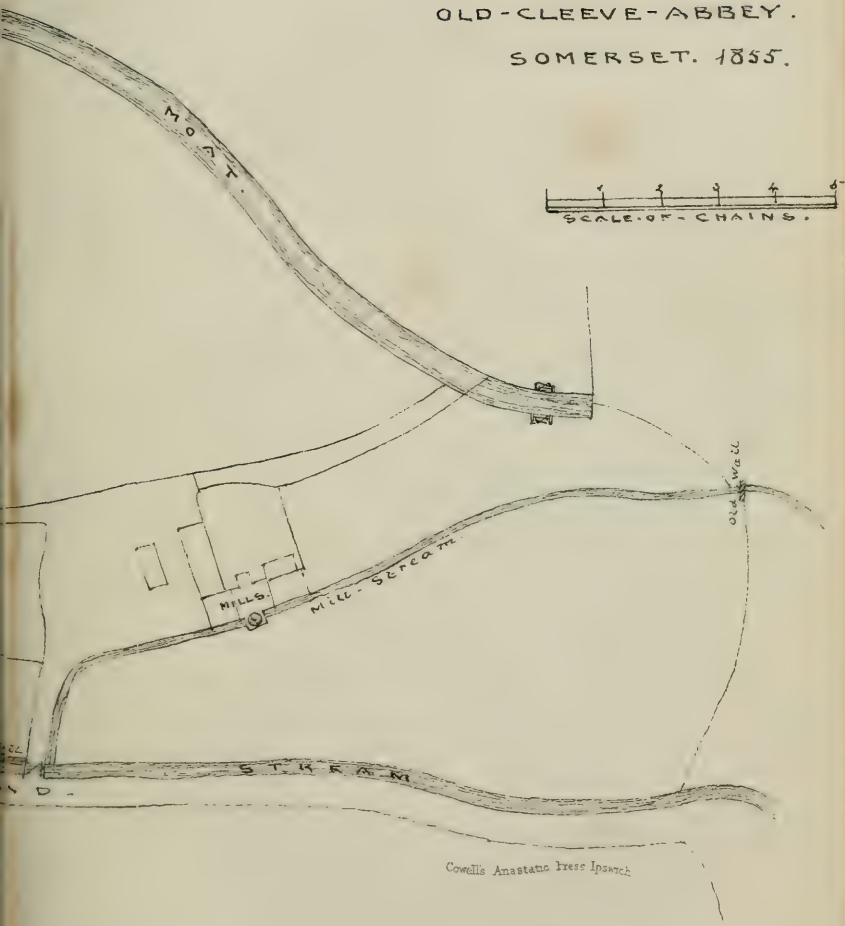


Cowells Anastatic Press Ipswich

THE REMAINS OF A STOUP OR PISCINA:
IN THE CHURCH OF THE ABBEY OF CLEEVE.

IN THE NORTH WALL OF THE CLOISTERS
DRAWN IN AMASTATIC BY ALFRED A. CLARKE FROM SKETCHES BY Mr GILES, A.R.C.A.

THE NORTH FRONT OF THE GATE HOUSE.
OLD CLEEVE ABBEY. SOMERSETSHIRE.

DRAWN IN ANASTATIC BY ALFRED A. CLARKE: FROM A SKETCH BY MR GILES ARCHITECT.

THE INTERIOR OF THE
REFECTORY
OLD CHURCH ABBEY, SOMERSET.
DRAWN IN ANASTATIC BY ALFRED A CLARK FROM A SKETCH BY MR GILES.

REGINALD : FITZURSE'S : CHANTRY : CHAPEL :
WILLITON : SOMERSETSHIRE . ALFRED A CLARKE . DEC. 1867

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY,

1856, PART II.

PAPERS, ETC.

Memorials of the Manor and Rectory of Limington.

EXTRACTS FROM A PAPER
CONTRIBUTED BY JOHN TANSWELL, ESQ.,
(INNER TEMPLE.)

THE parish of Limington, (or the town upon the Torrent *Lim* in the old British, vide Collinson), is situated on the River Yeo or Ivel, about a mile from the ancient town of Ilchester. It contains about 300 inhabitants, and is divided into two tithings, namely, Limington, and Draycot, a hamlet lying a short distance to the eastward.

In the time of King Edward the Confessor, the lordship of Limington was in the possession of one Saulf. From him it came into the hands of the monks of Glastonbury, who conveyed it to Roger de Curcelle in exchange for five

hides of other land (from 500 to 700 acres). From him it descended by inheritance to his son Roger de Curcelle, who possessed it at the time of the Norman survey (1070 or thereabouts), its value at that time being the same as in the reign of Edward the Confessor, namely, £7.

Draycot was the land of Robert, Earl of Norton. A small portion of this town was held by Godwin, one of the King's Thanes. It rendered 2s. per annum.

From the De Curcelles the manor of Limington came to the Barons Beauchamp of Hache; from them to the Fitzbernards ; and subsequently to the Gyverneys.

In the reign of Edward the Second, a Sir Richard Gyverney, or Juverney, was Lord of the Manor, and resided in a "farme" or manor-house, on the N.E. side of the church.

Having no issue (male) the estates of Sir Richard descended to Henry Power, who had married Maud, his sister; which, Henry Power died, seized of this manor, 35th, Edward III., 1360 leaving an only daughter Joan, aged 18 years, who was married to William de Shareshulle.

In the 15th of Richard II. (1391) John Schurchulle, or Churchulle, released to Thomas, Bishop of Exeter, William Boneville, John Streecher and others "a moiety of the manor of Limington, late of Henry Power, in the county of Somerset."

Sir William de Boneville held this manor at his death (9th of Henry IV., 1407) of Lord Beauchamp, and from him it descended by inheritance to his cousin Sir William Boneville, of Chewton, Somerset. He had issue by Margaret, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Sir John Meriett, knight, a son, Sir William Boneville, who was summoned to Parliament by the title of Lord Boneville, of Chewton, from 23rd Sept., 1449, to 30th July, 1460, and

received the order of the Garter. To his custody was committed Henry VI., after the battle of Northampton. This William, Lord Boneville, had an only son William, who died before his father, having married Elizabeth, sole daughter and heiress of William, Lord Harrington, K.G., and had issue William Boneville, Lord Harrington, who was slain at the battle of Wakefield (1460), in the lifetime of his grandfather, leaving an only child, Cicely, who became the second wife of Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset, K.G. Their son Thomas, Marquis of Dorset, Lord Groby of Harrington and of Astely, K.G., &c., presented Thomas Wolsey (afterwards Cardinal) to the rectory of Limington. Upon the attainder in 1554, of Henry, Duke of Suffolk and and Marquis of Dorset, (being a grandson of the abovementioned Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset), the Boneville estates came to the crown.

On 15th May, 1563, Queen Elizabeth granted—in consideration of £1135 6s. 4d., to William Rosewell, Esq., Solicitor General, and William Rosewell, his father, Thomas Rosewell, of Dunkerton, gentleman, cousin of the said W. Rosewell, jun., William Smythes, of Wyke and Henry Dale, of Yatton, co. Somerset, and their heirs —the manor of Limington, &c., in trust for William Rosewell the son, and his heirs.

In the 15th of Charles II. (1663), by act of Parliament, and a decree of Chancery, arising out of nonperformance of trust by Sir Henry Rosewell, the manor was sold to James Tazewell. James Tazewell died 26th March, 1683, seized of this manor, leaving three sons, James, his heir, William and Stephen him surviving. In 1689 it was conveyed by James Tazewell to Vertue Radford and Edward Allen; and in 1703 by their son to E. Aden; he devised it by will to John Aden, who sold it to James

Colebrook and James Ruck, and they sold it to John Walker. The manor subsequently became the property of St. Barbe Sydenham, Esq., whose daughter and heiress married Lewis Dymoke Grosvenor Tregonwell, of Cranbourne, Dorset, Esq.

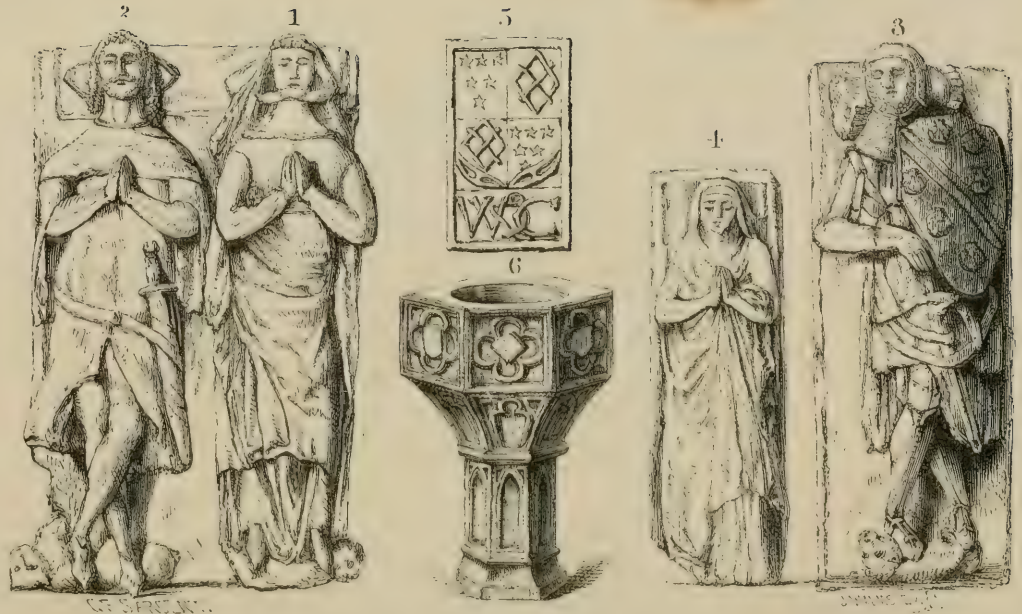
It was afterwards purchased by Thomas Lockyer, of Maperton, Esq.; he left it to his daughter Elizabeth, who was married to Edward Phelips, of Montacute, Esq., sometime M.P. for Somerset, and after his decease, to Samuel Rodbard, of Evercreech, Esq. At her decease it came to her sister Mary, who was married to Samuel Smith, of Aldermanbury, London, Esq., M.P. for Worcester, and after his decease, to Robert William Brettingham, of London, Esq. By the marriage of Elizabeth Smith, eldest daughter and only surviving child of Mary Smith, with George Thomas Williams, Esq., barrister-at-law, the manor of Limington is vested in Mr. and Mrs. Williams, who reside in a new house built by them on the site, and partly consisting of, the old manor house.*

The advowson of Limington was, by an indenture made the 4th of May, 1695, "betweene James Tazewell, of Limington, in the county of Somersett, gentleman, and William Tazewell, student of Christ Church in the University of Oxford," conveyed by the said James Tazewell, to his brother William;† who proceeded to the degree

* Since writing the above, Mrs. Williams departed this life, at Limington, on the 14th March, 1857.

† This gentleman (who became Rector of St. Mary, Newington Butts, Surrey, where he died in 1731) used the orthography of *Taswell;* his grandfather's baptism is thus entered at Buckland Newton, co. Dorset:— "Julii, 1588, vicessimo quinto die mensis predicti baptizatus fuit *Jacobus Tanswell* filius *Will'mi Tanswell* de Buckland." This name, like those of Gascoigne, Raleigh, and others, has undergone various mutations; that of Gascoigne no less than nineteen, and Raleigh about six. In the parish register of Limington, are four variations from the original at Buckland Newton, and on other registers a greater number.

LIMINGTON CHURCH, SOMERSET



EFFIGIES, FONT, AND PANEL, LIMINGTON CHURCH.

of D.D. He settled the advowson, on his marriage with Frances, daughter and co-heiress of Edward Lake, D.D., on his eldest son; who, (having the vicarage of Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire,) sold it to John Walker, Esq., from whom it passed to John Shirley, Esq., and from him to the Rev. E. C. Forward, who sold it to the warden and fellows of Wadham College, Oxford.

(Plate 1.) Limington Church is the ancient parish church of the village, dedicated to St. Mary. It consists of a nave, chancel, and north aisle or chapel; with a plain tower at the west end, containing four bells. It was probably built by one of the lords Beauchamp, in the 12th century.

Sir Richard Gyverney, in 1329, gave a messuage, five acres and one rood of arable land, one acre of meadow, and seventy-two shillings rent, with appurtenances in Limington, to God and the church of Limington, and to John Fychet, chaplain, and to all other chaplains his successors, to perform divine service every day at the altar of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in the parish church of Limington, for the souls of him, the said Sir Richard, and Maud his wife, and for the souls of Gilbert Gyverney and Mabel Gyverney, father and mother of the said Sir Richard, and others of his family. Soon after founding this chantry Sir Richard died and was buried in a chapel on the north side of the church.

(Plate 2.) In a niche under the north window of this chapel *(fig.* 1.) there now lies the figure of a knight, cross-legged, having on his shield a bend, between six escallops; this is probably the effigy of Sir Richard. At his feet lies the figure of a woman, having a chin-cloth, *(fig.* 2). Underneath the arch which divides the chapel from the nave, on a large tomb, lie the effigies of another of the

Gyverneys, *(fig. 3)*, (without armour, and probably Sir Gilbert) and his lady by his side, *(fig. 4)*.

There is a mural tablet, with a Latin inscription, to the memory of Edward, eldest son of Edward and Mary Beaton. Also to the memory of Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Edward and Mary Beaton, who died about 14 days before the great hurricane in November, 1703.

There is also a mural tablet to the memory of the said Edward Beaton, (father of the above) and Mary his wife.

There is a mural tablet to the memory of Edward Gould, who died January 20th, 1747, ætat. 21. Arms, Paly of six argent and sable, six cross-crosslets, or.

In the central passage of the nave of the church, near the steps leading to the chancel, there is an oblong flat stone, with an inscription as follows:—"Here lyeth the body of Mrs. Barbara Tazewell, wife of Mr. Stephen Tazewell, and daughter of Mr. John Pinny, of Hardington, who departed this life ye 18th day of June, Ano Domini 1706; Ætatis Suæ 33."

This is surmounted by the Tazewell family arms, (with the helmet of an esquire): vair purpure and ermine, on a chief gules a lion passant, or; crest, a demi lion.

In the chancel are two mural tablets, one to the memory of "James Ray, second son of William Ray, rector of Limington, who departed this life in the third year of his age, June 30th, Anno Dom. 1707." And the other to his elder brother, "William Ray, M.A., canon of the cathedral church of Wells, minister of Westbury-upon-Trym, and many years rector of this parish; he died 6th June, 1779, aged 72. Also of Arabella his wife, sister of the late Benjamin Carpenter, Esq., general in the army. This monument was erected by a much loved son and daughter to their memory."

There are also two ancient pews, (which probably once formed part of a screen), some of the panels of which contain carved armorial shields, with the bearings of the houses of York and Lancaster. *(Plate 2, fig. 5).* Another coat is, quarterly, first and fourth six mullets, second and third a fret, and underneath a cypher, W.C., which has been explained by Collinson as Wolsey Cardinal, but as the arms are those of Bonville and Harrington, it seems more probable that the cypher, which is entwined by a knot, denotes William and Catherine, or William Bonville, Lord Harington, and his wife, Catherine, daughter of Richard Neville, Earl of Salisbury.

(Plate 2, fig. 6.) There is also an elegant font, which appears, by the form of the escutcheons, to have been executed at the beginning of the 16th century, and therefore, probably placed there by Wolsey, sometime rector.

The manor house was re-built in 1672, by James Tazewell, Esq. Of that building only a wing remains, the rest having been pulled down by the present owner, and a new house erected on its site.*

A list of some of the patrons and rectors of Limington church. In 1192 the annual value of the rectory was certified at thirty marks, (£20), and in 1535 at £21 6s. 5d.

	Rector.	Patron.
1329.	John Fychet,	Sir R. Gyverney.
1388.	John Reynald, *probably*	William de Shareshulle.
1500.	Thomas Wolsey,	Marquis of Dorset.
1535.	Walter Cocks,	Marquis of Dorset.

* Limington house stands upon a mound of moderate elevation; during the excavations for the foundation, numerous Roman coins were turned up; from which, and its proximity to Ivelchester, *(the camp on the Ivel)* there is little doubt that it was used by the Romans as an out-post to their camp.

1575.	Thomas Raphlyne,	Queen Elizabeth.
	John Wygwood,	Queen Elizabeth.
1577.	Tobias Walkewooke,	Queen Elizabeth, (in the minority of Wm. Rosewell.)
1660.	Robert Bryan,	Sir Henry Rosewell, of Ford Abbey.
1668.	Joseph Francklin,	Henry and Elizabeth Crisp, and the widow of Sir H. Rosewell.
„	Matthew Bryan,	Alex. Westerdale & James Tazewell, Esqrs.
1700.	William Ray,	Rev. W. Taswell, D.D.
1739.	William Ray,	John Walker, Esq.
1779.	John Clothier,	John Shirley, Esq.
Circa 1800.	John Rose,	John Shirley, Esq.
„ 1809.	E. C. Forward,	Rev. E. C. Forward.
1839.	Thomas Griffiths,	Wadham College.
1849.	Thomas Brancker,	Wadham College.

The registers of Limington are very defective, and in some parts (being apparently a copy) very uncertain. They commence—baptismal, 1691; burial, 1681; marriage, 1695; in the latter there is an hiatus from 1710 to 1730.

On the Course of the Wansdyke through Somersetshire, with a notice of the Camps in it.

BY THE REV. H. M. SCARTH, M.A.

IN a former paper presented to this Society, and published in their last Proceedings some notice was taken of the course of the Wansdyke through this county; since then the subject has been further investigated during the past summer, and the line for the most part personally examined.

The writer is induced therefore to endeavour to supply in the present paper some deficiencies in the former, which was intended to treat of *Earthworks generally*, rather than of Wansdyke in particular.

The more this great boundary line is examined the more curious and interesting it becomes to the investigator,—therefore, notwithstanding that he may seem to be going over ground already sufficiently trodden, the

writer will now attempt to supply what he feels to have been wanting in his late paper, and add what he thinks may be of interest to those who take pleasure in rescuing from oblivion the remains of antiquity.

And certainly a more interesting remnant does not exist than Wansdyke. If we view it winding its course over the Wiltshire Downs, where it appears in its pristine state, attended by barrows of equally deep interest, and the contents of which have furnished us with very certain data of the æra of their construction. And again if we view it entering this county in the neighbourhood of Bath, where alas! now only faint traces remain of its magnitude, though sufficient to guide us in delineating its course. The improved state of cultivation has been the great enemy to its continuance, and while the toast of all well-wishers to their country will ever be "Speed the Plough;" the antiquary occasionally wishes that the ploughman would turn his team aside when he encounters this old boundary line, or any antique mound, and that the farmer intent upon making the most of his land, (as indeed every good farmer will be) would no longer spread its broad back over the surface of his tilled field, and for the sake of the soil reduce this antient majestic barrier to the level of a common hedge row, as has been done not far from the Burnt House turnpike-gate, near Bath. Occasionally however the task of levelling this mighty ridge, has proved too great even for the persevering industry of the cultivator, and Wansdyke, notwithstanding the lapse of 2000 years, stands out again in all his breadth, and carries his irregular windings along the northern face of the hills, giving no doubtful sign how bold and commanding a front he once presented. Well has Drayton in his Polyolbion, song iii, thus described the subject of this paper:

"She first of plains,* and that first wonder of the land,†
She Wansdyke also wins, by whom she is embraced,
That in his aged arms doth gird her ampler waist.
Who (for a *mighty mound*, sith long he did remain,
Betwixt the Mercian rule, and the West Saxon reign,
And therefore of his place himself he proudly bare)
Had very oft been heard with Stonehenge to compare;
Whom for a paltry ditch, when *Stonehenge* pleased t' upbraid,
The old man taking heart, thus to that trophy said,
'Dull heap, that thus thy head above the rest doth bear,
Precisely yet not know'st, who first did place thee there;
But traitor basely turned, to Merlin's skill do'st fly,
And with his magicks do'st thy maker's truth bely:
Conspirator with time, now grown so mean and poor,
Comparing these his spirits with those that went before;
Yet rather art content thy builder's praise to lose
Than passed greatness should thy present wants disclose.
Ill did these mighty men to trust thee with their story,
That hast forgot their names, who reared thee for their glory;
For all their wondrous cost, thou that hast served them so,
What 'tis to trust to tombs, by thee we eas'ly know.'
In these invectives, thus, while "Wansdike" doth complain,
He interrupted is by that imperious plain,
To hear two crystal floods to court her, that apply
Themselves, which should be seen most gracious in her eye."

Seeing then that aged Wansdyke can so manfully speak for himself, let us proceed to see what are some of the traces of his antient merit.

Wansdyke seems to have been the boundary line of the last Belgic conquest in Britain. It has occupied the attention of many learned antiquaries, as Camden, Awbrey, Stukeley, and Sir R. C. Hoare; the latter has traced it with great care and accuracy in the second vol. of his *Antient Wiltshire*; Dr. Guest, the master of Caius College, Cambridge, has likewise given some valuable notices of it in his papers published by the Archæological Insti-

* *i.e.* Salisbury. † Stonehenge.

tute. He states that "this magnificent earthwork reaches from the Woodlands of Berkshire to the British Channel. The conquests it was intended to include, seem to have been, first, the Vale of Pewsey; secondly, the mineral district of the Mendip Hills; and thirdly, the country lying between this range and the river Parret. Ptolemy gives us Winchester, Bath, and Ilchester, as the three principal towns of the Belgic province. Bath is just *without* the Belgic boundary, and therefore could not have been a Belgic town; but the Belgic fortress on Hampton Down, which lay immediately above the hot baths, may probably have led the geographer into the mistake." See *Archæological Journal*, No. 30, July 1851.

Wansdyke traverses the whole of Wilts from E. to W., and enters Somerset on the brow of Farley Down, crossing the Avon at the foot of the hill, a little beyond the village of Bathford—between it and Warleigh—on the property of D. Shrine, Esq., where it can be distinctly traced just before crossing the river. The line between the road to Warleigh House and the river, is marked by some trees growing on the Vallum, and a cattle shed erected on it, while the Foss serves as a waggon road to the shed. After crossing the river, it mounts up the hill called Hampton Down, and forms the northern boundary of the camp there situated. Here the construction of a tram road, formed by Ralph Allan, Esq., of noted memory, for carrying stone from his quarries to the canal, and the former working of these, now no longer in use, have for a space obliterated the traces of the bank and ditch. Some inequalities of the ground just above the canal, probably however indicate its course, which is very distinctly marked all along the N. and W. boundary of the camp, having, as is always the case with Wansdyke, the *ditch to*

the N. From the antient settlement on Hampton Down, the traces of it have been much obliterated, and are barely visible, but when you come to the back of Prior Park, they become very distinct in a grass field just behind the house. With very careful examination, and aided by a friend who had made it a subject of diligent study, and to whose exertions I am much indebted, I think I have been able to trace its course from Hampton Down Camp across two arable fields and a portion of Claverton Down, (where it crosses the road to Claverton, and the turnpike road to Warminster) until it is quite lost in a third tillage field, but may again be discerned in the tillage field at the back of Prior Park, before you come to the stone quarries which have again destroyed its continuity. After the grass field behind Prior Park, where it is very distinctly marked, it would seem to have skirted the head of the Mitford valley, and is again to be met with just beyond the Cross Keys public house.

Sir Richard Hoare says that a small fragment of the dyke was visible on the S.E. side of the great road (leading from Bath to Warminster, on which the Cross Keys house is situated) as if bearing along the east side of the valley towards the river. I have more than once very carefully examined this point, and cannot satisfy myself that this exists at present. The ground is here much broken, and although a wall and fence run upon a somewhat elevated portion of ground, there is no distinctive mark which would enable one to say that this was a portion of Wansdyke. I fear that its course from the Cross Keys to Prior Park must be left to conjecture, and we must assign to it the probably route I have mentioned. From the Cross Keys public house it can be traced until it crosses the high road from Bath to Radstock and Wells

at the Burnt House turnpike-gate, where it also cuts the antient fosse road. Here it is that for a space it has been levelled and reduced to the size of an ordinary hedge bank. The work has however happily stopped after a field's length, and the provident farmer of old or modern times, (for I know not to what period to assign the demolition) found better employment for his labourers. The portion betwixt the Cross Keys to within a field of the Burnt House turnpike-gate, is very clearly marked by a wall running on the top of it. Very distinct traces of it exist in the valley before you enter Breach wood, on the way to English Combe, at which latter place it is to be seen to the greatest advantage in Somersetshire, and it appears in its pristine condition in a field or two just beyond the church. It is visible again in some pasture lands leading to Newton Farm, but in the pasture adjoining Newton Farm is lost. From hence it runs direct for the Fortress of Stantonbury, and forms the North rampart of that hill camp; which is the *second* fortress on its course through Somersetshire.

Hence it may be traced without difficulty in its descent to Compton Dando, and at its entrance into which village it presents a bold and well-preserved appearance. It is much obliterated in the district betwixt Compton Dando and Maes Knoll, but may be recognised in its approach to that eminence. As it ascends the side of it, the foss appears in a waggon road till it reaches the summit, where the dyke forms, as elsewhere, the *Northern boundary* of this the *third* camp in its course through Somersetshire.

From this camp it cannot now be traced with any degree of certainty, although Collinson in his *History of Somerset* has pointed out its course until it terminates at Portishead on the Severn Sea; and as he was vicar of

Long Ashton, he had every opportunity of knowing what traces of it were existing in his time. Sir R. C. Hoare was able to discern scarce any vestige of it in the valuable survey which he caused to be made, and in a long examination which I made in company with a friend and a most indefatigable investigator of antient earthworks, we could not find any mark of its former existence.

Mr. Leman, however, in a note contained in his copy of Stukeley's *Itinerary*, which he bequeathed to the Bath Literary and Scientific Institution, with other valuable works containing his annotations, fixes the termination of Wansdyke at Stokesley Camp, one of the two camps which crown the precipice above the Avon, on the Somerset side, directly opposite the Observatory at Clifton. Of this camp he says, (after describing Bowre walls, its twin companion in respect to situation) "The second called Stokesleigh Camp has been altered by the Saxons, being the head of their celebrated Wansdyke." These important works guarding the passage of the Avon, seem to fix *this* as a very likely termination for the great Belgic boundary line. The camps protecting the entrance to the port of Bristol are of very antient, but of very different dates.

"Bowre walls," says Mr. Leman, "remains in its original state, and exactly resembles the fortified port of Caractacus described by Tacitus." "Montibus arduis, et si qua clementer accedi poterant, in modum valli saxa præstruit: et præfluebat amnis vado incerto." Tac. Lib. Ann: xii. 33.

This he seems to consider the oldest camp. The *second* called Stokesleigh, he regards as altered at a later period, and the *third* on the Gloucester side, on Clifton Down,

retains its ancient British ramparts with a Roman camp within it.*

We may conjecture these camps on the opposite side of the Avon, to be fortresses of two independent and rival tribes, the Belgæ and Dobuni, and posts of observation.

These then are the vestiges which exist in Somersetshire of this very extraordinary earthwork, which must ever be an object of the greatest interest to the lover of antiquity.

The name Wansdyke has been derived from two independent sources.

1. By Dr. Stukeley from the Ancient Celtic-British word, guahanu, seperare, and denoting a line of demarkation, separating the Belgæ from the Dobuni, the Atrebatii and the Regni, and marking, according to Dr. Guest, the "last frontier of the Belgic province," the "district which the Roman Geographers assigned to the Belgæ proper."

2. By Mr. Leman and others from *Woden* the Saxon Mercury, being formed from his name in the same way as Wednesday, the day of the week.

It is curious that this dyke is said by Sir R. C. Hoare to exhibit marks of having been *used* by *the Saxons*, as well as the Belgæ, and having been made a boundary between two of their petty kingdoms, the West Saxon and Mercian. "As to the antiquity," says he, "of this grand and extensive boundary, the Wansdyke. (which some writers derive from the Saxon deity Woden, and Dr. Stukeley from the British word "guahan," distinctio, seperatio), my friend Mr. Leman had often stated his opinion to me, that the *first* bank and ditch were constructed by the *Belgæ*, before the Roman æra, and that the said bank and ditch

* See an account of these camps, with a drawing, in the number of the *Proceedings* of the Archæological Association for July, 1857.

were elevated to a greater height by a *subsequent nation*, perhaps the Saxons; judge then of our mutual satisfaction, when very lately, he found his opinion most fully confirmed, by a section made across in *two different places*, where the strata of soil and chalk forming the original agger, and subsequent elevation, were evidently to be distinguished."

It is worthy of remark that after Wansdyke reaches the top of Farley Down and continues its course through Wiltshire towards Marlborough, there are very strong evidences of its having been adapted *by the Romans* to the purpose of a road. Sir R. C. Hoare says, "It is not without strong reasons of probability that former antiquaries have supposed that the line of Roman road and Wansdyke were the same for a considerable distance; and this conjecture seems well grounded, as hitherto no traces of the latter have been found between the high ground above the Avon near Farleigh Clump, and the Western point of Calston or Morgan's Hill, and there can be no doubt about the line of Roman road which is traced on the map. Tradition has indeed given the name of *Wansdyke* to this whole tract of Roman road." Mr. Leman says, "it not only bears the name of Wansditch through the whole of its course, but the "Saxon bank and ditch," are plainly visible, as made on the foundation of the previous Roman road in the grounds of Mr. Fuller at Neston." Dr. Stukeley points out where the Wansdyke has its junction with the Roman road, and where it has been adapted to the purpose of a road, and a part of the agger left as a parapet to protect the roadway on the side of a deep declivity.*

* The junction of the Roman road with Wansdyke, says Sir R. C. Hoare, has not escaped the notice of the intelligent Stukeley, for in his *Itinerary*, p. i., p. 142, when speaking of the Roman road, that passes over Run-

All this is evidence of the *great antiquity* of Wansdyke.

We have it first thrown up by the Belgæ as their boundary, then adapted to the purposes of a *Roman road* during part of its course through Wiltshire, and *afterwards* heightened and strengthened as a barrier in Saxon times. Thus the examination of it, brings before our minds THREE distinct periods of history. Its Belgic foundation, its Roman adaptation, and its Saxon completion.

Surely it is a monument well worthy of preservation, but how ruthlessly has it been treated, and how little is the interest with which this most curious relic of antiquity is regarded? May we not hope that what little is still left of it may be most carefully preserved! Surely if Societies like ours call attention to the *preservation* of such historic records, and afford accurate accounts of them as existing in our own and preceding times, they confer a very great benefit not only on the present, but upon unborn generations.

Any notice of Wansdyke would be incomplete without examining what has been said by former writers respecting it, and correcting errors into which they have fallen. Thus R. C. Hoare in his *Ancient Wilts* has stated the points upon which he considers Collinson in his *History of Somerset* to have erred. As the work of Sir Richard is not very accessible, and as few are acquainted with the survey of Wansdyke which he has recorded, and the minuteness and care bestowed by him upon it, I feel that I

way, *i. e.* Roman Way Hill, he says "Soon after it meets with the Wansdyke descending the hill just by the gibbet, here it enters full into it, and very dexterously makes use of it all along to the bottom, on a very convenient shelf, or spurn of the hill, at the place of the union is a flexure of the Wandsyke, so that the Roman road coincides with it directly, and in order to raise it from the ditch into the road, the Roman workmen have thrown in most part of the rampire, still preserving it as a terrace to prevent the danger, and the terror of the descent on the other side."

may be doing service to this Society by bringing portions of it before them, and here I should suggest that our Brethren of the Wilts Society should also take up the subject of Wansdyke, and carefully record in their *Journal* the particulars relating to their own county, reprinting so much of R. C. Hoare's account as may be necessary to elucidate the subject.

Speaking of Wansdyke, Collinson says of the point where it enters Somersetshire, "it meets the same meandering river (Avon) at Bathampton, where it enters the N. W. portion of the Belgic territories. Its course is then continued over Claverton Down to Prior Park, English Combe, Stanton Prior, Publow, Norton, Long Ashton, and terminates at the Severn Sea, near the ancient port of Portishead," vol. i. p. 22. At p. 170, he says, "it runs to Publow, and Belluton, (written Belgeton in Doomsday Book, *i. e.* Belgarum oppidum)." He notices it again in vol. ii., p. 423, and again vol. iii., p. 140, where a circumstantial report of its westward course towards the Severn is to be found. Speaking of the hundred of Portbury, he says, "To this remote corner tends that egregious boundary of the Belgic warriors called Wansdyke, its course is directed hither from the ancient fortress of Maes Knoll, in the tything of Norton Hautville, south-eastward, whose lofty western rampart seems to have been a post of observation for all these parts. Descending the hill it crosses High-ridge common where its track is still visible, and soon after thwarting the Great Western road from Bristol to Bridgwater, forms by its vallum a deep narrow lane, overhung with wood and briars, leading to Yanley-street, in the parish of Long Ashton." From Yanley it traverses the meadows to a *lane* anciently denominated Wondesditch-lane, as appears from a deed, which he quotes, and to

which I have referred in my paper on earthworks in the last number of the Somersetshire Society's *Proceedings*. "Here," he says, "it crosses the Ashton road to Raynes Cross, and ascending the hill, enters the hundred of Portbury, in the parish of Wraxall, and terminates at the ancient port of Portishead."

On this account Sir R. C. Hoare observes, (after first pointing out an error into which Collinson has fallen in stating that the dyke *commences* at Andover, in Hampshire,)—"Mr. Collinson has described its course with such a degree of minuteness and authority, that the reader would entertain no doubt of its veracity, but," says he, "even with the assistance of his topographical remarks we have upon personal investigation, been completely foiled." He then states that Mr. Leman, whose opinion I have before quoted as to its termination at Bowre Walls, and Stokesleigh Camps, and his surveyor, Mr. Crocker, had minutely examined the ground between Bowre Walls Camp and Maes Knoll, and discerned very faint, if any, existing vestiges of this mighty bulwark. He describes the careful way in which he caused the whole track to be investigated from the earthworks over the Severn, to which I have just alluded, and the tract of unbroken ground on Leigh Down, where many vestiges of ancient population were noticed, and ancient pottery picked up, but no signs of Wansdyke discerned, as if it continued towards Portishead. The stratum of limestone, says he, approaches so near the surface of the soil on this down that an agger like Wansdyke could not without immense labour and difficulty have been raised on it. About Yanley-street, and Raynes Cross, they could trace no vestiges of the dyke, he "thinks the fosse of the old work appears in some parts of Deep Combe Lane, which breaks off from the turnpike road leading

from Bristol to Bridgwater at the third milestone from Bristol." There are some traces of the ditch to the right of the lane leading down to the brook, where it made a small bend to ascend the hill to a field called Bear-croft, and then skirting High-wood (once so called, but now cleared) it appeared as a slope by the hedge through Bear-croft, into a pasture field of the same name; it seems then to come to the end of Deep Combe Lane, where it appears as a ditch on the left, leading to the cross roads at Yanley-street.

These are the only traces which Mr. Leman and the surveyors of Sir Richard could discover, and I regret to say my own experience quite confirms this statement, only my friend and myself were even less successful, being however strangers to the country we might have overlooked traces. I have been thus particular with this portion of its course in the hope of inducing some members of the Society, who may reside near Bristol, to take up the investigation, and to ascertain if there still remain any traces of this interesting dyke at these points, or if all that Collinson has recorded, (and which from his Living of Long Ashton being in that locality, he certainly must have known) has been obliterated. It is the object of a Society like ours to settle if possible *disputed* or uncertain points, as well as to record what exists at present.

"At Maes Knoll," says Sir R., "we stand for the first time on *certain ground* with regard to Wansdyke, for hitherto in our progress from the Severn eastward, we have been obliged to place more dependence on report, than in *existing proof*."

Sir R. then traces it with great success, and his great accuracy I have for the most part personally verified, and he particularly notices the *fortresses* upon it, "It has some

particularities which other boundaries have not, and which deserve our attention. I here allude to the camps or earthworks *projecting* from the dyke." These camps I have already noticed, and for a more particular account must refer to the paper on Earthworks in the last No. of the Society's Proceedings. "Wansdyke presents," says Sir Rd., "the most *singular irregularities* in its course, it does not continue its track along the strongest ridge of the hill, but often descends from it into the valleys, and the open downs, and where no obstacle impeded its taking a straight direction, it frequently makes the most unaccountable angles, but in *one* respect it is *invariable*, viz., in having the ditch *to the north*, and bank *to the south*, which proves from what quarter the attack of the enemy was to be expected." Sir Richard does not doubt that the camp at Stantonbury was an appendage to the dyke, not the dyke to the camp, and this I think many be shewn also of Hampton Down Camp, and probably Maes Knoll. The dyke seems to have been *anterior* to all these in its formation, and they were probably *afterwards added* to strengthen it. They were no doubt a chain of boundary camps drawn probably much upon the same system as those along the wall of Hadrian, between Carlisle and Newcastle, only *much older*, and also probably afterwards occupied in the Saxon period. It is worthy of remark that on the other side of the valley through which flows the Avon, there are fortresses nearly similar in their construction, on the hills opposite. Thus, if the Belgæ guarded their line of territory by the forts along Wansdyke, the Dobuni had also their camps of observation, and forts of occupation facing them at a convenient distance, and just within their own territory. The camp on Clifton Down is opposite the camp on the other side of the river. Maes

Knoll and Stantonbury can easily be watched from a large camp formed at the extremity of Lansdown, overlooking North Stoke; and Hampton Down again is checked by an earthwork on little Salisbury. It is instructive therefore to see how carefully each frontier was guarded, and from observing this we have a more exalted idea of the system of warfare and defence, in those early times.

In conclusion a word or two should be said about the probable period of the first formation of Wansdyke. It is uncertain at what precise period, as Sir R. C. Hoare observes, the Belgæ first invaded Britain, but it is supposed to have been *four* or *five* centuries before Christ. "After forcing the barrier of the Rhine, they over-ran and conquered the Netherlands, and all that part of Gaul north of the Seine, and from Gessoriacum (Bologne) and Portus Iccius (Wissan) crossed the Channel into Britain, and drove the Celts successively from the county of Kent, the greater part of Hants, Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall, and from a part of Berks, where the *Thames* and *Wansdyke* formed their native boundary. But under their general, Divitiacus, they crossed the Thames, and conquered Essex, part of Herts, and made inroads into Berks and Buckinghamshire." Wansdyke is supposed to mark the *last* of their conquests, *before* Divitiacus crossed the Thames. With respect to Divitiacus, I have noticed in another place, that Cæsar informs us he had been King of the Suessiones, and even in his time (nostrâ etiam memoriâ) the most powerful chief in Gaul, and that he had obtained supremacy not only over a great portion of Belgic Gaul, but of Britain also. These were the latter Belgic conquests, but anterior to the date of Cæsar's invasion, 55 B.C., and after Divitiacus crossed the Thames, hence the date of Wansdyke must have been

much earlier than these,—earlier than 100 years before Christ, and probably 150 or 200 years.

The Tumuli found along its course, especially on the Wilts Downs, all point to a *very early date*, but this subject we must leave to other antiquaries, or to another meeting, earnestly hoping that the present imperfect notice may induce others more skilled than the writer, and more at leisure, to enter upon, and follow out, the interesting enquiry, to a successful result.

On the Mendip Bone Caverns.

BY THE REV. W. A. JONES, M.A.

THE materials for the physical history of the earth, almost from the very dawn of creation to the present age, are scattered around us every where. The record may not always be as clear and distinct as a written record might have been, but it has been infinitely more durable and more trustworthy. It carries us back to ages long before the hand of man could possibly have registered the events to which it refers. The great facts and phenomena in this history, are not written with the pen on perishable parchment, nor cut by sculptor's art in slabs of stone or plates of brass. The record is writ by the Almighty hand itself upon the rocky tablets of everlasting ages. The chief actors and agents in the successive dramas of development in creation are brought before us, or leave unequivocal traces of their existence, and the clearest indications of their works and their ways. The successive strata which compose the crust of the earth are so many pages in the great Book wherein the history of the earth is recorded; and the fossils in our Museum are but portions of the language by which the facts are revealed.

It is so, likewise, with the objects with which the science of Archæology is concerned. The ruined Abbey, the vacant hearth of the Baronial Hall, the crumbling turret of the battlemented Castle, the mystic enclosure of Druidic worship, the worn-out traces of the hut-circles of our Keltic ancestors, are to the thoughtful observer lasting memorials full of interest and significance in the social history of our race and our country. They help us to realise and in imagination to reproduce the various phases of social and religious life which have prevailed from age to age. They constitute the leading elements in the tableaux on the great diorama of our National History, presenting to us successively the sublime, and, what I believe to have been, the simple and purely monotheistic worship of our Keltic forefathers, the idolatry and refinement of the Roman invaders, the lordly state of the barons, the learning and charity of the monks, whose cloisters and whose cells in ruined abbeys become associated in our minds with the patient toil to which we are indebted for those invaluable manuscripts which open to us the treasures of classic and of sacred lore.

With associations like these, I maintain, that the antiquary is no Dryasdust, the geologist no dreamer. It is this which makes our Museum a condensed history of the county. If I may be allowed to intrude upon my hearers my own personal experience and sentiments in this matter, I would assure you that I seldom enter into the Museum of the Society without having reproduced vividly to my mind some one or other of the thousand stirring scenes and stupendous events which stand out prominently in the history of the world. Each case has its wonders, each object its tale. The monumental rubbings on the wall, the sculptured figures, royal and ecclesiastic, the

tesselated pavement, the blunted spear, and the rude celt, carry us down along the stream of time, from the present to the long-forgotten past. And even when all human remains or tokens of human agency fail, the stream of historic knowledge still flows on—our fossils and rocky memorials of the past carrying us on further and further into the abyss of time, till the mind is lost in amazement at the vast and infinite resources of creative Wisdom, and in gratitude for the beneficence which has laid open this record to our gaze. This imperfect expression of sentiments I have long and deeply felt, and which have secured for this Society what services I have been able to render, will explain why I have generally selected, as the subjects of the papers to which you kindly listen, some one or other of the departments of our valuable Museum. I fully share with my colleagues and associates in the desire to make our Museum not merely a pleasant lounge, full of rare and curious things, but an incentive and help to *study* —a means of making our members, and especially our young friends, good naturalists and zealous antiquaries.

Among the fossils and rocks in the Museum illustrating the geological formations of this county, we have a large and valuable collection of bones, which throw much light on the more recent deposits, and help us to picture to ourselves the leading features of the animal and vegetable world in this district during the time when our beds of gravel and diluvial earth were deposited. To this subject I purpose now more especially to direct your attention; and for this we have ample materials at hand. The trunk of fossil oak dug up from beneath what are now the foundations of Taunton Gaol; the beautiful and wonderfully-perfect head of the Rhinoceros, recently found in the same locality; the tooth of an elephant, from Quan-

tockshead; and the collection of bones from the Mendip caverns;—what are they to the scientific observer? Mere pieces of timber, or fragments of bone? No. Science endows them with a living spirit; and under their guidance we enter upon the regions of the unknown world. They bid the darkness of past ages disperse, and reveal to us the haunts, in our immediate neighbourhood, of those animals which are now the denizens only of tropical climes.

It may seem sheer fancy, the soarings of unbridled imagination, confidently to assert as I now do, that the bear, the tiger, and the hyæna, have had their lair in the thickets around the Mendip and the Quantock Hills; that the elephant has trampled down under his huge feet the trees of a tropical forest in the dells of Somersetshire; and that the rhinoceros was wont to bathe its unwieldly form in the waters of our own river Tone. Yet, I feel assured that, when you have had laid before you the evidence which leads to this conclusion, you will readily admit that it is not a fiction, but a fact. The evidence is simply this: Here are the bones of the animals to which I have referred. They were all found in this county; under circumstances which, (as I shall presently show), most clearly prove that the animals to which they belonged *lived* near to the places in which the bones were found, and some at least were *born* there.

These animals do not belong to the earlier geological formations. The state and condition of the bones prove this. If you carefully examine them, you will find that the bones from the Mendip caverns differ materially in character from the fossil bones of the Saurians, for example. The bones of the Saurians are mineralized; these are not. The same is true of the remains of fossil wood. The timber found under Taunton Gaol has been turned on

the lathe into boxes and trays; but the fossil wood from Portland could not be so treated. It is mineralized. Like the Saurian remains, it belongs to a geological period far remote in the history of the earth—to the Oolite and Lias formations. After being exposed to the action of powerful acids, all the lime in these Mendip bones has been dispersed, and a portion even of the animal gelatine has been obtained, thus clearly proving that the bones, with which we are now concerned, belong to what, in geological language is termed a *recent* period, having been deposited in, or covered over with, the detritus from the troubled waters of the very last epoch of great change which this portion of the earth has known.

Some have thought that as these bones belong to animals which have never, in the memory of man, been known to inhabit these climes, they must have been brought here from a distant land, and that the animals never lived here. This appears to be the prevailing opinion among those who are unaccustomed to the modes of scientific investigation which systematic geology has unfolded; but to any one who carefully examines the bones themselves, and takes into consideration the circumstances in which they occur in the bone caverns, and the fact that in other caverns in the district, open to accumulations from the same cause, no animal remains have been found, the supposition that these bones were drifted in by the waters of the deluge cannot for a moment be entertained. If you examine the specimens in our Museum, or those in the invaluable collection made by Mr. Beard, Banwell, you cannot fail to be convinced that these are not the remains of animals brought from a distance, but of animals that were born and bred, and lived and died in the neighbourhood. Thus, in these collections, you will see the jaws of a tiger in the full vigour of youth, the teeth of which are

all perfect; by its side another jaw, in which the teeth are worn out almost to the socket; and again a third jaw, in which the teeth remain undeveloped. You have evidence of individuals of the tiger species of all ages. Here, remains of the tiger that may have died of old age in his den; close by, of the tiger's cub that may have died in its infancy. How is it possible to resist the inference to which these facts lead, and doubt that the tigers lived here? The remains of the elephant found in these caverns lead to the same conclusion. Here we have the tooth of an elephant bearing the most unequivocal marks of old age; and here the fangless tooth, in fact, the undeveloped milk-tooth of a baby-elephant. Are we not, therefore, more than justified in believing that the old animals lived, and that their young ones were born near to the places where their bones are now found?

Not only the worn-out condition of the teeth of the beasts of prey, but also the state and condition of the bones of herbiverous animals which constituted their food, most clearly prove that the caverns of the Mendips were not merely the mausoleums of the dead but the haunts of the living. By the side of the powerful jaws of the hyæna, you find the bones of an ox, bearing the marks of the hyæna's teeth. These were its food. The cracked bones of the ox and the deer, found now in these caverns, are the bones of animals carried into the wild beasts' lair, and there devoured. These facts would have been enough if they stood by themselves; but the question is placed far beyond the possibility of a doubt, by the coprolites which have been found in these caverns, the droppings of the animals by which the caves were frequented. This proves most clearly, that the animals to which these bones belonged were living in this county, and in these caves.

Having proceeded thus far, and established, I assume,

that these animals were the living inhabitants of the land, it is necessary we should turn our attention to the localities in which their remains have been found, and the circumstances under which they were discovered. In the year 1853 the head and a large number of the bones of the skeleton of a young rhinoceros were found in the alluvial deposit excavated on the site of a portion of the present Taunton Gaol. The surrounding debris was evidently washed down from the Blagdon Hills, over the red marl of the Taunton Dean: the fragments of flint and chert mixed up with the marly earth are clear indications of its source. Below the stratum of alluvial deposit in which the skeleton of the rhinoceros lay, a large quantity of timber trees were found, which were probably washed down from the hills or uprooted in the plain of Taunton Dean, about the same time that the dead body of the rhinoceros was drifted to the spot where its remains were found. These trees lay scattered about in confusion and belonged chiefly to the oak species. Alder likewise occur, and in a bed of leaf-mold, in which the leaves wonderfully retain their characteristic form, a large quantity of hazel nuts were found. So firm and sound is the timber discovered here, that tables and chairs have been manufactured from it. The head of this animal deposited in the Museum, is so perfect, with the teeth in their sockets, that there can be no doubt of the species to which it belonged. Professor Quekett has pronounced it to be a young specimen of the Rhinoceros tichorinus.

On the other side of the Quantocks the teeth of the Mammoth Elephant have been found, of which beautiful specimens were deposited in the Museum, by the late Mr. Wm. Baker. Some years ago I likewise remember to have seen at Merriott fossil elephants' teeth, which were

found between Crewkerne and Ilminster. These, however, occur only in solitary or isolated examples, and do not produce the impression which the number and variety brought to light in the Mendip district is calculated to effect. This renders it the more necessary to pay particular attention to the Mendip Caverns, in which these remains have been found in great quantities; and to endeavour to ascertain the circumstances under which the bones came there, and the agencies by which the caverns were afterwards filled with sand, and their original entrances covered over.

The Mendip range, in which the bone caverns occur, are full of interest to the antiquarian and the naturalist. From Crooks-beak, so prominent a feature in the landscape to the traveller on the Bristol and Exeter Railway, to within a mile of Frome, you may travel uninterruptedly on the Mountain Limestone. The same geological formation occurs, likewise, in masses on the flanks, and at the extremity of the main range, as in Banwell Hill, and in the hills above Hutton, stretching to Uphill and the sea at Brean-Down. The intervals between these masses, and likewise the sides of the main range, are, for the most part, covered with the marls and rocks of the New Red sandstone series. The district abounds in deep and tortuous gullies; in some cases assuming the form of immense chasms, as at Cheddar; a feature, which plainly indicates the disturbing forces to which these hills have been exposed, and by which probably they were upheaved.

The evidence of rents and upheavals abound in every direction, on the surface and below the surface. Of the former, the "Swallets" are a striking illustration, associated with the large streams which in several places gush forth from the living rock. Below the lower works of the

Charter-house mine, and about three miles from Cheddar, may be seen a very clear and characteristic form of the "Swallet." The stream which has been used to wash the "slimes," separating the lead ore from the refuse mud and sand, becomes, as might be expected, heavily charged with earthy and mineral matter. You watch its rushing flow, all muddy and discoloured, as it leaves the works, and all at once it disappears. It is swallowed up (hence the local name) through one of the many fissures communicating from the surface with the subterranean river-beds which run through the heart of Mendip. In this particular case, no fissure is visible, but the water sinks into the ground, and again makes its appearance at Cheddar, discolouring and defiling the stream as it rushes from its rocky source. In other cases the fissures are open and on the surface. An instance of this kind occurs in a field on Ubley Hill farm, on the Eastern side of the range. A stone dropped into the hole may be heard for several seconds in its downward course. Many of these fissures, no doubt, act as feeders to the subterranean channels which pour out their abundant streams from the external clefts in the rocky sides of the Mendip Hills, as at Cheddar, and at Wookey Hole.

The agencies, which for the most part produced these effects, at the same time gave origin to many caverns, opening immediately from the surface. The Caverns at Uphill, Banwell, Hutton, &c., in which bones have been found, belong to this class. The mouths or original entrances of the caves have in almost all cases been closed, or covered over with earthy matter and gravel. During the period of the earth's history in which the animals to which these bones belonged, lived, the caverns were more accessible from without than they are now. Indications of the original outlets are visible in some, and Mr. Beard

affirms that he has observed them in all: so that there were ample means of ingress and egress to these caves.

Having thus noted the origin of the caverns, and the indications afforded of their being so situated as to become fitting haunts to such wild beasts as might be living in the district, we have, to some extent, a clue to the circumstances under which the bones came there. I admit that there are difficulties to be encountered; some which I do not profess to be able to solve; others which are accounted for by the lapse of time during which the same cavern at long intervals may successively have been occupied by various species of beasts of prey. In this way the occurrence in the same cavern, as at Bleadon, of the bones of the tiger, the bear and the wolf; and at Sandford Hill, of the tiger, hyæna and wolf, which are not usually associated together, may be accounted for. In some of the caverns, as at Banwell and Uphill, no remains of the tiger were found, but only those of the wolf and bear in one, and of the hyæna in the other, with the bones of deer, ox, and horse in such quantities as clearly to prove that they are the accumulations of long ages. Then, as to the elephants, it is clear from the characteristic features of the teeth, that the remains of two distinct species, at least, are found in these caverns; the one closely allied to the recent Asiatic Elephant, and the other to the African species. Whether these were coeval or not, does not appear; but, judging from analogy, we should be led to refer them to different periods.* The collection in our

* The author has been gratified to find his conclusions in this particular confirmed by Dr. Falconer, a distinguished member of the Geological Society, who has made the classification of fossil elephants his special study. According to Dr. Falconer, the two species are *Elephas primigenius*, and *Elephas antiquus*. He further expresses his belief that they belong to two distinct epochs, but the caves having been open during both periods, bones of all the species have been promiscuously mingled in the cave collections.

Museum, and that at Mr. Beard's, contain many large vertebræ, ribs, thigh bones, and humeri, together with tusks and teeth. The more durable portions, such as the teeth, are found in larger numbers in proportion, probably because the softer bones were either devoured, or have perished from decay. Whether the animals while living resorted to these caverns, or whether their dead carcases were dragged thither by beasts of prey, I do not pretend to determine, but the general character of the bones, together with the masses of a soft fatty substance, which I have myself found, like what is technically called *adipocere*, and which is supposed to be produced by the decomposition of the flesh of animals, clearly proves, I think, that some of the animals at least lived, and that portions of others were devoured in the caverns, at a time anterior to that period of great change, during which the original entrances were blocked up, and the bone beds themselves more or less covered with a deposit of earth and loose rubble.

It is unnecessary to enter upon a detailed account of the precise physical and dynamic forces by which so great an overflow of waters might have been produced. The crust of the earth bears undoubted evidence of greater convulsions than would be needed to effect such a result. Sufficient to state generally that it must have been by the agency of moving waters, bearing into and depositing on the entrances of these caverns stones and earthy matter. And as the corners of the rocks in the interior are sharp, and not rounded and smooth, as you will always find them in caverns on the sea-shore accessible to the tide, it is evident that these caverns have not been subject to the long-continued action of water in motion, but were submerged by a sudden and temporary flood.

Here the question may occur to some one, "Were there any human beings inhabiting the island at the time?" You will, I have no doubt, anticipate the answer, which I at least would give. I believe that the period to which these animal remains belong was immediately anterior to the last great change which prepared the earth for the reception of the human race. I know that the fact that portions of human skeletons have been found in some of the caverns, may at first sight seem to overthrow my position; but when each alledged case is carefully investigated, it will be found that the human remains belong to a much more recent period. Thus, according to Mr. Phelps in his *History of Somerset*, human remains have been found at Wookey Hole. There is a true bone cavern at Wookey Hole, which has been discovered only during the present year, but that to which Mr. Phelps refers has long been known, and, like those at Cheddar, has never been said to have contained the class of animal remains to which this paper is specially devoted. The case at Wookey therefore goes for nothing. Besides, this cave has been accessible from time immemorial. The name it bears proves it to have been known to the Keltic inhabitants of the land before the Saxon invasion. "Wookey" is clearly a corruption of the Welsh "Ogo," which to the present day means a "cavern." But in the cave called Goat's Hole, at Paviland, in Glamorganshire, we have a case in point. There a human skeleton was found lying on the remains of the elephant, rhinoceros, the bear and the tiger. The late Dean of Westminster, Dr. Buckland, describes this cavern in his *Reliquiæ Diluvianæ*, p. 82. It is in the limestone and opens on the face of the sea-cliff. The tide reaches the base of the ancient diluvial deposit within. The animal remains are of precisely the same class with

those that are found in the Mendip caverns. They clearly belong to the same period. But here, unlike the Mendip caverns, the bones appeared disturbed by ancient diggings, showing that it had been accessible to man, in ages long gone by. Of this however, undoubted evidence was supplied, for a little under the surface a female skeleton was discovered. From the description given of the manner in which the bones lay, there can be no doubt that the body was interred there with great care and tenderness. Ivory rods, nearly cylindrical, portions of ivory rings, and a number of sea shells were found near the skeleton, just in the same way as such things occur in graves and sepulchral remains of early times. In the same cave were found the tusks of the elephant, but so far decayed as to crumble at a touch. When these rings were made the ivory must have been firm: and the subsequent decay leads us to infer that the human skeleton probably dates from a period not far distant from the Roman occupation. Charcoal and remains of human food were likewise found in this cavern, thus indicating two successive occupations of the cavern, at periods long, long distant from each other. What a theme for a poet! The weird maiden laid to rest, with her ivory needles, her ivory rings, and toys of pearly sea-shells by her side, in the cavern where she had dwelt among the remains of a former world! There she lived, and there she died, carving her needles and her toys from the ivory of primæval elephants; and possibly theorizing, as we are now doing, on the origin and history of the wonderous occupants of the cave. But it is not with the poetry we are now concerned, only with the fact; and the facts do not oppose, but rather confirm, the view we have advanced.

Indeed, very few of the Mendip bone caverns were known to exist until within, comparatively, a few years. Their

discovery is mainly due to mining operations, carried on in a rude and simple manner on the surface of the hills. Any one who would visit the old "ochre" pits on the hill above Hutton, and notice how the excavations expose fissures in the solid rock beneath, will readily understand how that these appearances would give rise to further investigation. The search for the *lapis calaminaris*, a mineral at one time in great demand—a carbonate of zinc, used in the manufacture of brass—likewise helped, but only as by accident, to the discovery of these bone caverns. Happily for the cause of science, there were two men living in the neighbourhood who did not fail to profit by the discovery, and carefully collected together and preserved the remains which these caverns contained. The perseverance and enthusiasm of Mr. Beard, and the science and energy of the late Rev. D. Williams, of Bleadon, have preserved to us these interesting relics of the past, opening to us another page in the great Book of Nature on which are recorded the works and ways of the Most High.

Another curious and interesting feature, and one which may be of great service in determining the various forms of animal life that prevailed during successive periods, presents itself in the fact communicated to me by Mr. Beard, as the result of his observations;—that each of the Mendip bone caverns has its own peculiar and characteristic set of remains. Thus:—

Banwell	contains	bear, wolf, deer, buffalo.
Uphill	„	hyæna, deer, horse.
Hutton	„	hyæna, wolf, tiger, elephant, horse.
Bleadon	„	tiger, bear, wolf, fox, elephant, ox, deer, horse.
Sandford Hill		tiger, hyæna, wolf, rhinoceros, ox, deer, boar, horse.
Burrington	„	the bear and fox.

To this list I am now able to add the bone cavern recently discovered at Wookey, which promises to be as full of interest as any of those previously known. A very slight cutting made along the side of the hill, in the formation of a new water-course, leading from the water-head to the recently-erected paper mills, laid open the mouth of this cavern. Although, as yet, it has not been properly explored, the remains obtained in it include the teeth of the following species: elephant, rhinoceros, tiger, bear, and hyæna, with the bones usually associated with them.* There are doubtless very many other caverns in the district, the entrances to which are as near the surface, and the chambers of which are as richly stored with the skeletons of the extinct races of the fauna of this county, only waiting for accident to bring them to light. It would appear that most of the remains in our Museum, which form a part of the Williams collection, were found in the Hutton and Bleadon and Sandford Hill caverns.

A notice of these remains, however, would be incomplete without reference to the huge proportions of most of the animals of that period, as compared with those of the present day. Take for example the ox, the *Bos Bleadon*, as Mr. Williams very justly styled the animal. There are some of his bones in the Museum. The largest prize ox of the present day would sink into utter insignificance by his side. Mr. Beard has the head and horn-bones of animals of the same species, and of the same massive dimensions. I am afraid to trust myself with the outline which a due regard to proportion would require. It is truly terrific, according to our present notions of animal forms. Then, consider the femur, the thigh-bone of an

* Specimens of the above from Wookey have recently been presented to the Museum by Dr. Boyd, of Wells.

elephant, in our collection. The largest elephant known would be small and puny by the side of the individual to whom this bone belonged. This bone is 22 inches in girth. The *tusk* of the same animal (possibly), or one like him, in Mr. Beard's collection is six feet long, and two feet in circumference! and it is supposed that it must have been full 16 feet long when the animal was living. The size of the beasts of prey in those days was on the same scale. The fangs of the tiger and the bear in our Museum prove that; but the skulls in Mr. Beard's collection establish it beyond a doubt. There I saw the thigh-bone of a bear 21½ inches long! I placed by its side the corresponding bone of a full-grown bear killed at Bristol. The bear of the Mendip Hills must have been three or four times as large! The skull of a bear in his collection is nearly two feet long. The same applies to the remains of the tiger. The bones of the head found in these caverns clearly prove the species to have been of a considerably larger size than any known species in the present day. The hyænas of that period, in like manner, were of gigantic dimensions, as the size of their heads and jaws testify. I need not enlarge upon the remains of the deer tribe with branching antlers, nor upon those of the boar, the horse, the ox, and the sheep, which are found in great abundance in the caverns. The bones of these animals occur in such numbers as clearly to shew that they were the food of the carnivorous beasts of prey, whose haunts were in these caves. I do not attach much importance to the remains of hares, mice, rats, and bats, which are deposited in our Museum, as having been found in the Mendip caverns. That animals of these species existed cotemporaneously with the tiger and the elephant is not improbable, but the bones we have appear as if they belonged to a much more

recent period, and the easy access through the fissures in the rocks would account for their occurrence in these caves. I mention these only as supplying materials for the picture of animal life as it existed in those days.

I will not attempt to fill up the details in this picture. Having supplied you with the facts, I must leave each one to imagine the altered aspect which the forest trees and tropical foliage of that period would give to our hills and dales. That these features of vegetable life were the accompaniments of these particular forms of animal life in those ages, as well as in this present age, is more than probable, only with such modifications as would account for the appearance of the hazel and the alder, found in the excavations at Taunton.

The picture thus realized may be novel and grand; but the actual living picture with which we are now favoured in the Vale of Taunton Dean, and in the dells of Somerset, is nevertheless far better, and more to be desired. Deeply as I am interested in this collection, so much so that I would almost deem it sacrilege wilfully to destroy a single bone, yet I am free to admit that I have considerable satisfaction in knowing that these are the bones of the dead, not of the living. But "de mortuis nil nisi bonum." They did their work in their day. Let us strive to do ours, and so do our work in advancing the Archæology and Natural History of our land, that coming generations may not despise our labours, nor rejoice in that we are gone.

Earthworks in the Neighbourhood of Bruton.

BY THE REV. F. WARRE.

PEN PITS AND CADBURY.

THERE is a peculiar feature of the district which is the scene of our annual meeting for this year, which can hardly fail to attract the attention of every observant traveller who passes by railroad from Yeovil to Westbury; I mean that every hill-top, every inch of undisturbed pasture situated high enough to afford a tolerably dry habitation, bears the marks of human occupation. The slight defences of cattle enclosures may be traced on almost every elevated spot, and I doubt not the sites of the villages inhabited by the owners of the herds may be discovered near them. Lynchets on the smooth turf of the hill sides, bear witness to cultivation so ancient, that the vegetation has returned to its natural state—that produced by the disturbance of the soil having totally disappeared; series of terraces, probably marking the entrenched position of armies on the field of battle and military stations of greater or less strength and importance, give proof of primeval occupation, both peaceful and warlike, more positively than in almost every other part of the county which

I have visited. Now, it can hardly be, that if once observed, this peculiarity should not excite our curiosity as to who were the constructors and occupiers of these works, what people were the inhabitants of this district, and, if anything, what is known as to their habits and history; and the answer which would most likely be given to the enquiry would be, they are probably the vestiges of British occupation; and, as far as it goes, the answer is perhaps correct; for with a few exceptions of Roman and Saxon date, there can be little doubt that most of these earthworks were constructed and used by our British predecessors. But still it is a most vague and unsatisfactory answer, for perhaps there is no subject on which ideas less defined and more erroneous prevail, with the generality even of well informed persons, than the history of the inhabitants of these islands, down to the time of the completion of the Saxon Conquest; which, as it relates to this part of England, may be fixed as the year 702, when Ina founded the frontier castle of Taunton, as a defence to his Western border against the Bretwallas of Devon and Cornwall who, under command of their Prince or Regulus, Geraint, still held the heights of Quantock, Brendon, and Blackdown, backed by the fastnesses of Exmoor against the power of the Teutonic invaders. It is, of course, impossible to fix the beginning of this period with anything like accuracy; but the fact that, from the first dawn of the probable history of this country, to the year 702, is certainly not less than 1000 years, is enough to show that the idea usually formed of an ancient Briton—that is to say, a mere savage painted blue, and scantily clothed in skins, can hardly be a correct one during the whole of this period. Indeed I believe it would hardly apply to the last half of it at all, and would probably admit of great modification even in the

earlier part of the British period. Nothing can of course be known with certainty of the inhabitants of this island before the time of written history, nor is it a matter of very great importance whether the first inhabitants were of Celtic origin or not; but it seem probable that the south and west of the island was from very early days occupied by a Celtic race called by the Welsh bards Loegrys, related to, if not identical with, the Primeval Cymri. The first fact which seems of any historical interest with regard to this part of England is thus mentioned in the collection of Triads made by Carodoc, of Llangarvan, about the middle of the 12th century. Three tribes came under protection into the Island of Britain; the first was the tribe of Caledonians, in the North; the second was the Gweddellin race, which is now in Alban or Scotland; the third were the men of Galeden, who came in naked ships or boats into the Isle of Wight, when their country was drowned, and had lands assigned them by the race of the Cymri. These last are supposed to have been the Belgæ, and the date of their arrival is fixed with some approach to probability at about three or four hundred years before the commencement of the Christian era; and it is stated by the learned Davis that they had neither privilege or claim in the Island of Britain, but that the land and protection were granted under specified limits; and it was decreed that they should not enjoy the immunities of the native Cymri before the ninth generation. But whatever might have been decreed or agreed upon between these early Belgæ and the aboriginal Britons, it seems that before the Roman invasion in the year 50 before Christ they had obtained possession, by force of arms, of a very considerable part of the South of the Island, including Hampshire, Wiltshire, and part of Dorsetshire, and were at the time of Cæsar's invasion a

powerful, warlike, and partially civilized people, keeping up a constant communication with their continental relations, the Gauls, engaged in mining operations and trading in skins of beasts, possessing numberless flocks and herds, and in some cases coining gold money, and superior both in arts and arms to the aboriginal Britons whom they had displaced. That the aborigines, though in some points in communication with the Phœnicians and Carthaginians, were a race of warlike and untutored savages, can hardly be doubted, whatever proficiency their Druids and Bards had attained to in mystic philosophy, astronomy, and mechanics; and that even the Belgæ were in a very imperfectly civilized state is evident from the remains of their habitations, which were probably constructed much on the same plan as, though inferior in comfort to those of the Mandan tribe, described by Catlin. Mr. Petrie, in his very beautiful and learned work upon the Ecclesiastical Architecture and Round Towers of Ireland, has given a description of some houses probably constructed in the Celtic manner. The first is the building known to the peasantry as the Stone House of the Rock, situated on the North side of the great Island of Arran, in the bay of Galway, and is probably of the 5th century. It is stated by Mr. Petrie to be in its interior measure 8 feet high, and its walls are about 4 feet thick; the door-way is but 3 feet high and 2 feet 6 inches wide on the outside, but narrows to 2 feet on the inside. The roof is formed as in all buildings of this class, by the gradual approximation of stones laid horizontally, till it is closed at the top by a single stone, and two apertures in its centre served the double purpose of a window and chimney. The next is the house of St. Finan Conn, one of the early Saints of Ireland, who lived in the 6th century; this example exhibits the charac-

teristics of the Cyclopean style more than the other, the stones being mostly of enormous size. It is situated on Church Island, in Lough Ree, in the county of Kerry; though nearly circular on the outside, it is quadrangular within, and measures 16 feet 6 inches in length from North to South, and 15 feet 1 inch from East to West. The wall is 7 feet thick at the base, and at present but 9 feet 9 inches in height. The door-way is on the North side and measures on the one side 4 feet 3 inches in height, and in width 2 feet 9 inches at top, and 3 feet at bottom; three stones form the covering of this door-way, of which the external one is 5 feet 8 inches in length, 1 foot 4 in height, and 1 foot 8 in breadth. The other is one of the houses erected by the celebrated St. Feehin, who flourished in the 7th century, at his monastic establishment on High Island, off the cost of Connemara, in the county of Galway; this building, like the house of St. Finan Conn, is square in the interior, and measures 9 feet in length and 7 feet 6 inches in height; the door-way is 2 feet 4 inches wide, and 3 feet 6 inches high. That the quadrangular form of building was derived originally from the Romans, is evident from the following translation of a prophecy, ascribed to a certain Magus of the name of Con, taken from the ancient Life of St. Patric, supposed to have been written by St. Erin in the 6th century:—"Advenict cum circulo tonsus in capite cujus ædes erunt adinstar æduim Romanarum ædes ejus erunt angustæ et angulatæ;" which, though very queer Latin, can only be rendered—a man having his head shaven in a circle shall come, whose church shall be like the Roman churches, narrow and angular. One of the earliest attempts at quadrangular building is the Oratory of Gallerus, the very great antiquity of which is proved by the existence of an upright stone close by, bearing an

inscription in the Græco-Roman or Byzantine character, such as was in use in the 4th and 5th centuries, and would hardly be found, even in Ireland, later than the 6th or 7th. Now this district was the battle-field of the Belgæ and aborigines for centuries, and no doubt the military works we see were, many of them, constructed and occupied by them. The boundary of their conquest to the West appears to have extended from the mouth of the Parret to some point on the Dorsetshire coast. There is a line of hill forts beginning on the coast to the West of that river, which I have succeeded in tracing nearly from sea to sea, and which I hope, on some future occasion, to be able to describe, and probably to identify, as frontier defences, constructed by the Dumnonii, against these powerful and unscrupulous usurpers.

We are now come to the point at which real history takes the places of tradition and poetry, and enables us to speak with something like certainty as to the state of the inhabitants of this country. About 55 years before Christ, Julius Cæsar led the Roman legions to Britain; and as early as the year 45 A.D., we find Ostorius Scapula taking possession of the country as far West as the estuary of Uxella, or the Parret; and before the end of the second century almost the whole Island, with the exception of the North of Scotland, had become subject to the Roman yoke. But, though deprived of their rude liberty, and in many cases reduced to miserable slavery, the Britons progressed rapidly in civilization. The Island was divided into provinces, governed by Roman officers, though in some instances reguli or petty princes seem to have held authority under sanction, and by permission of the conquerors; military roads traversed the country; cities and towns innumerable, many of them of great importance,

sprung up; villas—the beautiful remains of which, when from time to time discovered, bear witness to the elegant luxury introduced by their Italian owners—adorned the view; and agriculture far different from that of the ancient inhabitants, was exercised in the place of Druidical circles. Noble temples were erected, and habitations more suited to the wants of civilized men, superseded the rude circular huts which had afforded shelter to the original inhabitants, and the Britons became a Christian, civilized, and in many cases a highly polished people. But the days of Roman power were numbered, the great Northern hive poured out its countless swarms, and about the year 400 the last Roman legion was called away from this Island, to assist in repelling the barbarous hordes which began to threaten the very existence of the Roman Empire. Again we find ourselves at fault; the history of the interval between the departure of the Romans and the establishment of the so-called Saxon Heptarchy, is involved in obscurity, as great as can be well imagined. But this much we know, the Romans found the Britons a race of warlike and pagan savages; they left them, comparatively speaking, a polished and intellectual nation, though degraded by the domination under which they had lain for 400 years. Still, trained as some of them had been in Roman discipline, furnished with Roman arms, and partaking of Roman blood, had they not been weakened by internal dissensions, they would probably have been perfectly able to defend themselves from the barbarians who now harassed them on every side; but they appear to have degenerated rapidly from the state of civilization to which they had attained under the Romans. The inhabitants of the towns were, however, essentially Roman, their habits, their form of government, and their military discipline, were all formed upon the

Roman model, their religion was derived from Rome, and though not what they had been during the times of Roman occupation, they were a civilized and Christian people when the storm of Saxon invasion burst upon them with its overwhelming torrent.

Mr. Sharon Turner, in his invaluable *History of the Anglo Saxons*, says that we ought not to consider the Saxon-invasion as a barbarization of the country, inasmuch as they brought with them the germs of many valuable institutions, but, "Pace tanti viri," I believe that we shall have but a very erroneous idea of the state of things in this Island during the 5th and 6th centuries, unless we do consider it a very complete barbarization of the country. The early Saxons appear to have been as fierce and bloodthirsty a race of savages as ever laid waste a conquered land; the total disappearance of the Romano-British people, even their language being entirely lost in that part of the Island conquered by the Saxons; the state of the Roman remains found from time to time, almost every building having been destroyed by violence, and most of them by fire, the name of Flamdyn, or the flame-bearer, bestowed by the Welsh bards upon Ida the Saxon conqueror of the North, all bear witness to the exterminating nature of the war, which for full 200 years raged with unceasing fury through the length and breadth of the land, while the names of Hengist and Horsa, Vortigern and Vortimer, Aurelius Ambrosius, Caradoc of the Iron Arm, Natan Leod, and Arthur (Ida and Cerdric), fill us with doubt as to whether they are historical or purely mythical characters. With regard to the last two, I myself feel but little doubt; the death of Geraint ap Erbin is circumstantially related by the Welsh poet, and I see no more reason to doubt that Arthur Amherawdr, a manifest corruption of the Latin

Imperator (a very different person, be it remembered, from the fabulous hero of the *Morte d'Arthur*), held his courts at Camelet, fought at Cathbyrig and Llongborth, died at Camelford, and was buried at Glastonbury, than that Napoleon reigned at Paris, fought at Borodino and Waterloo, died at St. Helena, and now rests on the banks of the Seine.

As regards this part of the Island, the great landmarks of this period are these. In the year 495 Cerdic and Cynric his son landed with five ships at Cerdorics ; in the year 577, Ceawlin, the grandson of Cerdic, fought with the Britons at Deorham, slew three kings, Comail, Condidan, and Fainmail, took three cities, Gloucester, Cirencester, and Bath, and probably extended his conquest to the coast of the Bristol Channel, somewhere between Portishead and Weston-super-Mare. In the year 658, Kenewalch fought the Bretwallas at Pen, and drove them beyond the Parret, and in the year 702 Ina built the frontier town of Taunton, and established the Western boundary of his dominions, which, if not identical with, was probably nearly the same as that of the Belgic tribe before mentioned.

It is a curious fact that the varieties of the Somersetshire dialect seem to be closely allied to these successive waves of Saxon conquest ; for the dialect of Taunton is as distinct from that of Bridgwater or Crewkerne, as that of the latter places is from the pronunciation of Bath or Cirencester. I have thus run through the great land-marks of the ancient history of this district, because it is my chief object in now addressing you, to induce some local antiquary to undertake a systematic investigation of the evidences of primeval occupation with which it abounds ; and if these things are not borne in

mind, the difficulties and puzzles of the attempt, at all times necessarily sufficiently numerous, will be very much increased without any reason, and false inferences may be drawn from apparently conclusive data, which, however, may not really mean what they at first sight seem to indicate. Loegri, Belgæ, Romans, Saxons, and Danes have all been here, and all no doubt occupied the works they found ready constructed to their hands, when it suited their convenience so to do. And the finding Roman coins at Cadbury, no more invalidates its claim to have been a British fortress before their days, than it disproves the tradition that it was occupied by Arthur after they had left this Island. The same may be said with regard to the probably Romano-British pottery, found by Sir R. Hoare, at Pen Pits; in the same way the extreme antiquity of the fortifications at Worle Hill, is not made doubtful by my having found a Saxon dagger, and the ferule of a Saxon spear, in one of the hut circles; nor the claims of the Norman Walklyn to having built the transepts of Winchester, by the existence of Wyckham's and Edington's work in the same cathedral.

Having said thus much, I will now call your attention to three very important remains of primeval antiquity, all situated near this place. Pen Pits, the crux of antiquaries, Cadbury Castle, known as the Palace of King Arthur, and what I confess is to me a greater crux than either, the very curious earthwork in the neighbourhood of Milbourne Wick. And first with regard to Pen Pits. A plan is given by Sir R. Hoare, in his work on *Ancient Wiltshire*, and perhaps I cannot do better than use his words, and then make my own comments upon them. "It will be perceived," he says, "that the village of Pen stands at the South-west extremity of a large plain, sur-

rounded on most sides by steep and irregular ground. That part of the parish immediately adjoining the village bears the most cultivated and improved appearance; some other parts of the vale, watered by the river Stour, have also been brought into cultivation, but the greater proportion still remains in its wild and desert state, covered with brushwood, though stripped of its oaks and timber. The extent of land comprised within our plan amounts to about 700 acres, of which nearly half have been brought into cultivation. But I have no doubt but that the whole of this fine plain was originally excavated into pits; these excavations seem also to have extended along the Eastern banks of the river Stour, as far as the farm house at Bonham; and from the appearance of the ground on the opposite side, I have reason to think they were continued along the Western bank of the same river. These pits are in their form like an inverted cone, and are very unequal in their dimensions; in some instances we see double pits, divided by a slight partition of earth, and the soil in which they are dug is of so dry a nature, that no water has been known to stagnate in them. Various have been the opinions and conjectures of those who have examined these pits; first, that the ground was thus excavated for the simple purpose of procuring stone; second, that the Britons resorted to this spot for the querns or mill stones, with which, in ancient times, they bruised their corn; third, that they were made for the purpose of habitations, or a place of refuge in times of danger. It would be ridiculous, even for a moment, to suppose that so large a tract of land could have been excavated for the sole purpose of procuring stone, for these excavations generally cease with the upper stratum of sand, which covers a deep and fine bed of hard green stone. I have found this stratum of

sand perforated in some places, and the frequency of stone dispersed about, proves that the workmen could not have been ignorant of the substratum, and which they would undoubtedly have followed, had stone been the object of their research. The conjectures as relating to querns is certainly ingenious, but will admit of some of the aforesaid objections; for, on finding a bed of stone suited to their purpose, would not the Britons, or indeed any beings endued with common sense, have followed that stratum, instead of opening so many thousand pits, over an extensive tract of land, in precipitous situations, and on the steep sides of hills in every part of this district? Where pits have been opened, or levelled, these querns, or mill stones, have been invariably found; they are made of the native green stone, and rudely formed. Those which have holes perforated in the middle were the upper stones, and were turned round the lower one by means of a handle fixed into the perforation. Similar stones have been found at Knook, and in other British villages. These at Pen have decided marks of the tool upon them, and appear never to have been used. The third opinion, as to their having been made for the purpose of habitation, carries with it much plausibility, but still furnishes objections. We know that the first houses were only pits, covered over with sods, turf, and boughs of trees; I am sensible also that no situation could be found better adapted to a British settlement, a dry and healthy plain, gently elevated above a valley, abounding with springs of never failing water; yet we do not find a sufficient quantity of charred wood, animal bones, or pottery, to justify us in fixing this spot as a permanent residence of the Britons. On the Eastern side of these pits is another work, thrown up on a steep neck of land projecting over the river Stour; it consists of an ele-

vated keep and an oblong out-work, unlike any of the camps on our chalk hills, and very similar to many I have observed in Wales. It would be a difficult matter to determine whether this fortress was constructed before or after these pits were formed, or whether it was an appendage to them."

Now it appears to me that this earthwork known as Orchard Castle, is a British construction of very early date, probably the ancient stronghold of the aboriginal Britons of the neighbourhood, before the Belgic invasion. It has most distinctly the three-fold arrangement which I have observed at Worle Hill, Dolebury, Castle Neroche, and Ham Hill, which I have elsewhere described as analogous to the keep and inner and outer bailies of a mediæval castle, and which I believe to have been the normal arrangement of the permanent fortifications of the aboriginal Britons; while those camps on the chalk hills, from which, as well as from those in its immediate neighbourhood, it is essentially different, are probably military works of a more temporary nature, owing their origin in most cases to the long struggle between the Belgæ and Loegrian tribes, and perhaps altered and strengthened in after days by any force which might have found it convenient to occupy them. One of them, Kenny Wilkin's Castle, bears evidence in its construction to the truth of the opinion which derives its name from Kenewalch, who, in the year 658, defeated the Britons at Pen, and drove them beyond the Parret, it being a large enclosure, defended by a single agger of considerable strength, without any additional works, either internal or external, in fact just such an entrenchment as we might expect a great army to construct for the temporary defence of a camp. Round this primeval fortress, Orchard Castle, no doubt a scattered

population resided; some in its immediate vicinity, some in villages at a greater or less distance, of one of which, with its cattle enclosure, I think I have observed faint traces on the Western extremity of the hill on which Pen Church is situated. These habitations would account for the few marks of domestic occupation which have been observed at the Pits, for no doubt a few hut circles may be discovered among these extensive excavations, but the idea that they are all the remains of habitations appear to me to be totally untenable. In the first place, they are so extensive that, had this been the case, they would have afforded accommodation for the inhabitants of the whole Island, instead of those of one district. In the second, their arrangement is perfectly different from that of any British town I have ever seen; instead of being situated in scattered groups, they are all crowded together in such a way as to cover almost the whole area, with a mass of confused hollows. And in the third place their shape—that of an inverted cone—is the last that would be considered adapted to human habitation. The only instance in which I have ever heard of its being adopted, being in certain mediæval dungeons, where the object sought after was the very reverse of comfort. There are a few curious excavations of this form within the area of Castle Neroche, but there is nothing to lead to the belief that they are hut circles.

With regard to the idea that they are the marks of simple quarrying for stone, I can only observe that I know of nothing which would lead us to suppose that the Britons, either in this district or elsewhere, were in the habit of constructing stone buildings, beyond the dry piled masonry of some very early ramparts, and perhaps the lower part of their circular huts; at all events, the stone

dug here would probably have been used in the immediate vicinity; and I know of nothing that would lead us to suppose that such has been the case. But, with regard to the idea that they are the holes from which stone has been dug for the purpose of constructing querns and other utensils of stone, I cannot think that the objections are nearly so conclusive. That they did make querns here in great numbers is certain, and the fact that those which have been found on the spot have not been used, and generally are unfinished or flawed, is fair ground for supposing that the majority were taken away, probably to a considerable distance, which is confirmed by my having found the fragments of a small grindstone, for tools, bear-the marks of use, during my excavation of the British fortified pass at St. Kew's Steps, which was formed of the same stone as those unfinished circular masses, which I obtained from workmen who had just dug them up from the bottom of one of the Pen Pits.

Sir R. Hoare's observation, that the Britons or any other persons possessed of common sense, having found a bed of stone suited to their purpose, would have followed that, instead of excavating a large tract of rough ground, will certainly apply to all people who can work with ease through solid rock, but that this was not the case, at least with the early Britons is evident, from the hut circles at Worle Hill, where they have always followed the natural fracture of the rock, and have invariably left off wherever it was solid; and if the Britons of Pen, found separate masses of stone large enough for their purpose by excavating, however extensively, they were certainly more likely to do so than to work the solid stone with their very imperfect, and at the same time very costly tools. Now, if Orchard Castle be of the very early date which I suppose

it to be, and this system of excavation carried on as it probably was for the greater part of a thousand years, it appears to me that the peculiar appearance and state of the ground at Pen Pits may be accounted for with at least a semblance of probability. If it be urged that the stone is unfit for grinding corn, the teeth found in ancient British skulls afford an answer; the crowns, even in middle aged subjects being worn quite smooth, no doubt by the great quantity of sand mixed with the meal, ground with stone of too soft a texture.

CADBURY CASTLE.

Of Cadbury Castle, the second remarkable earthwork to which I wish at present to draw your attention, Camden gives the following account. "The River Ivell rises in Dorsetshire, and receives a little river, upon which is Camalet, a steep mountain of very difficult ascent, on the top of which are the plain footsteps of a decayed camp, and a triple rampart of earth cast up, including 20 acres (the ground plan says 60 acres and 32 perches). The inhabitants call it Arthur's Palace, but that it was really a work of the Romans is plain, from Roman coins daily dug up there. What they might call it I am altogether ignorant, unless it be that Caer Calemion, in Nennius's catalogue, by a transposition of letters from Camelion. Cadbury, the adjoining little village, may, by a conjecture probable enough, be thought, that Cathbregion, where Arthur, as Nennius hath it, routed the Saxons in a memorable engagement." And in the additions to Camden published with Gibson's edition, I find the following description: "Leaving the sea coast, our next direction is the river Ivell, near which is Camalet, mentioned by Mr. Camden, as a place of great antiquity. The hill is a mile in compass; at the top four

trenches circling it, and between each of them an earthen wall. On the very top of the hill, is an area of 20 acres or more, where, in several places, as Leland observes, may be seen the foundations of walls, and there was much dusky blue stone which the people of the adjoining villages had in his time carried away besides coins; Stowe, tells us of a silver horse shoe there digged up in the memory of that age; and Leland describes it in a kind of ecstasy, "Good Lord says he, what deep ditches, what high walls, what precipices are here; in short, I look upon it as a very great wonder both of art and nature." How far it may be considered a wonder of nature, I cannot say; but that it is a wonder of primeval art, I think no one who sees it will deny. The high walls and foundations of wall as well as all traces of the internal arrangement of this great military station, have totally disappeared, but the outer fortifications of the hill are in a tolerable state of preservation. What outworks there may have been, cannot now be ascertained, as, with the exception of the traces of some platforms probably stations for slingers on the south-side, everything outside the main fortification has been obliterated by modern agriculture; but there are the vast trenches with their earthen walls, on some of which, I thought I could trace the remains of a low breastwork of dry masonry. There are at present three entrances, easily to be made out; the first, on the East side, is that now used as an approach to the field occupying the area within the fortification, and has been so enlarged and made easy of access, for the convenience of the tenant, as to have entirely lost its ancient character, so much as to render it almost doubtful whether it be original or not; but, on the whole, I think it probable that there was an entrance at this point. The next is at the South East angle of the place, and, having crossed the

outer defences, opens into the moat, between the inner agger and the one next to it; the path over the inner agger being steep and narrow, and probably strongly fortified. This opening of the road into the moat, is a feature very commonly to be observed in British fortifications, and seems to have been intended to lead an attacking force to points where they might be overwhelmed from above, and forced down the steep side of the hill by a charge of the troops who occupied the higher ground. This seems to have been the case in this instance, as in many places the top of the second agger is not raised above the level of the moat, through which the road led. At the South West angle is the main entrance, which leads through all the entrenchments, up to the area of the place. There are here evident vestiges of flanking works; and I think the whole descent was commanded by platforms for slingers. There also appears to have been a smaller opening on the North side, leading through the entrenchments to the spring which supplied the place with water, and is situated low down among the fortifications of that side; but the entrenchment on the North has been so tampered with by modern fences, that I cannot speak positively about it. At the highest point of the ground within the fortifications, there are still vestiges of what may have been the foundations of an interior fortification.

It certainly seems extraordinary that the learned Camden should have mistaken such a work as I have described for one of Roman construction, and still more so that he should have been led to this conclusion by so fallacious a guide as the presence of Roman coins, which would certainly be no proof that it was not of Romano-British construction, Roman money having been in circulation in these Islands long after the departure of the Romans

themselves, and still less, that it was not a Belgic or aboriginal British work, afterwards occupied by the Romans and Romano-British, which we may almost positively assert is the fact. Whether it be Belgic, or originally British, may be more difficult to determine; and the total obliteration of all works within the ramparts, increases the difficulty very much; but, on the whole, from the general plan and construction of the fortifications, being a series of concentric ramparts, without any independent outworks, with the exception of the platforms I have before mentioned, as well as from the absence of all trace of the three-fold arrangement which I have elsewhere spoken of, as analogous to the outer and inner bailies and keep of a mediæval castle, and which I am inclined to believe is the characteristic type of the original British fortified towns in this part of England, I am inclined to believe it to be a very strong military post of the Belgæ, probably intended as a sort of head quarters for their armies in this part of their territories; and to this opinion I am the more inclined from the marked difference observable between the plan of this fortification, and those to which I have alluded as occupying the strong ground from sea to sea on the West of the Parret, and being probably the line of frontier strongholds established by the aborigines, as a defence against the Belgic invaders. The name, too, of the place, *Cath Byrig*, which I believe means the military town, or the town of the battle, would seem, in some degree, to strengthen this opinion.

MILBOURNE WICK.

I now come to the third object to which I wish to draw attention, the very curious earthwork in the neighbourhood of Milbourne Wick, which I mentioned as appearing

to me a more decided crux than either of the other two. This consists of a very strong and large embankment, without any trench, either external or internal, with the exception, on one side, of an excavation, from which earth has evidently been dug for the purpose of constructing the mound. It runs in a direction from North North West to South South East, and isolates the end of the hill on which it is situated, from the level ground extending towards the East. The space thus cut off is considerable, (I should suppose 50 or 60 acres), and is bounded on the North West by a narrow valley, and on the South by a broader expanse of low land, and on the West by a very narrow gully. The mound itself is 345 yards long, and at the Southern extremity nearly 30 feet high. At about 60 yards from this end there is an abrupt depression of about 10 feet. The height of the mound above the entrance, which is nearly in the centre, is about 20 feet; this entrance is about 5 yards broad, and is approached from the East by a platform across the excavation before mentioned. I can find no vestiges of fortification on any side of the enclosed area, nor any appearance of ancient work within it. At the end of the hill the valley divides into three narrow gullies, and, on the high ground between those which run to the South West and West, is a large enclosure of ancient wall-work, which seems to have been approached by a road leading from the South Western gully. On the height, to the North, is a small work, apparently military, so placed as to command the opening of these three narrow gorges. On the mound itself, about 25 yards to the South of the entrance, is a circular depression, which is not unlike that of a hut circle; and to the North of the entrance is a small barrow, apparently formed from the soil of the mound itself. Altogether it is a very

puzzling construction, and unless it may be the beginning of a large fortified town, the defences of which, from some cause or other, have never been completed, I cannot venture to give a guess as to its intended use.

TEMPLE COMBE.

There is one other earthwork, probably very far removed in date from those I have described, which I cannot leave unmentioned, and this is situated just beyond the East end of the Templars' Chapel, at Temple Combe. It is situated on the side of a low hill, which slopes gently to the lower pastures on the East and South. On these sides the earth is raised, so as to be on a level with the upper part of the field. On the platform thus formed is a moat, descending by two stages, having a broad flat platform between them, to the depth of about 10 or 12 feet; and within this moat is a square area, rather lower than the outer platform. It is popularly known as the Cock Pit, but as to what it was, or for what purpose it was constructed, I confess myself totally unable to give the slightest guess.

And now, ladies and gentlemen, I feel that I ought to apologise for this very desultory attempt to describe some of the most remarkable features of a district, with which my acquaintance is very limited and superficial; but my chief object in this has been to induce some antiquary, or, I should say, antiquaries, in the neighbourhood to undertake a systematic research into the primeval treasures of this part of the county, and, if possible, to inoculate some of my hearers with that fondness for antiquity, which has been to me for many years a source of innocent, and I believe improving pleasure. Somerset is very rich in antiquities, and is, as yet, comparatively a virgin soil. My

active exertions in the field of archæological research are well nigh over; increasing age and failing health are sad drawbacks to a mere pickaxe-and-shovel antiquary, such as myself. I can no longer climb about a church with firm step and steady eye; I can no longer wrap my coat round me, and face without a shiver the cold blast from the Atlantic, raging among the Western hills; nor lie hour after hour on the bare hill side, under the burning sun, watching every particle of earth, as it fell from my labourer's shovel, without a wish for anything beyond a draught of water and a crust of bread; hand, foot, eye, and nerve are all failing, but I can assure those who I hope will follow out the search with more success than I have had, that they will find the pursuits of archæology pleasing and healthful alike to mind and body. The Roman historian has said, "Ego hoc quoque laboris premium, petam, ut me a conspectu malorum quæ nostra tot per annos, vidit ætas tantisper certè dum prisca illa totâ menti repeto avertam." I can safely say, for the encouragement of those who are inclined to enter upon archæological pursuits, that if I have done but little good by my labour, I have, at least, often forgotten the real troubles of the present, while engaged in the investigation of the habits, manners, and works of those who have gone before us.

A Catalogue of the Rarer Plants of the Turf Moors of Somerset.

BY THOMAS CLARK.

IT will be observed that this catalogue is not strictly confined to rare plants; a few are admitted which are far from rare, as well as several others which, though not common, are of not unfrequent occurrence. My aim has been to give, so far as my knowledge goes, a more characteristic view of this wide and rich botanical field, than an account less extended could have given. Hence, in the genus Carex, and a few other genera, containing several species, I have given the whole which have been observed by me, whether rare or not. I have also given the whole of the Ferns, and of the Orchis tribe. The names of all the plants are those of the Botanical Society of London.

Alisma ranunculoides. Occasionally in shallow pits in the neighbourhood of Catcot drove. The common species, *A. plantago*, occurs in watery places in various parts of the moor, associated with *Typha latifolia*, *Iris pseud-acorus*, *Caltha palustris*, and other common marsh plants.

Anagallis tenella. Marshy fields towards the southern

border of the moor, frequently on the margins of gutter drains.

Andromeda polifolia. Frequent in the drier parts of the moor.

Athyrium Filix-fœmina. Occasionally in moist woody places, and on the banks of reenes and pits.

Bidens cernua and *tripartita.* Reenes near Burtle and other parts of the moor.

Blechnum boreale. Occasionally on the borders of the moor.

Butomus umbellatus. In reenes.

Calluna vulgaris. Plentiful in most parts of the moor.

Carduus pratensis. Frequently in marshy fields and other moist places.

Carex ampullacea, filiformis, flava, hirta, intermedia, ovalis, panicea, paniculata, Pseudo-cyperus, pulicaris, riparia, vulgaris, and *vulpina.* According to the *Cybele Britannica, C. filiformis* does not appear to have been heretofore recorded as a native of our county; nor, excepting a doubtful locality in Devonshire, of any county nearer to ours than Leicestershire. It grows plentifully towards the eastern end of the moor, about two miles north-west of Sharpham Park. The other species grow in the neighbourhood of Burtle, and the greater part of them, if not the whole, in other parts of the moor also.

Cicuta virosa. Watery places on the eastern side of Catcot drove.

Comarum palustre. Frequent in marshy places.

Drosera intermedia, (D. longifolia of Smith, Hooker, and Babington). Frequent in shallow partially dry pits and reenes.

Drosera rotundifolia. Frequent on the borders of pits and reenes, and in other moist places.

Epilobium angustifolium. Very abundant in most parts of the moor, particularly in the central and northern districts. It generally springs up in fresh earth, especially such as has been dug from several feet below the surface, as in the forming of new reenes. When the Glastonbury canal was dug, it appeared a year or two afterwards in great plenty on the banks, forming in the flowering season long red lines, conspicuous nearly a mile distant. The more common species of *Epilobium, hirsutum, palustre,* and *parviflorum,* occur in various parts of the moor.

Erica Tetralix. Plentiful in various parts of the moor; rarely with white blossoms.

Eriophorum angustifolium. Plentiful in most parts of the moor.

Eriophorum vaginatum. Plentiful towards the eastern part of the moor.

Erysimum cheranthoides. Towards Meare.

Habenaria bifolia. Occasionally in bushy places.

Hieracium umbellatum. Occasionally in the drier parts of the moor.

Hippuris vulgaris. In the Glastonbury canal.

Hottonia palustris. In reenes.

Hyoscyamus niger. Occasionally in droves.

Hypericum elodes. In watery places towards the eastern end of the moor.

Juncus bufonius, compressus var. cœnosus, conglomeratus, effusus, glaucus, obtusiflorus, squarrosus, and *supinus.* In various parts of the moor.

Lastrea dilatata. Occasionally in bushy places, and on the borders of plantations.

Lastrea Filix-mas. Occasionally on banks, and in bushy places.

Lastrea spinulosa. About plantations and old decoy ponds.

Lastrea Thelypteris. Plentiful in moist ground near Burtle, and in other parts of the moor.

Lathyrus palustris. Near Burtle, on both sides of the railway and on the eastern side of Catcot drove; also on the northern side of the river Brue.

Linum catharticum. Occasionally in heathy ground.

Listera ovata. Occasionally in bushy places.

Lysimachia nummularia. Marshy fields, on the margins of reenes and gutter drains.

Lysimachia vulgaris. In reenes and watery places.

Mentha arvensis. In fields and cultivated ground.

Mentha piperita. On the southern border of the canal, about two hundred yards eastward of the Shapwick railway station.

Menyanthes trifoliata. Plentiful in watery places in various parts of the moor.

Molinia cærulea. Frequent throughout the moor.

Myosotis cæspitosa. Near Burtle.

Myrica Gale. Abundant in the drier parts of the moor.

Myriophyllum verticillatum. In reenes and pits.

Narthecium ossifragum. Plentiful in various parts of the moor.

Nasturtium terrestre. Frequent in various parts of the moor.

Nepeta Cataria. Edington road, and in a drove leading from this road eastward.

Œnanthe Phellandrium. In reenes.

Ophioglossum vulgatum. Towards Meare.

Orchis latifolia, maculata, and *morio.* Occasionally in marshy ground.

Osmunda regalis. Frequent in various parts of the moor.

Pedicularis palustris and *sylvatica.* Frequent in marshy places.

Peucedanum palustre. Near the canal lock, and at various other places between the Edington and the Ashcot roads, on the southern side of the railway, generally in moist but not wet ground.

Pinguicula lusitanica. Marshy fields towards the southern border of the moor, not plentiful.

Pinguicula vulgaris. Rather plentiful in marshy fields towards the southern and eastern borders of the moor.

Potamogeton pusillum. In pits between the Catcot drove and Shapwick road.

Polypodium vulgare. On a bank about half a mile eastward of Catcot drove.

Pteris aquilina. Plentiful in the drier parts of the moor.

Radiola millegrana. Near Burtle.

Ranunculus Flammula. Frequent in moist and watery places, sometimes nearly three feet in height; a small creeping variety frequent on the margins of gutter drains.

Ranunculus hirsutus. Catcot drove, near Burtle.

Ranunculus Lingua. Plentiful about half a mile southward of the railway and a quarter of a mile eastward of Catcot drove. "Glastonbury moor, abundantly."—*Sole.*

Rhinanthus Crista-galli var. angustifolius, (R. major of Smith and Babington). On the banks of the canal, and in other parts of the moor.

Rhynchospora alba. In various parts of the moor, plentiful.

Rhynchospora fusca. In shallow, partially dry pits and reenes, in the heathy ground near the Shapwick railway station, and occasionally in other parts of the moor, sparingly interspersed with *R. alba.* The first information I had of the occurrence of this very rare plant in Turf Moor, was from Dr. Southby, who, about the year 1830, gave me specimens which he had gathered near the northern

border of the moor. He was the first, I believe, to publish this locality, and till lately I supposed that he was the first to discover it; but I now find that it was known to the late Wm. Sole, author of the *Menthæ Britannicæ*, as far back, at least, as 1782, for in his MS. flora of this date, which has been obligingly lent to me by my friend, T. B. Flower, of Bath, the plant is recorded, under the Linnæan name of *Schœnus fuscus*, as growing in "Burtle Moor, near Mark."

Rubus idæus. In a drove by the side of an orchard, about a mile eastward of the Shapwick road, and half a mile southward of the railway, and again about a mile farther eastward, on the sides of a reene. Fruit amber-coloured, the prickly setæ of the stems a still paler colour; a variety which, in the wild state, is not recognised in the flora of either Withering, Smith, Hooker, or Babington, excepting that in a supplement of Hooker's *British Flora*, by Dr. T. Bell Salter, the fruit is said to be "rarely amber-coloured," and that the prickly setæ, which are usually dark red, are "pale in the plants bearing amber-coloured fruit."

Rumex hydrolapathum. Plentiful in watery places; frequently very large, the lower leaves sometimes thirty inches long and nine broad.

Rumex palustris. Plentiful in the neighbourhood of Burtle, and occasionally in other parts of the moor, springing up in newly prepared turf ground, after the surface has been removed a foot or two in depth.

Sagina nodosa. In the droves and other drier parts of the moor.

Samolus Valerandi. On the sides of pits and reenes.

Scirpus cæspitosus. In heathy ground near the Shapwick railway station, plentiful.

Scirpus maritimus. In reenes.

Scirpus palustris. In watery places, plentiful.

Sium latifolium. In watery places near Burtle.

Sparganium natans, ramosum, and *simplex.* Occasionally in shallow pits and reenes.

Stellaria glauca. Frequent in marshy ground.

Thalictrum flavum. In marshy ground and watery places.

Triglochin palustre. Frequent in marshy ground.

Utricularia minor. Occasionally in pits and reenes.

Utricularia vulgaris. Frequent and plentiful in pits and reenes.

Vaccinium Oxycoccos. Occasionally in marshy ground towards the borders of the moor.

Veronica officinalis. Occasionally in heathy ground.

Veronica scutellata. Frequent in marshy ground.

Viola flavicornis ? Frequent in the droves and other comparatively dry places. I am not certain whether this is the *V. flavicornis* or one of the varieties of *V. canina* of the Botanical Society's Catalogue. A variety of this violet, whichever it may be, occurs occasionally with a large clear white flower, in various parts of the moor, if indeed it be not specifically distinct from either of our hitherto described violets.

Viola palustris. Occasionally in moist places.

Wahlenbergia hederacea. Near the Shapwick railway station, and occasionally in other parts of the moor.

The manuscript of Sole, before mentioned, contains the following plants which have not been observed by me, and no doubt there are still other rare species yet to be discovered. Sole was in the practice of paying annual visits to the moor, and it is not likely that so experienced a

botanist was in error as to any of the plants which he has recorded.

Cladium Mariscus. Glastonbury and Burtle moors; also near Wedmore.

Helosciadium inundatum. In turf pits in Glastonbury and Burtle moors; also near Wedmore.

Œnanthe pimpinelloides. Glastonbury and Burtle moors; also King's Sedgmoor.

Parnassia palustris. In old pits on Burtle moor.

Polygonum minus. Burtle moor, abundantly.

Rhamnus frangula. Glastonbury moor.

Scutellaria minor. Glastonbury and Burtle moors, abundantly.

On the Charters of Bruton Priory.

BY LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE.

BRUTON must have been a place of some consequence previous to the conquest, as, independently of the traditions concerning Algarus, Earl of Cornwall, Mr. Dymock, in his valuable paper on Saxon coins, has proved that, from the time of Canute to Edward the Confessor, coins were struck at Bruton. The names of three moneyers appear on them, ÆLFELM, LEOFPINE, and ÆLFPINE. This is a most remarkable discovery, and shows the great value of numismatics, when judiciously studied, for the illustration of the obscure periods of our history.

The earliest written authority we have is the Domesday survey. In it Bruton is called Briweton, and appears to have belonged to Roger de Courcelles.

"Terra Rogerii de Corcelle. Erneis ten. de Ro. Briwetone, Goduinus tenuit T.R.E. et geldabat pro 1 hida et una virg. terræ. Terra est 2 car. Ibi est 1 car. cum 3 Bord. & Molind redd. 30 den. Valuit et valet 30 solid."

Collinson considers that *Brumeton*, which is entered as in the hands of the king, belongs to Bruton; but without any good foundation. In the same survey, Brewham or

Briweham is given to Willelmus de Moion. It appears to have been a much more considerable manor than that of Brewton. It is well worth the enquiry of antiquaries what place is meant by Brumeton: it is probably in the vicinity of Frome. There is no allusion to the Priory of Bruton in the survey.

The earliest Charter of the Priory known is one from Willelmus de Moyun, or Mohun. He doubtless was a great benefactor; but in the words in this paper alluding to the *terra quæ fuit Rogeri Coci*, it seems very probable that *Roger de Courcelles* is meant, and that he was the first founder; indeed I am not aware of our having any evidence of the Mohuns having possessed any lands in Bruton; they had, it is true, the large Manor of Bruham, and endowed the Priory with great part of it.

The Chartulary of the Abbey, placed at our disposal by the liberality of the Earl of Ilchester, gives much information as to the possessions of the Abbey. It is much to be regretted that so great a part of the early portion of this volume is lost; but through the industry of Mr. Harbin, a learned Somersetshire antiquary of 1700, there are copious extracts remaining of the early papers, and transcripts of as many as six Charters of the Mohuns to Bruton Priory. One of these, purporting to be by *Willelmus de Moyun juvenis*, is a very remarkable one. It is not addressed, as the earlier ones, to Robert, Bishop of Bath, but *omnibus S. Dei Ecclesiæ fidelibus, tam prosentibus quam futuris & omnibus hominibus suis Francis & Anglis salutem.* He next goes on to confirm the gifts to the Church of St. Mary of Bruton, and the Canons regular made by *avus meus, Comes Willelmus & Willelmus, pater meus.* By this it would appear that the first benefactor to the Priory of the name of Mohun was grandfather to the

said Willelmus juvenis; he must therefore have been Willelmus the first lord. This would also agree better with the date, 1114, generally given as the foundation of the Abbey, which was during the reign of Henry the First, not that of Stephen, as represented by those who make Willelmus the 3rd the founder. It will be seen also that in this Charter, as in the earlier one, the founder is styled *Comes*, but not *Somersetensis*. This obscure part of the history of the Mohuns should be investigated, as there is no historical evidence of any of that family having the title of Earl of Somerset confirmed upon him, though the Empress Maude is said to have made him Earl of Dorset. See these two Charters.

One Charter of *William de Moyun juvenis*, directed to Robert, Bishop of Bath, grants 1 hyde of land, a well, and whatever other property he has in Bruton; also six acres and pasture for 100 pigs in his forest of Selwood, for the health of the soul of his father, and his mother, and his brothers, and his own.

Another Charter is in these terms: "Will'us de Moyun Juvenis omnibus S. Dei Eccl'iæ Fidelibus tam præsentibus quam futuris & omnibus hominibus suis Francis & Anglis Salutem. Sciatis me concessisse omnes donationes quas avus meus Comes Will'us & Will'us pater meus fecerunt Eccl'iæ B. Mariæ de Bruwton & Canonicis regularibus in eâ Deo servientibus, in Eccl'is & Terris & Decimis & libertatibus & in omnibus aliis rebus, sicut cartæ eorum testantur. Concedo etiam eas donationes quas Homines de Feod. meo præd. Canonicis pro salute animarum suarum fecerunt. Hanc autem concessionem meam ut firma et illibata permaneat, scripto meo et sigilli impressione confirmo et subscriptis testibus corroboro. Lucia Uxore meâ, Gilberto Capellano, Ric'o de Moyun, Ric'o Clerico de Longham, Will'o Britt. Rad'o Perd."

"Carta Willielmi de Moyne Comitis Somerset de fundatione.

"Roberto dei gratiâ Bathoniensi Episcopo, et omnibus filiis Sanctæ Ecclesiæ, Willelmus de Moyne Comes Somersetensis, Salutem. Notum vobis fieri volo, me, prece Willielmi Capellani, uxoris meæ, et multorum amicorum ac hominum consilio, hæredumque meorum concessu; et pro animæ meæ, uxorisque filiorumque meorum salute; et pro redemptione peccatorum meorum, Deo et Sanctæ Mariæ, Canonicisque regularibus, Ecclesiam de Briweton concessisse, cum terris et decimis et consuetudinibus et omnibus rebus sicut prædictus Willelmus Capellanus meliùs tenuit; videlicet cum terrâ quæ fuit Rogeri Coci et adquietationibus tam in bosco quam in plano; scilicet de pannagio et cæteris consuetudinibus, et de bosco meo convenienter ad negotia sua, sive ad focum, sive at domos suas reficiendas, sive ad alia in quibus bosco indigebunt; et communem pasturam in omni manerio meo de Briweham.

"Teste. Willelmo filio meo, Henrico, Juwanno, Petro et Ricardo, clericis; Radulpho capellano, Roberto capellano, Magistro Willielmoque, Willielmo de Briuton, Reinaldo Rich' de Wacheforde, Hugone de Punchardun, Willelmo Dastard, Willelmo de Locunnis, cum pluribus aliis.

"Et qui hanc meam donationem minuere tentaverit, maledictionem Dei œterni consequatur. Amen."

There is also a Charter of Savaricus, Bishop of Bath and Glastonbury, "Diversorum donationes recitans et confirmans," particularly those made by Henricus de Caraville, and Alexander de Cantelo. This Savaricus was appointed bishop as one of the conditions of the release of Richard the First by the Emperor, and the

Abbey of Glastonbury was then attached to the See, which led to many years of angry litigation between the Bishop of Bath and the monks of the Abbey. It ended in a compromise: the bishops dropping the title of Glastonbury, and the monks sacrificing a few of their manors.

The prior's house, in the main street of Bruton, is the only part of the conventual buildings remaining above ground, and on it are the two ancient bearings of the Mohuns, and the arms and badge of John Henton the prior. It is said that there are still extensive crypts remaining under the Abbey lawn, before the parsonage.

There is considerable variance in the list of the priors; Sir R. HOARE's list is as follows:

1114. G——, prior.
1159. William, prior.
1184. Robert, prior.
1188. Philip, prior.
1194. Gilbert, prior.
1416. 9th Nov., John, summoned to the convocation.
1418. John Corsham, prior, died 10th Dec.
1429. John Schoyle, resigned.
1448. Richard Glastonbury, prior, died.
1488. John Henton, prior.
1498. William Gilbert, prior.
1533. John Ely, abbot, surrendered the Abbey in 1539.

I have also added the lists made out by Collinson and Mr. Phelps, in their *Histories of Somerset*, and Mr. Bord, in his valuable essay on the *History of Bruton*.

COLLINSON:

1144. Gilbert.
1159. William.
1184. Robert.

1188. Philip.
1194. Gilbert.
1416. John.
1418. John Corsham.
1429. John Schoyle, resigned.
1448. Richard Glastonbury, died.

BORD:

1144. Gilbert.
1159. William.
1184. Robert.
1188. Philip.
1194. Gilbert.
1274. John de Grindlesham.
1416. John Cuham, presented to convocation.
1418. John Schoyle, presented.
1448. John Henton.
1495. William Gilbert.
1532. John Ely.

PHELPS:

1114. G——, prior.
1159. William.
1184. Robert.
1188. Philip.
1194. Gilbert.
13.. Stephen. *(See his Seal.)*
1396. John Cusham, died 1418.
1418. John Schoyle.
1429. Richard de Glastonbury.
1448. John Henton.
1498. William Gilbert.
1533. John Ely, abbot.

By these it appears that between the years 1194 and 1416 there is a great hiatus. This is partially supplied by

Phelps, who very properly interpolates Stephen somewhere in 1300, on the authority of a fine seal engraved in Sir R. Hoare's work. Mr. Bord has also added the name of John de Grindlesham in 1274, I suppose on the authority of Dugdale's *Baronage*. But there must have been at least five or six priors in the 212 years which are left almost blank.

The lands of the priory are thus enumerated in the taxation of Pope Nicholas:

Ecclesia de Bruton.	£	s.	d.
Cum capella	26	13	4
Ditto	5	0	0
Prior de Brouton.			
Habet maner' de Rungetow Archdeacon' Cicestr	8	17	4
Prior de Bruton.			
Pro Bruton	17	10	0
Ditto Horsyngton	0	13	4
Ditto Babcary	1	0	0
Ditto Charlton Adam	6	0	0
Ditto Chedesye	0	10	0

The last survey is given by *Dugdale*, vol. vi., p. 336:—

SURVEY OF LANDS OF BRUTON ABBEY.

Computum Ministrorum Domini Regis, HEN. VIII.

Nuper Monasterium de Brewton.

Com' Somers'	£	s.	d.
Brewton—Redd' liber' ten'	0	19	10
Brewton—Reddit' assis'	67	12	11
Wyke et Pytcombe—Reddit' assis' ..	7	13	8
Horewood—Reddit' assis'	6	3	8
Bratton—Reddit' assis'	2	7	8
Carskelyffe—Reddit' assis'	0	12	6
Hengrove—Reddit' assis'	2	13	8

Wylkinthorpe—Reddit' assis' ..	0	14	4
Brewton—Redd' tenement'	11	4	10
Brewton—Redd' macell'	4	8	4
Brewton—Perquis' cur'	6	17	3
North Bruham—Redd' lib' et cust' ten'	23	6	5½
North Bruham—Firma maner' ..	10	0	0
North Bruham—Perquis' cur' ..	18	15	8
Dyscowe—Redd' assis'	6	14	6
Cyckewick—Redd' assis'	1	17	0
Holywaters—Redd' assis'	0	15	10
Brewton—Redd' assis'	1	0	2
Brewton—Scit' nuper mon,' &c. ..	20	0	0
Brewton—Firma rector'	30	14	6
Mynhed—Firma rector'	24	5	8
Mynhed—Redd' assis'	4	0	0
Horsley—Firma cap' mans'	6	3	4
Glaston—Redd' un' ten'	3	6	8
Mylton Clyvedon—Reddit'	1	0	0
Stert—Firma terr' dnic'	4	10	0
Horsley—Firma	1	0	0
Milton Clyvedon—Firma decim' ..	1	3	4
Sherston—Red' un' ten'	0	4	0
Charlton Adam—Redd' lib' ten' ..	0	17	7
Charlton Adam—Redd' assis' ..	10	7	8
Charlton Adam—Firma rector' ..	6	0	0
Charlton Domer—Firma rector' ..	5	13	4
Charlton Adam—Purquis cur' ..	0	0	9
Stony Eston—Redd' assis'	5	8	7
Stony Eston—Firma maner'	12	18	9
Stony Eston—Perquis cur'	0	18	4
Westbury—Redd' assis'	5	1	2
Westbury—Firma terr' dnic'	5	6	8
Westbury—Firma rector'	7	0	0

Westbury—Perquis cur'	0	0	6
Banwell—Redd' lib' ten'	1	12	10
Banwell—Redd' custum' et convenc' ten'	12	15	11
Banwell—Pens' vicar'	1	0	0
Cryssheton—Pens' rector'	0	8	0
Banwell—Perquis' cur'	16	4	1
Horsley—Redd' assis'	45	6	6
Horsley—Firma terr' ðnic'	11	9	0
Horsley—Firma rector'	20	0	0
Witnester—Firma rector'	11	6	8
Horsley—Pannag' porcor'	0	8	6
Horsley—Perquis' cur'	1	10	4
Horsley—Vend' bosc'	0	15	8
Rongton—Redd' assis'	18	18	11
Rongton—Firma terr' ðnic'	5	13	4
Rongton—Firma rector'	9	10	0
Merston et al'—Penc' et porc' ..	2	6	8
Banwell—Firma rector'	38	3	4
Shepton Mountagu—Firma rector' ..	15	12	8
North Pederton—Redd' assis' ..	19	0	9
North Pederton—Firma molend' ..	0	6	8
Meryet—Pens' rector'	1	1	0
North Pederton—Perquis' cur' ..	0	15	1
Blynfield—Firma maner'	8	0	0
Wormyster—Redd' terr'	2	5	0

By this it appears how enormously their lands and possessions had increased.

Before I conclude, it may not be uninteresting to those who are unacquainted with the works of Leland, to read the quaint account of Bruton, given by this eccentric antiquary: "From Milton to Briweton about a mile dim. Briweton, as I cam from North West into it by South, lyith al a this side Brywe Ryver; there is a streat yn it

from North to South, and another far fairer then that from Est to West. The town is now much occupied with making of clothe. The Paroche Church and th' abby by it stand beyond the Ryver, hard over the Est bridge in Bruton. This bridge is of three archys of stone. There is in the market place of the town a new cross of six archys, and a pillar yn the middle for market folkes to stand yn, begun and brought up to fornix by Ely, last Abbote of Bruton."

Castle Cary.

BY THE REV. PREBENDARY MEADE.

THIS town was anciently called Carith, and Kari. It is situate on the brow of an elevated tract of land, which shelters it from the East, and which is part of that oolite chain which passes through England from the North East to the South West. The soil is a sandy loam, associated with the lower oolite, and was famous for the growth of potatoes before the occurrence of the fatal disease. On the hill above the town the quarries are worked, which supply the building-stone to this neighbourhood—a stone possessing that peculiar orange tint, which, in some localities, has given it the name of the "gingerbread rock." Westward the descent leads immediately upon the extended level of the lias; and, as is usual, the junction of the upper with the lower strata is marked by a great fertility of soil.

The traveller who merely passes through the streets of Cary, or looks out of a carriage window at the station, can scarcely imagine how extensive and beautiful is the view from the eminence overhanging the town. Here the inhabitants have, of ancient usage, a pleasant and healthful resort; where, emerging from the streets below, they may

imbibe the purer breeze coming directly from the channel, and watch

> "The golden sun
> Gallop the zodiac in his glistering car."

The objects presenting themselves to view from this point deserve, perhaps, more particular enumeration.

The eminence itself is called Lodgehill, probably from its having been formerly the site of some ranger's dwelling, or hunting box belonging to the lords of Castle Cary. Looking from hence Southwards, the hills of Corton-Denham, and the conical eminence of Cadbury Castle, crowned with its bold and complicated earthworks, meet the eye. To the South West are Lewesden and Pillesdon hills, in Dorsetshire; Montacute and Hampdon hills, in Somerset; the fortress on the latter forming an intermediate station between Cadbury and Castle Neroche. Westward the range of Blackdown, with Castle Neroche and the Wellington pillar; the Chatham monument at Burton Pynsent, the Poldon hill, and the Hood pillar, are all discernible with the naked eye. Immediately over the latter object the Quantock hills are conspicuous, bearing the camp of Dousborough on their Northern termination. In clear weather the Brendon hills are also visible. More Northward from the vale rise up the knolls of Glastonbury and Brent, both British stations. From few points, perhaps, is there a better opportunity for observing how judiciously the ancient engineers of this Island, before the invasion of the Romans, selected their posts for vigilance, communication, and defence.

On the Western side of Glastonbury Tor, at favourable times of the tide, the glistening surface of the Bristol Channel is clearly discernible. From this point, East-

ward, the eye is conducted along the Mendip range, with the beacon and other conspicuous points on its line. This line again is lost behind the bold acclivity of Creech hill, near Bruton, beyond which, further Eastward, the hills of Wiltshire terminate the view, on whose nearest projecting point stands Alfred's tower, pleasingly reminding the spectator from every part of this district of its association with an interesting passage in early English history, and with one of the greatest men and best of sovereigns who have adorned the annals of our country.

The pastures lying immediately under Cary hill are so well wooded, as to give the idea, from this point, of a continuous woodland; but yet are they not so thickly shaded as to interfere with the production of the best cheese, perhaps, in the world. The little stream, which is honoured with the name of the "River Cary," takes its rise from five springs issuing from under Lodgehill. One of these is called "the Lady's Spring," probably "Our Ladye's." Another, on the opposite of the sheet of water in which they rise, was found enclosed in solid masonry of hewn free-stone, with a covering on the top; this was probably a contrivance for the supply of the castle, which stood upon the adjoining bank. After forming the lake at the foot of Lodgehill, and turning the water-wheels of three mills, the rivulet pursues its course to Babcary, Cary-Fitzpaine, Lytc's Cary, and Cook's Cary, giving its name successively to these places, and thence by Somerton, and through the Sedgemoor, into the river Parrett.

The relics of antiquity at Castle Cary are few, and would be almost unworthy of notice but for some historical associations of which they are suggestive.

The name of the town itself indicates that there was once within its precincts a castle; but the observer must

look carefully to discover the few traces of baronial power and pride which time and man have spared.

Two large mounds, covered with grass, in the paddock immediately above the lake on the East side, defended on the South side by a deep ditch, and on the North West by a wall, built against the hill-side, are all that remain of that ancient fortress, where, for nearly 300 years, the lion banner of the Perceval Lovell waved, and which resisted the assaults even of royal armies, when the lords of Cary upheld against usurpation the cause of legitimate monarchy.

Barlow, in his *Peerage*, published A.D. 1773, and in the article on the Perceval family, states that "The castle of Cary consisted (according to the first construction of the Normans) of a mound with a great tower thereon, situate at one angle of a very extensive court, which was defended on the other points by several lesser towers at proper distances round the inclosure, and by a great gateway." Collinson mentions that in the intrenched area, which still marks the site of the old castle, "implements of war, and bolts of iron" have occasionally been dug up. I have not seen anything of the sort, nor do I believe they have been preserved in this neighbourhood.

There are remains of, probably, a more ancient fort on the hill above the site of the castle. These earthworks consist of a rampart, averaging 24 feet high, and conforming to the line of the hill. On the top of this rampart is a platform, about 40 feet wide at the Southern side, and diminishing to the breadth of 12 feet where the hill turns Northward, and the rampart terminates. A second and smaller agger bounds the platform conformably with the line of the outer agger; but, diminishing Northwards as described above, this agger does not exceed 8 feet in

height, and 16 feet in width. The trace of an old road leading into this fortress is clearly visible beneath the exterior rampart. It is probable that Collinson alludes to these works where he says, that "Henry de Tracy, during the siege of 1153, threw up strong works above the castle."

Having ascertained the position of the castle, the next question which suggests itself is who were its builders, and possessors?

Previous to the conquest the manor of Cary is said to have belonged to the Abbot of Glastonbury, being given to him by Kentwine, a king of the West Saxons, (A.D. 680). It was taken from the monastery by the Conqueror, who seems first to have allotted it to Walter de Donai.* Soon after the conquest we find it in possession of Robert Perceval de Breherval, Lord of Yvery, Montinny, and Vasse, in Normandy. In the hands of this noble family it continued for nearly 300 years, viz., to the 25th Edward III, 1351, when it passed by a female into the family of St. Maur; and again by an heiress to the Lord Zouche of Harringworth. When Lord Zouche was attainted by King Henry VII for assisting Richard III, this castle and manor were given to Lord Willoughby de Broke. The manor and lands

* The following are the words in Domesday Book, as quoted by Collinson and Phelps:—

"Walter holds Cari. Elsi held it in the time of King Edward, and gelded for fifteen hides. The arable is 20 carucates, (a carucate was as much land as a team could plough in a year, about 100 acres). There are in demesne 8 hides and 6 ploughlands, with 6 servants, 33 villeins, and 20 cottagers, with 17 ploughs. There are three mills of 34 shillings rent, and 100 acres of meadow. A wood 1 mile in length, and half-a-mile in breadth, and one burgess in Givel-Chester (Ilchester), and another at Bruton, pay 16½d. When he received it, it was worth £16, now £15."

Domesday Book, vol. 1, p. 95.

were afterwards purchased by Edward, the first Duke of Somerset; and in 1675 they passed again by a female heir to Thomas Lord Bruce, eldest son of the Earl of Aylesbury. In 1684 they were sold to two individuals—Mr. Ettricke, of the Middle Temple, and Mr. Playter, of Gray's Inn. The estate and manor then became divided; till Henry Hoare, Esq., having purchased one portion in 1782, and the trustees of his grandson, Sir R. C. Hoare, another portion, the manorial rights, together with the largest estate in the parish, and the impropriate rectory, have descended to the present proprietor, Sir Henry Ainslie Hoare, Bart.

There are some circumstances connected with the early history of the castle and its proprietors, which should not be passed over without special notice.

The first Lord of Cary, to whom we have already alluded, Robert Perceval de Breherval, Lord of Yvery, &c., was a companion of William, Duke of Normandy, in his successful expedition against England, A.D. 1066. Soon after the battle of Hastings he quitted England, and, returning to Normandy, devoted himself to a religious life, in the Abbey of Bec. He had three sons, 1st, Ascelin, surnamed Gouel de Perceval; 2nd, Gouel; and 3rd, William. Ascelin, his father's eldest son and heir, being a fierce warrior, obtained the name of Lupus, or the wolf; besides the possessions of his father in Normandy, he succeeded to several manors in Somersetshire, which were fortified by the English, and allotted to the officers and friends of the Conqueror. Harptree, Easton, Weston in Gordano, Stawell, and Badcombe, were among those which fell to the share of Ascelin Gouel de Perceval, of Cary. He married, by a compact made according to the custom of those times, after a successful attack upon

the Earl of Bretteville, her father, Isabel de Bretteville, and by her had several sons; Robert, who succeeded his father as Lord of Yvery, &c., in Normandy; John, the youngest son, who received the manors of Farringdon and Harptree, and was ancestor of the Barons of Harptree Gournay; and William Gouel de Perceval, the second son, who, by the death of his brother Robert in 1121, obtained the honours and estates of the family, both in England and Normandy. And here we may remark a curious instance of the capricious origin of surnames in those distant times. Ascelin de Perceval having been, from his fierce disposition, surnamed *Lupus*, the wolf, William de Gouel, his son, was called *Lupellus*, or the young wolf. Hence too his children in this kingdom, dropping the name of Perceval, assumed that of Lupellus, *Anglicé* Lupell, and Lovell; and transmitted the same as the name of two great families of the ancient peerage of Great Britain.

This William Gouel de Perceval, who was the first *Lovell* of his race, added much to the nobility of his family by his marriage with Auberie de Bello Monte, daughter of the Earl of Mellent; who, by her mother's side, was great grand-daughter of Henry, King of France, and of George, King of Russia, and descended directly from Hugh Capet and Charlemagne.

In the reign of King Stephen we are informed that the barons of England were permitted to construct castles, and that no less than 1200 of these provincial fortresses were raised about this period. Accordingly it has been conjectured that this William Gouel de Perceval, who lived during the reign of Stephen, was the individual who built the castle of Cary. That he enlarged and completed the fortress is very probable, and made it the head of his

barony; but the name of Cary seems to indicate the existence of a stronghold here, as at Caër-narvon, Caër-leon, Caêr-philly, and Gaer-hill in this neighbourhood, in times anterior to the Norman Conquest. The earthworks on the hill-top, which I have already described, may possibly have been the site of the Caer, or original stronghold of Cary.

That a castle, however, existed in Norman times, and on the site already alluded to, which is denoted by the mounds above the lake, is quite certain. We hear of two different sieges which it sustained, one in the year 1138, and the other in the year 1153. In the civil wars which afflicted this country at the beginning of the reign of Stephen, William Perceval Lovell, then Lord of Cary, took the part of the Empress Maude, the daughter of the late King Henry I, and of her son, afterwards Henry II, against what they deemed the usurpation of Stephen. Stephen had seized the throne on the death of his uncle, King Henry, pretending a claim through his mother, Adela, Countess of Blois, a younger daughter of William the Conqueror, and putting aside the rights of the daughter of the late King Henry I, and of his grandson, Prince Henry. Among the barons who then confederated against Stephen with Lord Lovell of Cary, William de Mohun, and others, we find in the genealogy of the Hussey family (which was exhibited to the meeting at Bruton) the name of Godfrey Lord Hussey, an ancestor of Mr. Hussey Hunt, of Compton Castle.

Henry of Huntingdon (a writer of the 12th century) says that "In the third year of Stephen's reign, 1138, the rebellion of the English nobles burst forth with great fury. Talbot, one of the rebel lords, held Hereford castle in Wales against the king; which ye king besieged and took.

Robert, the Earl of Gloucester, (natural son of Henry I, by the d^r. of Rhys-ap-Tudor, prince of S. Wales, and therefore half brother of Maude) maintained himself in the strongly fortified castle of Bristol,* and in that of Leeds, in Kent; *Wm. Lovell held Castle Cary;* Payne held Ludlow; Wm. de Mohun,† Dunster castle; Robt. de Nichole, Wareham castle; Eustace Fitzjohn held Melton; and Wm. Fitzalan, Shrewsbury castle, which the king stormed."

The author of the *Gesta Stephani*, or *Acts of Stephen*, a contemporaneous writer, whose chronicles are published in the same work as the extract from Henry of Huntingdon above quoted, but whose name is lost, gives some further account of the siege of Castle Cary; and, moreover, some particulars of the habits and pursuits of the inhabitants of Bristol in those days, which, as contrasted with what we know of the modern Bristolians, are too curious to be passed over in silence.

After stating that the friends of King Henry, deceased, who had sworn fealty to Matilda his daughter, (especially Baldwin de Redvers, of Exeter, Robert de Badington, the Earl of Gloucester, and others), kindled a great commotion in the West, especially in the neighbourhood of Bristol and Bath, he proceeds thus:—"The Bristolians having license for every sort of villainy, wherever they heard that ye King (Stephen), or his adherents, had estates, or property of any description, they eargerly flocked to them, like hounds snatching rapidly at the carrion thrown into a kennel; yokes of oxen, flocks of sheep, whatever their

* See also Rapin's *History of England*, B. vi., A.D. 1138.

† Connected by marriage with the Lovells. See Barlow, p. 102, who says, "Richard, 5th son of Wm. Lovell, married the daughter of Wm. de Moion, or Mohun, Lord of Dunster."

hearts coveted, or they cast their eyes on, were carried off, sold, or consumed. And when they had thrown into the lowest pit of destruction all that was immediately within their reach, and under their hands, they quickly found their way into every part of England where they heard there were men of wealth and substance, and either violently laid hold of them, or got them into their power by fraud; then bandaging their eyes and stopping their mouths, either by cramming something into them, or inserting a sharp and toothed bit, they conducted their captives, thus blinded, into the middle of Bristol—as we read of the robbers of Elisha—and there, by starvation and torture, mulcted them of their property to the last farthing. Others, pursuing a more crafty course, betook themselves to the quieter parts of the country, where peace and plenty prevailed, and the population lived in ease and security. They frequented the beaten and public highways in open day, disguising their names, their persons, and their business. They wore no kind of armour, nor any distinguishing dress; nor did they swear and use bad language, as robbers usually do. On the contrary, their appearance was humble, their gait gentle; and they entered into courteous conversation with all persons they met, wearing the mask of hypocrisy, until they chanced to light upon some wealthy man, or could steal upon him in a lone place; upon which he was hurried off to Bristol, the dry nurse of England. This kind of robbery, under colour of false pretences and hypocritical appearances, so prevailed throughout the greatest part of England, that there was scarcely a town or village where these frauds were not practised, or where traces of this abominable felony were not left. Thus, neither the King's highways were safe, nor was there the accustomed confidence between man and man; but as soon

as a traveller espied a stranger on the road, he trembled with apprehension; and fleeing from the alarming apparition, took refuge in a wood, or struck into a cross-road, until he recovered courage enough to continue his journey, with more resolution, and in greater security. Reports reaching the King's ears that the Bristolians were disturbing ye kingdom by their open and secret robberies, though he had enough to do in other parts of the kingdom, he summon'd the militia from all parts of England, and came unexpectedly to Bath, meaning to lay siege to Bristol." On arriving at Bath he surveyed the city, raised the walls higher, constructed outworks, and leaving a strong body of soldiers to watch the Bristolians, marched on to that city to besiege it; but a council was held, and for certain reasons the siege was abandoned. The history then goes on:—"Swayed by these representations the King abandoned the proposed seige, and having laid waste the country round Bristol, and destroyed or carried off the plunder, he set on foot expeditions against two Castles, Carith and Harpetreu (Cary and Harptree), the one belonging to ————, named Luvel; the other to William Fitzjohn. Both were in close alliance with the Earl (of Gloucester,) and so confederated with him by oaths and leagues, and bound by their homage, that no sooner were they informed of his intention to make head against the Royal power, than they flew to arms to second his cause. Receiving also information that the King proposed to sit down before Bristol, and being of opinion that the siege would be long protracted, they agreed together faithfully to aid the Earl, by making hostile inroads, and harassing the inhabitants of all the neighbouring districts. But the King lost no time in besieging Carith (Cary), and pressing the siege with vigour; throwing, by his machines, showers of

missiles and fire, without intermission, among the garrison, and reducing them to starvation; so that at last he forced them to surrender on terms of submission and alliance. They could not hold out any longer, as they were weakened by want of food; neither had the Earl, their hope and refuge, arrived in England; nor could the Bristol men march to their relief, in consequence of the superiority of the Royal force. The terms of the treaty being ratified, the King marched to Harptree," &c., &c. The author then relates a stratagem by which the King, "at a subsequent period," got possession of Harptree Castle which belonged to John, 4th son of Ascelin Gouel de Perceval, and brother of the Lord of Cary. "When the King was passing this castle (Harptree), in his advance with a large force to lay siege to Bristol, the garrison sallied forth and hung on his rear; whereupon he instantly countermarched his troops, and spurring their horses they made a detour, and reached the castle in time to find it almost deserted. Without a moment's delay some set fire to the castle gates, others raised scaling ladders against the walls; and all being encourag'd by the King to the utmost exertions, the castle, having few defenders, was stormed, and left under a guard of his own troops, and the protection of Providence. After his success at Cary, the King's attention was called, without intermission, to the state of affairs in some part or other in England; and he was constantly in arms, leading his troops from one quarter to another. As it is fabled of the Hydra of Hercules, that as fast as one of the heads was lopped off more sprung forth; so it was, in a special manner, with the labours of King Stephen: one ended, others still more difficult succeeded; and like another Hercules, he applied himself to the task with invincible energy." The same author proceeds to say that in the year following

(1139), the King stormed Dunster castle, and put down effectually the barbarities of its owner, William de Mohun.*

It would appear that King Stephen, having taken possession of Cary Castle, held and garrisoned it for some time, till at length, in 1153, it was recovered to the Percevals, by the assistance of the Earl of Gloucester, of which circumstance the following is the account given by the same author of the *Acts of Stephen*, who was quoted before. Under the year 1153, (the last of Stephen's reign) he says "Robert, the great Earl of Gloucester, died (at Bristol) September 1147, and was succeeded by his son, William, who was somewhat advanced in years, but effeminate—a chamber knight, rather than a brave soldier. However, soon after coming to the earldom, he happened, for once, to obtain a more brilliant success than any one would have given him credit for; for Henry de Tracy, on the King's side, had fortified the castle of Cary,† to straighten more conveniently the Earl of Gloucester, and extend his own power in the district; upon which, the

* N.B.—From the *Gesta Stephani*, by an anonymous author of the period, translated from the original Latin by Mr. Forester, in *Bohn's Antiquarian Library.*

† Collinson and Phelps, in their account of this siege, represent de Traci as being the besieger, and not the besieged. It is scarcely reasonable to suppose that Stephen, having, after a protracted siege, possessed himself of the Castle of Cary, would immediately have given it up to his rebellious vassal again. Henry de Traci therefore held it, probably, in the king's interest, till, in this siege of 1153, it was recovered by the Earl of Gloucester, and restored to the Lovells. The original words of the *Gesta Stephani*, in the British Museum, are these:—"Henricus namque de Traicio, vir bellicosus, et in militari exercitio expertissimus, qui et regis partibus parebat, ante castellum quod Cari dicitur, et aliud firmabat, quo et Comitem Glaorriæ per hoc facilius arceret, (et) diffusioris provinciæ dominium possideret; cum, ecce, ipse Comes, talibus, famâ intimante, perceptis, cum immenso repente supervenit exercitu, incœptumque Henrici municipium fundo tenus, ipsumque, cum suis, inglorium cedere coegit."

P. 132, Sewell's edition.

Earl hearing of it, marched there suddenly with a large force, and demolished the works which Henry (de Tracy) had commenced, compelling him to make a retreat."

But to return to our notice of the Lovell family, so long the distinguished possessors of this manor and castle. It is a curious fact that the immediate descendants of *Lupus*, the *wolf*, assumed no less than five different coats of arms, four grandsons wearing each a different shield. Generally speaking, when a house branches off, they all keep the same coat of arms in the main, making some slight variation "for difference." But the noble family of which we are speaking, as if their object had been to puzzle genealogists, adopted coats perfectly different from one another.

Thus, the original arms of Robert Perceval de Breherval, and of the lords of Yvery, were: *or, three chevrons gules.*

John Perceval, Lord of Farringdon-Gournay and Harptree, ancestor of the barons of Harptree-Gournay, assumed a coat totally different from that of his father, Robert, Lord Yvery, viz., *argent, a cross couped and flory at the ends, in saltire gules.*

In the next generation, Walleran, the eldest son of William Gouell de Perceval, surnamed Lupellus, took the Norman estates with the arms of the Percevals of Yvery, &c. *Henry Lovell*, the next son, Baron of Kary, took for his device, *or, semée* of *crosses crosslet; a lion rampant, azure.* In the collection of the late Col. Woodforde there is still to be seen a pane of ancient stained glass, which was taken from the parish church of Castle Cary, with the coat of the ancient lords of Cary emblazoned.

The fourth son of William Lord Lovell was the ancestor of the Lords Lovell of Titchmarsh, in Northamptonshire. They took for their coat: *barry nebulé of six, or and gules.*

The fifth son, Sir Richard de Perceval, of Stawell and Batcombe, retained the name of Perceval, but took for arms a coat wholly different from the house of Yvery, represented by his brother Walleran, viz.: *argent, on a chief indented gules; three crosses patteé of the field.*

This nobleman was ancestor of the present Earl of Egmont, who is Lord Lovel and Holland in England, as well as Earl of Egmont in Ireland, and bears for his arms the coat of his ancestor, Richard Perceval, quarterly with that of the Lords Lovel of Titchmarsh.

Among the descendants of this noble family Richard Lovel, Lord of Kari, founded the priory of Stavordale, in the 47th Henry III, 1263, and obtained free warren for all his lands. Another Richard, (born 1550) descendant of the fifth son of William, Lord Lovel, of Cary, which house retained the name of Perceval, is well known for having performed a task of great service to his country. Having incurred the displeasure of his father, George Perceval, Lord of Tykenham, by his marriage with a younger daughter of the Youngs of Buckhorn-weston, he quitted England, and resided four years in Spain. In the year 1586, after his return to his native country, an English ship took from a Spanish vessel, certain letters which no one could decypher, but which were supposed to contain the secret of the Armada. Lord Burleigh, having had some introduction to Richard Perceval, and being well aware of his acquaintance with Spain and Spanish affairs, laid these letters before him. Perceval had the good fortune to decypher them, (see Barlow, p. 399) and thus made known to his country the designs of their enemies, and enabled them to make timely preparations against that formidable armament.

But some of the most remarkable individuals of this family were of the house of William, Lord Lovell, of Titch-

marsh. It was his descendant—the third who bore the title—who, in the 29th of Edward I, signed, with other barons, the memorable letter to Pope Boniface VIII, in answer to the bull of that Pope, which declared the sovereignty of Scotland to depend upon the see of Rome, and forbad Edward to make any pretensions to it; requiring the English sovereign to send ambassadors to Rome, there to receive sentence as to his claims. To this assumption of the Pontiff, the barons of England replied with much dignity, unanimously declaring that the Bishop of Rome had no right over the kingdom of Scotland, or to interfere in any temporal concern of the Crown of England, and that they would never suffer the King of England (was he even himself inclined thereto) to appear judicially, in any case whatever, before Pope Boniface or his successors.

Another Lord Lovel, of Titchmarsh (Francis, the ninth baron) and first Viscount Lovel, was a great favourite of King Richard III, and was appointed Chief Butler, and Lord High Chamberlain. It was of this Lord Lovel that those verses were written by the poet Collingbourne, in which he inveighs against Catesby, Sir Thomas Ratcliffe, and this Lord Lovel, in the following terms:—

> "The cat, the rat, and Lovell our dog
> Doe rule all England under the *hog*;*
> The crook-back'd boar the way hath found
> To root out our roses from the ground;
> Both flower and bud will he confound,
> Till King of Beasts the swine be crown'd,
> And then the dog, the cat, the rat,
> Shall in his trough feed, and be fat."

The poet lost his head for these verses. This Lord

* The hog was King Richard, the supporters of whose coat of arms were two hog-pigs.

Viscount Lovel, having been attainted by Henry VII, headed a rebellion against him, and was supposed to have been *killed* at the battle of Stoke, in 1487; but, according to another rumour, escaped by swimming the Trent, never appeared again, and was said to have been starved to death by treachery. A curious discovery was made at Minster Lovel, near Burford, in 1708, of an underground vault, in which was the skeleton of a man apparently sitting at a table, with book, pen, &c., before him—all much decayed—considered by this family to have been this Lord Lovel!

There is no mention made of the castle of Cary after the 12th century, and probably before it passed into the hands of the Lords Saint Maur, in 1351 (24th Edward III), it had fallen to decay. But a large manor house was erected, by some of the noble proprietors of the estate, not far from the site of the old castle. Collinson says that there were in his time, "fine arches and other remains" to be seen of this "stately edifice."

Within the memory of some now living there was a large arched gateway, connected with stabling on each side, and a groined room, probably a banqueting room, which was used in the time of the French war as a depôt for military stores.

In this manor house it was that Charles II is said to have slept, on his escape into the West, after the disastrous battle of Worcester. He had safely pursued his journey from Col. Lane's, at Bentley, to Col. Norton's, at Leigh Court, near Bristol, disguised as Mrs. Jane Lane's postilion, that lady riding on a pillion behind the monarch, who went by the name of William Jackson. From Leigh Court the royal fugitive came to Castle Cary, on the 16th

September, 1651.* Here, according to the account given in the *Boscobel Tracts*, the king rested for the night at Mr. Edward Kirton's house; sending forward Lord Wilmot, one of his faithful companions, to Col. Wyndham's house at Trent, to prepare him for his reception there the next day. Mr. Edward Kirton is believed to have been the Steward of William Seymour, Marquis of Hertford, and afterwards Duke of Somerset, then the proprietor of the manor house of Castle Cary, in which house his steward probably received the king.†

* The following is the exact copy of the passage in the *Boscobel Tracts:*—First, as the king dictated to Mr. Phelps: "Accordingly the next morning (September 16, 1651) we went directly to Trent, to Frank Wyndham's house, and lay that night at Castle Cary, and next night came to Trent, where I had appointed my Lord Wilmot to meet me, &c."

Boscobel Tracts, p. 151.

Again, p. 244-5: "Lord Wilmot rode to Trent on Monday, to make way for his (ye king's) more private reception, &c. Tuesday morning, September 16, his majesty's ague being then (as was pretended) in ye recess, he repaired to the stable, and there gave order for making ready the horses, and then it was signified by Mrs. Lane (tho' before so agreed) that William Jackson (ye king) should ride single, and carry the portmanteau. Accordingly they mounted, being attended part of the way by one of Mr. Norton's men as a guide, and that day rode thro' the body of Somersetshire, to *Mr. Edward Kirton's* house, in Castle Cary, near Bruton, where his majesty lay that night, and next morning arrived at Col. Wyndham's said house, &c."

† N.B.—Edward, the first Duke of Somerset, is said to have bought the estate and manor of Castle Cary. It is certain they were now in possession of William, Marquis of Hertford and Duke of Somerset. See a MS. note of the Rt. Hon. H. Hobhouse, in Phelps's *Somerset*, ad locum.

An Inventory of the Vestments &c. belonging to Saint Katherine's Ile, in the Church of Bridgwater, together with the Rents.

BY THE REV. W. A. JONES, M.A., F.G.S.

THE original MS., of which the following is a copy, is on parchment. It was brought first to light during an examination of the records and archives of the corporation of Bridgwater, which, by their permission, was undertaken by the Rev. W. H. Black, late of the Record office, and myself. It bears no date, but the handwriting is clearly of the 15th century. The Rev. Dr. Oliver, of Exeter, considers that it was written in the reign of Henry VI. It is now given, *verbatim et literatim*, from the original, because of the great interest it possesses to the philologist, and to the ecclesiastical and local antiquarian.

The vestments require no comment, as they correspond more or less with those still in use by the Roman Catholic Church. There are two entries, however, which are peculiar, and as such deserving of special notice. One is the "ij steyned clothes to stond bifore the Tablemer in

ye lent tyme." Here "Tablemer" is probably a form of *Tabernaculum*. In the original the letters are perfectly clear and distinct; but with the word in this form, those who are more versed in these matters than I am seem altogether unacquainted. The other entry is a "guer" or "quer of Coñemorations." Here "quer" is probably a form of "queare," or "quire," a square of paper, whereon were recorded the names of the benefactors of St. Catherine's Ile.

I will only further remark that the streets referred to in the Rent Roll bear the same names in the present day. "Ratyn Rew," however, has disappeared, and I have no means, at present, of determining the locality. It seems to have had its origin in the cloth manufactures which were extensively carried on at Bridgwater from an early period. The "pere of towkers sheres," mentioned in this MS., for the use of which Thomas Nawden paid ij*d.* annually to the wardens of St. Catherine, are indications of the same craft. "Ratteen" was a kind of thick woollen stuff, quilled. "Ratyn Rew" may have been the name of the street or locality where this stuff was manufactured. Pynel is now joined to Orlieu, as Pennel-Orlieu street. In old documents they appear as distinct streets. The origin of both is very obscure. The latter may have been named from the wine trade with Orleans, in France, which place in old MSS. appears in the form of Orliaunce: as "Wyne of Langdoke and of Orliaunce."* The accounts of the water-bailiffs contain many entries of wine among the importations at Bridgwater, temp Henry VIII. May Orlieu street have been an ancient corruption of Orliaunce street?

* Quoted by Halliwell in his *Archaic Dictionary*.

Her folowith the vestiments w^{t} other thyngs the which bith longyng to Seynt Katr̃in Ile :

In p̃m remayneth a masse boke w^{t} ij claspses of sylver.
Itm̃ remayneth a chalys waying xix on.
Itm̃ remayneth ij per of vestiments of white damask.
Itm̃ remayneth a per of vestiments of blew wursted.
Itm̃ remayneth a per of vestiments of blake damask . . . . *
Itm̃ a per of vestiments of blake silke, but therto lakyth the amysse and the stole.
Itm̃ remayneth a chesipill of blake wursted.
Itm̃ remayneth a cope of rede silke.
Itm̃ remayneth ij corpas with ij cacys.
Itm̃ remayneth a per of vestiments for eny day chekered.
Itm̃ remayneth a per of vestiments of Bustyan for lent tyme.
Itm̃ remayneth a chesipell of Bustyan.
Itm̃ remayneth a chesipyll of grene silke.
Itm̃ remayneth iij cowells ij of them bith of diapur and the one is pleyn clothe.
Itm̃ remayneth iiij autr̃ clothes iij of diapur and one of pleyn cloth, iij steyned clothes to hange bifor ye auter.
Itm̃ remayneth iiij fallyngs to sett at the auter is side.
Itm̃ remayneth a cloth to sett before Seynt Katryn in the lent time.
Itm̃ ij steyned clothes to stond bifore the Tablemer in ye lent tyme.
Itm̃ remayneth iiij sacryn belles.
It remayneth iij frangs one of white damaske a nother of tawny silke.
Itm̃ remayneth a per of grete candelstycks.

* Erasure

Itm̃ remayneth aper of candelstikks to set uppon the autr̃ eny day.
Itm̃ remayneth ij litell per of candelstycks for ye same awtr̃.
Itm̃ remayneth iij steyned bannarse.
Itm̃ remayneth ij cruetts of tyne.
Itm̃ remayneth an olde pall steyned.
Itm̃ remayneth a quer of Coñemorations.
Itm̃ remayneth an autr̃ cloth the which Rawlyn Cutlers wife gave m^d^ off Howlond clothe .....
Item remayneth a peire of vestiments of blake wursted . . .

The Copy of Seynt Katren Rent.

In pr̃m Willm Thomas Boucher for a shopp by ye yere ... ... xvj*s.*
Itm̃ Saunder Elmonte Bocher bi the yere for a shoppe ... ... vj*s.*
Itm̃ John Saunders Mercer for a gardyn in Pynnell strete by the yere ... ... xij*d.*
Itm̃ John Saymo^r^ holdith a tenēt' in Seynt Mare strete beryng bi the yere ... ... vj*s.*
Itm̃ the howsse nexte Thom̃s Bentley berying bi the yere ... ... vs.
Itm̃ Johan Cheselet bering bi the yer ... ij*s.* vj*d.*
Itm̃ ij Cotags in Ratyn Rew one at ... ... iij*s.* iij*d.*
and the tother at ... ... iiij*s.*
Itm̃ a chamer over Willm Boucher is shoppe ij*s.*
Itm̃ a nother o^v^ Saunder Boucher is shoppe ij*s.*
Itm̃ John Stevyns in the backe strete berith bi the yere for ye parte of a tenement y^t^ was Margery Gonys ... ... ij*s.*
Itm̃ in the Ffreryn strete parte of a tenement that was Botylmakers beryng bi the yere ... iij*s.* iij*d.*
Itm̃ in the high strete in the north side that was John Bigwyns beryng bi the yere ... ij*s.* vj*d.*

Itm̃ a stabull afor Thomas Ley is dore ... xij*d.*
Itm̃ for a gardyn that Agnes Alys holdith by the yere ... ... vj*d.*
Itm̃ for a gardyn all most at Mathewis ffeld in the south side ... ... viij*d.*
Itm̃ half a plate by the white chymney ... x*d.*
Itm̃ a gardyn wth oute the west yate nexte the old crosse ... ... x*d.*
Itm̃ a gardyn that Agnes Milward holdeth ... xij*d.*
Itm̃ John Bounde holdith a tenement beryng bi the yere ... ... xij*d.*
Sm^{to} 3^{li} 1 8

m^{d} that Agnes Cuttelar have gevyn an anvyll to the chirche of Briggewat' that is to witte to oure laday to Seynt Kateryn and to Seynt Rasmus.

Itm̃ remayneth a pere of towkers sheres in Thomas Nawden is honds paying therfor bi the yere to Seynt Kateryn wardeyns ij*d* delyuerd bi Agnnes Trowte i*s.* ij*d.*

Architectural "Restorations."

BY THE REV. THOMAS HUGO, M.A., F.S.A., F.R.S.L., ETC.

A VERY conspicuous and very frequent result of the popularity accorded during the last few years to archæological studies is presented in the desire, evinced by persons to whom whether as owners or official guardians is entrusted the custody of ancient edifices, of restoring those buildings to the appearance which they are fancifully supposed to have originally exhibited. Is the rector, or the squire, or the lawyer-churchwarden, for example, possessed of some knowledge of ancient architectural forms, and of some taste for the marvels of mediæval skill, ten to one but you shall presently hear that the grey old parish church, breathing from every stone of ages long passed away, is to be forthwith "restored," its crumbling mouldings recreated, its half-obliterated sculptures renovated, its time-worn ornaments replaced. Circulars are issued, subscriptions solicited, sums collected, (princely sums too, not unfrequently) meetings held, with chairmen and committees, and treasurers, and secretaries, and gratifying reports of progress. Then, to go a step further, Divine service is suspended, masons and carpenters are called in, and the old church is transformed, transfigured, and metamorphosed with a celerity characteristic of our age and temper. Some months afterwards there is a great gather-

ing; again there is sacred service in the edifice thus operated on; the good rector can hardly be heard for the emotion which well nigh strangles him in his efforts to moderate the expression of his joy at the fulfilment of his hopes and labours; the committee-men assume airs of well-merited importance; and the parishioners at large look kindly on, glad to get back to their church, and more than ever conscious of the misery of absence from its consecrated walls. Thenceforth matters proceed as usual, only that every day some stranger or other, attracted by the report of what has been done, comes to exercise his critical taste in blame or praise of the result, and goes away delighted or disgusted more in proportion to the amount of his knowledge than of the skill displayed in the "restoration" itself. The latter is usually small; and, the more the visitor knows, the more, in general, his feelings are outraged.

There is, nevertheless, very often much that has been effected about which words, even many, would not be thrown away. I have in my mind's eye a church where, in the room of a plain but good Perpendicular porch, leading to a nave of the same age, separated by a Norman arch from a Decorated chancel with a graceful piscina, such a pilgrim may notice the following arrangement:— He may enter by an early English porch, with mouldings multitudinous! He may proceed to a nave whose windows are of the geometrical Decorated period. The Norman chancel-arch has been retained, though re-ornamented; but at present the chancel is early English, with sedilia, two piscinæ, and an east window of five lights! The whole is new, and cost four thousand five hundred pounds.

I make no reflection on the spirit which in numberless

instances has suggested such works, or on the liberality and self-devotion which have carried them into execution. Ill would it become me so much as to hint dispraise of what is in many cases so dutiful, so reverent, so disinterested, and so pure. Still I would remember that I am addressing a learned Society, established for the very pursuit of those studies, the cultivation of which has, more than aught else, led the way to the result that I have just noticed; and I would seriously and earnestly endeavour to view the subject as one of our temptations and dangers, as well as one which furnishes an evidence of kindly zeal and an amiable desire of improvement. I feel, indeed, that I ought not so much as to approach the topic on which I desire to make a few remarks, without first presenting its bright side and saying what I can in its favour. Perhaps I may be weakening that which I have subsequently to bring before you. At any rate I shall be honest. I love too well and reverence too deeply the feelings which have prompted many such "restorations," to take an evil advantage of any power which I may possess of exhibiting their real defects, and of pointing out for condemnation and consequent avoidance the issue in which they have resulted.

But I must not be dissuaded by the excellent intentions which in so many instances have taken the lead in carrying out such labours, from boldly stating and truthfully exposing the pernicious effects to which they have contributed. "Restoration" is the title too generally given to such alterations of ancient structures, while "destruction" would be by far the more correct expression. Abundance of zeal is indeed conspicuous; but it is too frequently a zeal without knowledge, if it may not even be said to be an irreparable display of ignorant presumption. Precious

remains are daily attacked under the plea of embellishing what is unsightly and of supporting what is ready to fall. The so-called embellishing consists in the defacement of the object, and the so-called supporting in its annihilation or complete metamorphosis. The old proverb is again exemplified, "Tempus edax, homo edacior," which a great Frenchman of our own age has well translated, "Time is blind, man stupid."

Allow me, then, to say a word in favour of mouldings, though crumbling; of sculpture, though mutilated; of walls, and doorways, and roofs, and windows, though imagined to be incomplete and susceptible of considerable restoration. Crumbling, and mutilated, and incomplete they may be. The question is, whether by meddling with them we can do them or ought else a service. I do not think that we can. On the contrary, I think I can show that we cannot—that, so far from doing good, we may to an incalculable extent be doing evil.

What, in the first place, is an ancient edifice? It is a grey relic of ages past and gone. It tells of men and times which have few memorials, and none more visibly and truly attractive than the old walls which they reared, and on which they left the impress of their taste. It was oftentimes the scene of ancient faith, and within its limits some portion of that eventful drama has been transacted which forms the staple of our ecclesiastical or civil history. And not only this: the edifice itself contains a brief chapter, a section at least, of *the history of art.* Its stones cry out to the instructed ear, and reveal wisdom to eyes that have been trained to see. How poor and plain soever, much may be learned from their examination and careful study; at the least, we can speak with assured certainty of the age of the building under our review, and

whether it was the work of one or of several periods. Every detail is more or less interesting, as the work of ancient hands, and declaratory of the mode in which our forefathers met the requirements of their age; to say nothing of a certain innate and inseparable grace which clings to these old structures in every stage of decay and under all circumstances of man's neglect. An ancient edifice is, in one word, a study—a study for the historian, for the divine, the architect, and the artist—for all who love to look back into the vista of the past, either from a desire to escape from, or to bring additional means of enjoyment to, the matter-of-fact vulgarity of the present.

I cannot, indeed, too warmly insist upon the unapproachable beauty and pathetic loveliness of the majority of ancient structures, and the rich mine which they present to modern investigators. Our old churches, for example, and other religious edifices in the several Gothic styles, are models of exquisite taste, and of the perfect command over material which their builders possessed. *They constitute, accordingly the only real schools for modern disciples in the architectural art.* An architect must be imbued with their spirit, and a master of their forms, to be at all worthy of his great name. Not in the studio and over the drawing-table, but amid the walls, and piers, and arches, and ornaments of the structures themselves he can drink in the inspiration and catch the magic of their wondrous beauty. It matters not that the hand of Time, or the still more ruthless attack of human aggression, in the shape of centuries of contemptuous neglect, has despoiled them of a portion of what they once possessed. They have yet abundance to teach, to suggest, to recommend, and to reveal. Every detail has a voice, every arrangement a lesson, every stone a sermon. And

the very dilapidation which is conspicuous adds a value of its own to the lessons which the forms convey; because it certifies to the genuineness of the teaching, and assures the student that he may depend upon what he reads.

Viewing an ancient structure in this light—as a genuine monument of a departed age, and an authentic and truthful pattern for modern imitation—we come to the conclusion that time on the one hand and neglect on the other are in very truth far less injurious than attempts at so-called "restoration." Time and neglect do not falsify a building; if they add nothing to teach, they introduce nothing to mislead. They do not annex a fictitious character to edifices, and make them utter falsehoods which may deceive the unwary. The utmost which they do is to present in a mutilated form what once was perfect; but they do not give to that mutilated perfection a totally contrary aspect. They do not turn one kind of moulding into another, or change the geometrical tracery of a decorated window into the perpendicular lines of another style, or cut Greek volutes in Norman piers! Let time and neglect do their worst, nothing of this kind can be charged upon them. Can such be affirmed of other influences? Alas! how many a "restored" church must answer the question in the unhappy negative!

Time and neglect, then, are really friends, when compared with the interference of those misguided though avowedly friendly persons who irreparably injure, while they profess to benefit. For contrast more minutely the operations of the two influences. The influence of time and neglect we have already noticed. Great as may be their hostility, their influence is truthful; they instruct us honestly, and without so much as attempting to mislead. They say, 'We have done our utmost to destroy; but

what has escaped our aggression is genuine and true. You may be assured of what you see, and depend on what we have suffered to remain.' Good and satisfactory. But the "restorers!"—what must they admit, if they be but equally truthful in the account of their labours? They must confess that they have falsified that which they have touched, and that they have entirely removed from the object its special and peculiar value. They may have made the edifice more commodious and comfortable, as they call it, and, as they may fancy, more stable and secure, but they have taken from the structure that priceless quality which, when once lost, can never be restored. They have turned truth into falsehood; they have made that which once could confidently and authoritatively instruct, a vehicle for the transmission and extension of a lie; they have closed for ever the lips of a witness that could not mislead, and in its stead they have given life to another, whose every word is falsehood, and whose every hint is delusion and deceit. Who would do so in any other department of archæological interest? Who but a madman would, for example, retouch an ancient manuscript, or attempt to bring out into greater relief the precious lines on some inedited coin? Doings similar to these are left to architectural "restorers." And oh! how it makes the hearts of many of us bleed, when, after an absence of years, we revisit some beloved shrine, the idol of youth or early manhood, and find that the well-intentioned but ignorant spoiler has been there, and has "restored" our treasure into a false pretender to that which it never really was, whilst he has obliterated the truthful lines and erased the indubitable characteristics which unhesitatingly and clearly revealed its specific peculiarities and real claims on our regard. What he has

left behind is our treasure and delight no longer; but, with all the smooth outside which he may have given it, nought else but literally, "a mockery, a delusion, and a snare;" or, if I may quote my own words in another place, "a hypocrite in stone and plaster, as despicable in its way as a hypocrite in flesh and blood!"

Permit me to cite an example in this very county, an example of which indeed I can scarcely bear to speak with patience. For the sake of brevity, I select one single object—an object, however, which used to possess for me very many and sacred charms—I allude to the font of St. James's Church, in Taunton. It was one of those fine octagonal fonts of the fifteenth century, with which most of us must be familiar, adorned with niches, figures, and quatrefoils. When the church was "restored" to its present condition, the font was not permitted to pass without its share of the general outrage. On a subsequent visit I could not so much as recognise the dearly-loved relic. It also had been "restored;" that is, all its ancient peculiarities had been obliterated, the chisel had passed over its entire surface, an Italian artist in plaster had supplied some figures, which were stated to be produced "without violating the true character" of the monument. A handbill, issued on the completion of these atrocities, magniloquently asserted that the font had been "restored to its original perfect state," and that the said restoration was "accomplished in a manner highly creditable!" This is precisely the kind of ordeal to which many of our churches have been ruthlessly subjected, an ordeal which has been followed by a result similar to that in the case of the font of St. James's, whose proper synonyme is—destruction!

May I add, without offence, that in this same town of

Taunton there is a precious Tower, now, alas, in jeopardy from the same feeling as that to which I have referred—hanging, as it were, in the balance of public opinion, and whose days, for aught that I know, are numbered! My accomplished friend, the architect applied to, has honourably and truthfully declared of it, "The old tower, so long as it remains, will always be more valued than a new one, however perfect." Most thankful shall I be if any words of mine shall aid in recommending such an opinion, and in leading to a more accurate judgment those who, with the best intentions, (for of that their liberality is a convincing proof) seem, nevertheless, inclined to dispute its truth.

But observe not only the unpardonable violation of every feeling of reverence, truthfulness, and reality, whereof such doings are guilty, but the irreparable injury which is thus perpetrated on every department of art. Let it not be forgotten that restoration at the very best can be but restoration. Its authority, therefore, must needs be limited, and by a large class of minds will not be so much as recognised at all. Because, in fact, *the authority of a restored building is but the authority of the restorer.* The edifice ceases to be an independent testimony, and becomes the mere exponent of the views of some modern architect. Its artistic value is entirely gone; and the nearer it apparently resembles the original, the more false it is, and the more certain to deceive. I do not underrate the taste and acquirements of modern builders by thus expressing my grief over the ancient works with which too many of them have presumed to meddle. I have some learned members of that noble profession among my most intimate and valued friends—men so imbued with the feelings of their great predecessors that all their creations are veritable impersonations and

reproductions of the styles of mediæval days. A new church in such accomplished hands is sure to have merit, and perhaps transcendant excellence. Need I mention such men as my friends Mr. Ashpitel, Mr. Charles Baily, Mr. Anthony Salvin, and Mr. George Gilbert Scott? They shall build you edifices which faithfully reflect the forms of old, and show that exquisite taste and true artistic feeling have yet among ourselves some hearts in which to dwell. But the labours of architects must be confined to their proper province. And that province lies not in changing the character of our old buildings, but in constructing new ones in which the old spirit is truthfully embodied; not in erasing from those examples of our forefathers' skill which have happily descended to our own times the marks which constitute their value, as real examples of ancient art and sources from which its true peculiarities may be learned and understood, but in diligently studying those peculiarities, in jealously guarding them, and in truthfully reiterating them in the works which they construct. With the precious originals let them not dare to tamper. Let them, and let us, remember, that no restored monument is an example of ancient art; that henceforth no lessons can be learned from it, no suggestions obtained, no counsels taken; that, how clever, picturesque, and graceful soever the restoration may be, it is, and it ever will be, a restoration only. No pilgrim will ever religiously visit it, or, if he do, will ever draw from it the wisdom that one crumbling fragment of the building which preceded it would never have failed to give him. It will hereafter fire no patriot's soul and kindle no poet's eye. Its historical importance, its artistic value, its architectural authority—all are gone—gone irretrievably—gone for ever. In words which have lately emanated from the Executive

Committee, of which I have the honour to be a member, of the Society of Antiquaries, and which we have properly embodied in a brief circular for distribution, as circumstances shall occur, through the length and breadth of England, whose memorials are exposed to such fearful jeopardy :—so-called restoration is not only "wholly opposed to the judgment of the best archæologists," but is essentially "untrue in art, unjustifiable in taste, destructive in practice," and productive of "irreparable mischief."

"Woodman spare that tree!" sings in pathetic strains the fair! "Rectors, churchwardens, vestrymen, architects," sighs the archæologist, "spare your churches, have pity on your ancient houses, and let your crumbling walls alone." They will last much longer than many of you suppose. And rest assured that you cannot match them, if you try! You may remove subsequent additions, unsightly galleries, flat ceilings above which timber roofs lie concealed, multitudinous coats of whitewash, and as multitudinous coats of paint. You may let the light into windows, and allow feet to pass through doorways where modern brickwork has denied an entrance; and you may take away as many recent excrescences as you please, be they of whatever kind they may. And then you will have done to the old portion of your church all that you ought to do. "But the structures themselves are falling," perhaps you answer. First of all, I reply, be sure of this. Then, if the fact be certain—if time, or neglect, or both, have produced their worst result—endeavour what you can to simply strengthen, without removing, and without adding to. See what iron will effect in the way of binding together parts which are becoming disunited. Let your motto be, "Preserve." Recollect that everything rescued from destruction is a precious gain. And reflect for a

moment before we part on the alternative. Suppose you were to allow those ancient glories to be removed, and that the very best and most accomplished architect of the age were to superintend the introduction of other ornaments, or the erection of another fabric. How would you yourselves regard his work after he had finished it, and perhaps had done his best and effected his mightiest? You would think it, perhaps, clever, perhaps grand, perhaps artistic and striking. This is *all* that even you yourselves could think it. A grey fragment of the former edifice would be really dearer to you than all the rest. Never could you regard the new as you did the old, itself hallowed and hallowing all that was united to it. You would look upon it with different eyes, and think of it with different hearts. Stay your hand, I entreat you, while you yet possess your ancient treasure: after the visit of the spoiler you will look and long for it in vain. Tenderly watch its signs of decay. Protract its duration as long as possible. And keep it faithfully—keep it religiously—keep it inviolately. Resist all attempts to "restore." The solemn ruin shall breath what no restoration can ever reveal. For, once more—and never be the maxim forgotten—RESTORATION IS DESTRUCTION, AND A MONUMENT RESTORED IS A MONUMENT DESTROYED.

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Hunter, Rev. Joseph, F.S.A.
Lloyd, Dr., *Sec. Archaeological and Natural History Society*, Warwick.
Oliver, Rev. Dr. Exeter.
Owen, Professor.
Petit, Rev. T. L., the Uplands, Shifnal.
Phillips, Sir Thomas, Bart., Middlehill, Worcester,
Quekett, John, Esq., Royal College of Surgeons, London.
Ramsay, A. C., Esq., F.R.S.
Salter, J. W., Esq., F.G.S., Museum of Practical Geology.
Sedgwick, Rev. A., F.R.S., F.G.S., *Prof. Mineralogy*, Cambridge.
Smith, C. Roach, Esq., F.S.A., Liverpool-street, London.
Speke, J. H., Esq.
Turner, Dawson, Esq., Yarmouth.
Willis, Rev. R., F.R.S., F.G.S., *Jacksonian Professor*, Cambridge.
Wilson, Daniel, Esq., *Sec. Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.*
Warner, Rev. R., Great Chalfield, Wilts.
Yates, J., Esq., F.R.S., F.G.S., Lauderdale House, Highgate.

Societies in Correspondence

With the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society.

THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN.
THE ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.
THE BRISTOL AND WEST OF ENGLAND ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.
THE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY OF NORTHAMPTON.
THE SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.
THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.
THE SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.
THE LEICESTER LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.
THE KILKENNY AND SOUTH-EAST OF IRELAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.
THE SUFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHÆOLOGY AND NATURAL HISTORY.
SOCIETIE VAUDOISE DES SCIENCES NATURELLES, LAUSANNE.
THE LANCASHIRE HISTORIC SOCIETY.
THE CHESTER LOCAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.
THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.
THE WILTSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.

RULES.

I. THIS Society shall be denominated "THE SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY;" and its objects shall be, the cultivation of, and collecting information on, Archæology and Natural History, in their various branches, but more particularly in connection with the County of Somerset.

II. The Society shall consist of a Patron, elected for life; a President, elected for three years; Vice-Presidents; General, and District or Local Secretaries; and a Treasurer, elected at each Anniversary Meeting; with a Committee of twelve, six of whom shall go out annually by rotation, but may be re-elected.—No person shall be elected on the Committee until he shall have been six months a Member of the Society.

III. Anniversary General Meetings shall be held for the purpose of electing the Officers, of receiving the Report of the Committee for the past year, and of transacting all other necessary business, at such time and place as the Committee shall appoint; of which Meetings three weeks' notice shall be given to the Members.

IV. There shall also be a General Meeting fixed by the Committee, for the purpose of receiving Reports, reading Papers, and transacting Business.—All members shall have the privilege of introducing one friend to the Anniversary and General Meetings.

V. The Committee is empowered to call Special Meetings of the Society, upon receiving a requisition signed by ten members.—Three weeks' notice of such Special Meeting, and its object, shall be given to each Member.

VI. The affairs of the Society shall be directed by the Committee (of which the officers of the Society shall be *ex-officio* Members) which shall hold Monthly Meetings for receiving Reports from the Secretaries and Sub-committees, and for transacting other necessary business; five of the Committee shall be a quorum. Members may attend the Monthly Committee Meetings, after the official business has been transacted.

VII. The Chairman, at Meetings of the Society, shall have a casting vote in addition to his vote as a member.

VIII. One (at least) of the Secretaries shall attend each Meeting, and shall keep a record of its proceedings. All Manuscripts, and Communications, and the other property of the Society, shall be under the charge of the Secretaries.

IX. Candidates for admission as Members shall be proposed by two Members at any of the General or Committee Meetings, and the election shall be determined by ballot at the next Committee or General Meeting; three-fourths of the members present balloting shall elect. The rules of the Society shall be subscribed by every person becoming a Member.

X. Ladies shall be eligible as Members of the Society without ballot, being proposed by two Members, and approved by the majority of the Meeting.

XI. Each Member shall pay ten shillings on admission to the Society, and ten shillings as an Annual Subscription, which shall become due on the first of January in each year, and shall be paid in advance.

XII. Donors of Ten Guineas or upwards, shall be Members for life.

XIII. At General Meetings of the Society the Committee may recommend persons to be ballotted for as Honorary or Corresponding Members.

XIV. When any office shall become vacant, or any new appointment shall be requisite, the Committee shall have power to fill up the same; such appointments shall remain in force only till the next General Meeting, when they shall be either confirmed or annulled.

XV. The Treasurer shall receive all Subscriptions and Donations made to the Society, and shall pay all accounts passed by the Committee; he shall keep a book of receipts and payments, which he shall produce whenever the Committee shall require it; the accounts shall be audited previously to the Anniversary Meeting by two Members of the Committee, chosen for that purpose; and an abstract of them shall be read at the Meeting.

XVI. No change shall be made in the Laws of the Society, except at a General or Special Meeting, at which twelve members at least shall be present. Of the proposed change a month's notice shall be given to the Secretaries, who shall communicate the same to each Member three weeks before the Meeting.

XVII. Papers read at Meetings of the Society, and considered by the Committee of sufficient interest for publication, shall be forwarded (with the author's consent) to such Periodical as shall be determined by the Committee to be the best for the purpose, with a request that a number of such papers may be printed separately, for distribution to the Members of the Society, either gratuitously, or for such payment as may be agreed on.

XVIII. No religious or political discussion shall be permitted at Meetings of the Society.

XIX. That any person contributing Books or Specimens to the Museum shall be at liberty to resume possession

of them in the event of the property of the Society ever being sold, or transferred to any other county. Also persons shall have liberty to deposit Books or Specimens for a specific time only.

N.B. One of the objects of the Society shall be to collect, by donation or purchase, a Library and Museum, more particularly illustrating the History, (Natural, Civil, and Ecclesiastical) of the County of Somerset.

*** *It is requested that contributions to the Museum or Library, be sent to the Curator, at the Society's Rooms, Taunton.*

LIST OF MEMBERS.

1856-7

Those marked * are Life Members.

Abraham, T. *Dunster*
Acland, Sir P. P. Bart. *Fairfield House*
Acland, Sir T. D. Bart. *Killerton Park, Devon*
Acland, T. D. *Spreydoncote, Devon*
Acres, Rev J. *Clevedon*
Adair, A. *Heatherton Park*
Adair, A. W. „ „
Addington, H. J. *Langford*
Adlam, William, *The Firs, Chew Magna*
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Alford, H. *Taunton*
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Allen, Rev. C. *Stocklinch, near Ilminster*
Allen, B. T. *Burnham*
Anstice, Rev. J. B.
Anstice, Richard, *Bridgwater*
Anstice, Mrs. J. „
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Avery, J. G. *Sherborne, Dorset*

Badcock, Miss H. *Taunton*
Badcock, H. *Wheatleigh Lodge*
Badcock, R. G. *The Elms, Taunton*
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Bagehot, Walter, ,,
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Bailward, J. *Horsington, Blandford, Dorset*
Baker, John, *Weston-super-Mare*
Baker, C. Gifford, *Seaton, Devon*
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Batten, J. *Yeovil*
Batten, E. *Thorn Faulcon, and Lincolns Inn, London*
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Beadon, W. *Otterhead, Honiton, Devon*
Beadon, Edwards, *Highlands, Taunton*
Beadon, Captain G., R.N. *Creech Barrow, Taunton*
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Blake, Downing, *Holway, Taunton*
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Bouverie, P. P. jun. ,, ,,
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Cave, T. *Yeovil*
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Clarke, A. A. *Taunton*
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Coker, W. Worthington, *Wild Oak, Taunton*
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Cox, W. *Brockley, near Yatton*
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Davis, H. *Taunton*
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Dickinson, E. H. „ „
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Egremont, Countess of, *Orchard Wyndham*
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Ellison, Rev. N. T. *Huntspill*
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Escott, Miss, *Hartrow House*
Esdaile, E. J. *Cothlestone House*
Esdaile, W. C. D. *Barley Park, Ringwood, Hants*
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Estlin, J. P. *Burnham*
Fagan, Rev. G. H. *Kingweston*
145 Falconer, R. W. M.D. *Bath*
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Falkner, Frederick, „
Falkner, F. H. „
Field, F. „
150 Field, A. *Taunton*
Fisher, J. M. „
Fisher, T. „
Fiske, H. „
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155 Foley, Rev. R. *North Cadbury*
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160 Gandy, G. *The Chain, Preston, Lancashire*
Gandy, Rev. J. H. *Old Cleeve*
Garrod, James, *Wells*
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175 Hamilton, Col. J. 116, *Park-st., Grosvenor-square, London. W.*
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Harrison, T. S. M.D. *Frome*

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Miles, W. M.P. *Leigh Court*

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Mist, Miss, *Bradford*
Mogg, J. R. *High Lyttleton House*
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Moor, Rev. R. W. *Stoke St. Gregory*
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Morris, J. *Bath*
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Munckton, W. W. *Curry Rivel*
Murch, E. *Bridgwater*
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Norman, J. F. *Claverham, near Yatton*
Norris, J. *Thorncombe*
Nutting, Rev. H. *Chedzoy*

Oakley, W. *Taunton*

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Paget, Arthur J. S. „ „
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Pinchard, W. P. *Taunton*
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Pinney, W. M.P. *Somerton Erleigh*
Pinney, Miss, „ „

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Plowman, T. *North Curry*
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305 Poole, J. R. „
Poole, Rev. J. *Enmore, (deceased)*
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*Portman, Lord, *Bryanston House, Dorset*
310 Prankerd, John, *Langport*
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Pring, J. H. M.D. *Weston-super-Mare*
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Pyne, Rev. W. *Charlton, Somerton*

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Quekett, E. *Langport*

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320 Raban, Lt.-Col. „ „
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Richards, W. „
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Rowley, Rev. W. W. *Weston-super-Mare*
Routledge, Rev. W. D.D. *Bishops Hull*
Rowcliffe, Charles, *Stogumber*

335 Sabine, Rev. William, *Rectory, Brympton*
Salmon, Lt.-Col.
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Sanford, W. A. „ „
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340 Schuldam, Mrs. E. *Norton Fitzwarren*

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Sealy, H. N. *Nether Stowey*
345 Searle, Rev. H. C. *Pen Selwood*
Serel, Thomas, *Wells*
*Seymour, H. D. M.P. *Knoyle, Wilts*
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350 Sheppard, J. *Frome*
Sheppard, W. B. *Keyford House, Frome*
Sheppard, F. J. *Wells*
Sheppard, S. B. *Selwood, Frome*
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355 Shore, J. *Whatley, near Frome*
Shout, R. H. *Yeovil*
Shute, H. *Cary Fitzpaine*
Symons, William, *Dunster*
Skinner, George, *Belmont, Bath*
360 Slade, Wyndham, *Munty's Court, Taunton*
Smith, Basset, 38, *Bennet Hill, Birmingham*
Smith, N. *Clifton*
Smith, Rev. C. *Bishops Lydeard*
Soden, J. sen. *Bath*
365 Solly, Miss L. „
Sotheby, Rev. T. H. *Milverton*
Sparks, W. *Crewkerne*
Speke, Mrs. *Roeford Lodge*
Speke, W. *Jordans, near Ilminster*
370 Spencer, Rev. J. W. *Wilton*
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375 Stuart, Rev. T. B. *Wookey*
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Stradling, W. „ „
Stradling, W. J. L. „ „
380 Sully, T. *Bridgwater*
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Tomkins, Rev. H. G. „
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Trevelyan, Lady „ „ „ „ „
Trevelyan, Sir C. E. *Treasury, London, S.W.*
Trevelyan, Rev. E. O. *Stogumber*
Trevelyan, Arthur, *Tyneholm, Tranent, N.B.*
Trevelyan, Miss, *Nettlecombe Court*
Trudell, James, *Taunton*
Tucker, Rev. H. T. *Leigh Court*
Tucker, Robert
Turle, H. *Taunton*
Turner, Rev. W. H. *Trent*
Turner, A. *Staplegrove*
Turner, C. J. „
Tunstall, M.D. 35, *Brock-street, Bath*
*Tynte, Col. C. K. K. *Halswell House*
Tynte, Col. C. J. K. M.P. *Cefn Mabley, Glamorganshire*
Tynte, Col. K. *Leversdown House*

Uttermare, T. B. *Langport*

Vibart, James, *Chilliswood*
Vining, Charles, *Yeovil*
Voules, Rev. T. A. *Beer Crocombe*

Waldron, James, *Wiveliscombe*
Walker, L. 13, *King's Road, Grey's-Inn, London, W.C.*
Walter, W. *Oldbury Lodge*
Walter, R. *Stoke-sub-Hamdon*
Walters, G. *Frome*
Ward, Rev. J. W. *Ruishton*
Warre, Rev. F. *Bishops Lydeard*
Warre, Miss „
Warren, J. F. H. *Langport*

Warren, Rev. J. *Bawdrip*
Webber, Rev. E. A. *Runnington*
Welch, C. *Shepton Mallet*
Welman, C. N. *Norton Manor*
Welsh, W. I. *Wells*
West, G. *Thurlbeer*
Weston, Plowden C. J. *South Carolina, United States*
White, C. *Berciel Cottage, Wellington Road, London*
White, F. *Wellington*
White, F. G. *Taunton*
Whitmash, E. *Taunton*
Wickham, Rev. G. H. D. *Horsington Rectory, Wincanton*
Wickham, Whalley, *Frome*
Williams, John W. *Williton*
Williamson, Rev. John, *Theale, near Wells*
Winter, Charles, *Bishops Lydeard*
Winter, Mrs. *Priory, Ash Priors*
Winthrop, Capt. R.N. *Taunton*
Wolff, D. *Foreign Office, London, S.W.*
Wood, Rev. James, *Burlington-street, Bath*
Woodforde, F. H. M.D. *Fairwater, Taunton*
Woodforde, G. A., *Castle Carey*
Wood, V. S. *Langport*
Woodland, J. *Bridgwater*
Wrangham, Digby G. *The Rocks, Bath*
Yatman, Rev. J. A. *Winscombe, Sidcot*
Young, J. *Elm Cottage, Taunton*

Members are requested to inform either of the Secretaries of any errors or omissions in the above list; they are also requested to authorize their Bankers to pay their subscriptions, annually, to Messrs. Badcock, or Messrs. Stuckey, Taunton; or to either of their branches; or their respective London Agents, on account of the Treasurer.

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Rec'd 11 Aug.t 1859.

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SOMERSETSHIRE

Archæological and Natural History Society.

PROCEEDINGS

DURING THE YEAR

1858.

TAUNTON:
FREDERICK MAY, HIGH STREET.
LONDON: BELL & DALDY, 186, FLEET STREET.

1859.

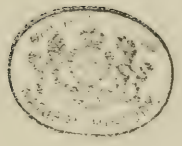
SOMERSETSHIRE

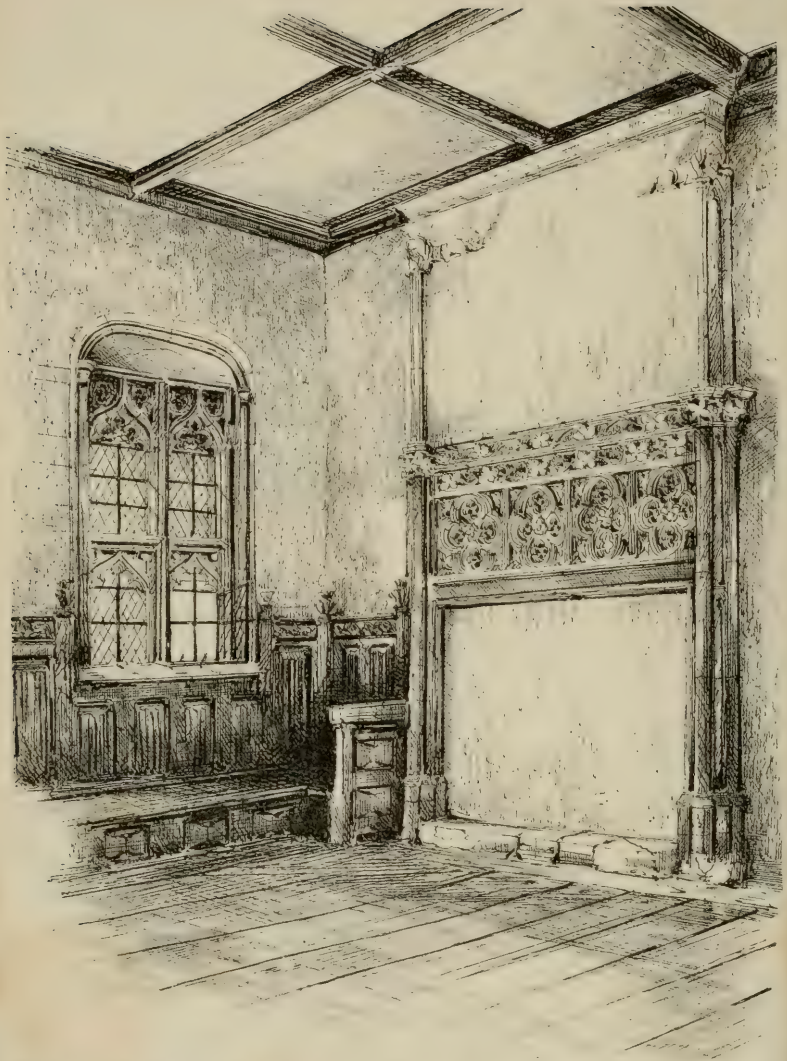
Archæological & Natural History Society.

PROCEEDINGS DURING THE YEAR 1858.

VOL. VIII.

The former *Proceedings* of the Society, in Seven volumes, are on Sale at the Publisher's, of whom the volumes may be had in cloth binding, at 1*s.* 6*d.* each extra.





The : Abbat's : Chamber : Quchelney : Abbey : Somerset.
Drawn in Anastatic by Alfred : Alex : Clarke : Wells : 1859 :

Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society.

Proceedings

DURING THE YEAR 1858.

VOL. VIII.

TAUNTON:
FREDERICK MAY, HIGH-STREET.
LONDON: BELL & DALDY, FLEET-STREET.
MDCCCLIX.

The Members of the Society are indebted to the Archæological Institute for the use of some of the woodcuts given at p. 16 ; and to W. F. Elliot, Esq., for the original drawing, and to Mr. T. Crump for the etching of the Almshouse in the parish of West Monkton.

The Committee regret that the issue of the present Volume has been so long delayed. The publisher has been kept waiting for the Anastatic Illustrations.

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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

DURING THE YEAR 1858.

PART I.

THE Tenth Annual Meeting was held at Bridgwater, on Tuesday, the 17th of August, 1858, the Hon. P. P. Bouverie, M.P., Vice-President, in the chair.

On the motion of F. H. Dickinson, Esq., it was unanimously resolved that the words "elected for three years" be left out after the word President, in Rule II.

The Hon. P. P. Bouverie was then elected President for the current year. The Vice-Presidents were re-elected, with the addition of Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart., Arthur Mills, Esq., M.P., and W. E. Surtees, Esq. The general and local Secretaries, and Treasurers, were severally re-elected, W. F. Elliot, Esq., being elected as general Secretary, in the room of the Rev. W. R. Crotch; and G. S. Poole, Esq., local Secretary for Bridgwater. John Roy Allen, W. Metford, M.D., W. E. Gillett, W. W. Coker, J. F. Norman, W. M. Kelly, M.D., Esqrs., were elected as members of Committee.

The Rev. F. Warre read the following

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE:

"Your Committee, in presenting their Tenth Annual

Report, while congratulating you upon the continued prosperity and favourable prospects of the Society, desire before entering upon any other subject, to call your attention to the fact, that the usefulness of the Society is in a great degree diminished, and its exertions much impeded, by the comparatively small amount of funds at its disposal. In consequence of this the Committee have been unable to make much progress towards the attainment of some of the chief objects for which the Society was established, as might have been expected from the number of its members and the learning, talent and zeal, displayed by many of them. More particularly is this deficiency felt with regard to that great desideratum—the eventual production of a County History worthy of Somersetshire. The investigation and collection of materials for this purpose, to be of much real service, must necessarily require a great expenditure of time and money; and though our Museum is gradually becoming rich in relics of antiquity, natural curiosities, and valuable documents, still much might be done, if the Society were richer, to render it a depository of materials for a County History, and superintend its publication, which, under present circumstances, cannot be attempted.

"Again, it frequently happens that a small pecuniary grant, as in the case of the British sepulchre at Wellow, may be the means of preserving an invaluable relic, but at present, while they have not overlooked any pressing claims, the Society is compelled to be very sparing of such grants. An additional outlay on our publications, particularly on the illustrations, would certainly render them far more worthy of a Society such as our own. The Finance Committee, with the Treasurers, have been requested to direct their attention to this matter, and their suggestions as to the best means of increasing the income

of the Society will shortly be laid before you. The Committee is happy to report that the accession of new members continues to replace the diminution occasioned by death, removal, and other causes. And the Committee confidently hope that the appeal made last year, which they now venture to repeat, will be answered by the increased exertions of individual members to carry out the objects of the Society.

"It has been suggested to your Committee that the publication of documents of local or historical interest, as well as sketches of parochial and family history, would add much to the value of our annual volume, and with this suggestion the opinion of your Committee perfectly coincides; they therefore wish to impress upon those persons who may be possessed of such documents or information, the great advantage which would accrue to the Society from their communicating them to the Committee, who have made arrangements for their safe custody and systematic classification.

"During the last year many valuable presents and deposits have been added to our Museum. Of these deposits by far the most important is the invaluable collection of drawings made by the late Mr. Pigott, and by him presented to the county, and entrusted under certain conditions, by the Lord-Lieutenant and the other trustees, to the care of our Society. A catalogue of these drawings will appear with our next volume of *Proceedings*.*

"The volume for 1856-7 is in the hands of the members, and it is hoped is not inferior to those which have preceded it. The Rev. W. R. Crotch, in consequence of his removal from the neighbourhood, having tendered his resignation of the office of general Secretary, it was accepted, with thanks

* Given at the end of the present Volume.

for his services. The appointment of his successor, together with some other changes in the officers of the Society, awaits the confirmation of the present meeting. During the winter months Conversazione Meetings have been held with success quite equal to that of former years. None of the expenses of these meetings fall upon the funds of the Society.

"On the whole, your Committee have reason to believe that the circumstances of the Society are in a prosperous state, and confidently expect that it will become more and more useful, and conduce more and more to the objects for which it was more particularly established, as well as to the interests of archæological and natural science in general."

Robt. G. Badcock, Esq., then read the

REPORT OF THE TREASURERS:

The Treasurer in account with the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
1858.				1858.			
To Balance of former account	47	9	9	By Balance of expences of VIth Vol. of *Proceedings*	50	16	0
,, Subscriptions	210	10	0	,, Expences of VIIth Vol. do.	84	14	8
				,, Coal, candles, and gas	5	5	6
				,, Insurance	1	2	6
				,, Postage and Carriage	8	19	3
				,, Stationery, printing, &c.	14	1	2
				,, Commission on subscriptions in arrear	3	0	0
				,, Sundries	2	10	0
				,, Colouring wall, glazing, &c.	2	4	6
				,, Third and last instalment for Wells casts	18	6	8
				And Solicitor's charges	1	1	0
				,, Bahin for Plan of Pen Pits	2	2	0
				,, Subscription and purchase from Photographic Socy.	2	1	0
				,, Books	1	12	0
				,, Curator's salary to Aug. 15	25	0	0
				,, Expences of Annual Meeting at Bruton	9	13	8
				,, Rent to Midsummer, 1858	25	0	0
				,, Balance		9	10
	£257	19	9		£257	19	9

H. and R. BADCOCK, Treasurers.

The above accounts examined and found correct, August 14th, 1858— T. A. VOULES, WM. P. PINCHARD, } Auditors.

Mr. DICKINSON, in moving the adoption of the report, referred especially to the munificence of the late Mr. Pigott, in the presentation to the county of so valuable a collection of views of the architectural monuments of Somersetshire ; and at the suggestion of T. B. Uttermare, Esq., of Langport, submitted a scheme by which funds might be raised for their publication.

After some discussion, the subject was left for the consideration of the Committee, it being understood that the Society, with their present resources, could not undertake the work.

JAMES YATES, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., etc., read a paper on "The Mining Operations of the Romans."

The Rev. F. WARRE, on the "Different Types of Primeval Camps."

W. F. ELLIOT, Esq., on the "Builder and Designer of St. Mary's Tower, Taunton ;"—all which are printed in Part II of this volume.

The meeting then adjourned, and the members visited the churches of St. Mary and St. John, and other buildings of interest in the town.

The Evening Meeting.

The Rev. T. HUGO, M.A., F.R.S., etc., read a paper on "Muchelney Abbey," which is given in Part II.

The Rev. W. A. JONES read a paper communicated by W. STRADLING, Esq., on the "Design and Inscription of a Dog-collar of the date 1563."

The Rev. F. WARRE read a paper by the Rev. H. M. SCARTH, M.A., on "Sepulchral Tumuli in the County," which is printed in Part II.

H. B. Carslake, Esq., as Town Clerk, exhibited a very valuable and interesting series of Churchwardens' Accounts belonging to the Corporation of Bridgwater, some of which were as early as the time of Rich. II, and a Taxation Roll of the County temp. Edw. III.

The Rev. W. A Jones stated that the Corporation had kindly permitted the Secretaries to examine the valuable collection of Documents in their muniment-room, which were of a most interesting character, not only supplying ample materials for the history of Bridgwater, but also many facts relating to the County. He trusted the Corporation would allow them to have access to the papers again, and allow a selection of them to be published by the Society.

SECOND DAY.

Wednesday, August 18th, 1858.

The Excursion.

NOTWITHSTANDING the threatening aspect of the heavens, a large party started from Bridgwater soon after 10 a.m., going first to the old Farm-house, Bower Farm, in the parish of Durleigh. The fine old window and various portions of architectural detail of great beauty were examined with much interest, and the line of the moat which at one time surrounded the building was distinctly traced. From hence the party proceeded by Charlinch and the Agapemone to the church of Spaxton, where the altar-tomb of the De la Hulle family, the curious bench-ends, and the ancient alms-chest, were especial objects of interest. The Fuller's-panel on one of the

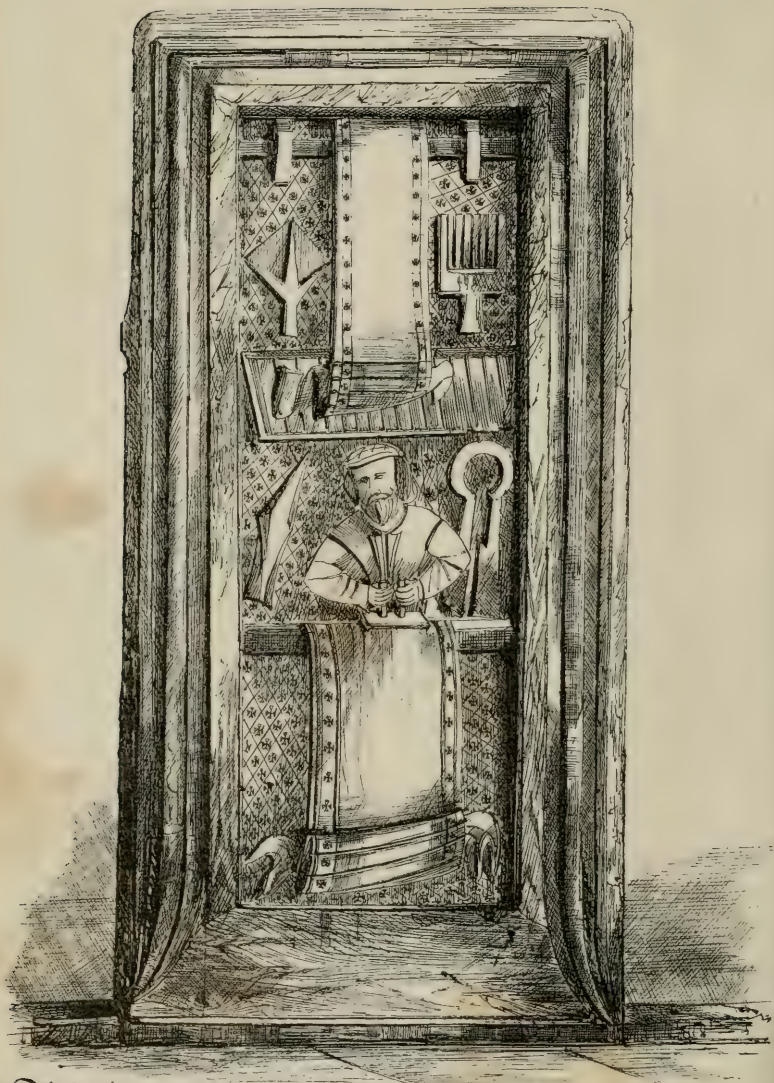
bench-ends (a sketch of which is given in the present volume), is an indication of the extent to which cloth-manufactures were at one time carried on in the West, and the associated alms-chest (likewise given among the illustrations) would seem to indicate that the manufacturers were not unmindful of the obligation of Christian charity.

From this point the excursionists began to ascend the flanks of the Quantocks, passing by Plansfield, once the residence of the Blakes, and no doubt the favorite resort of the great Admiral of that name in his boyhood. Availing themselves of Mr. Labouchere's new drive, the party reached the heights of Quantock, enjoyed the varied and picturesque beauty of the richly wooded combes, in close proximity with the heather of the unenclosed grounds, and also the magnificent picture northwards, embracing the Bristol Channel with its islets dotted about, and the Welsh coast, with ranges of hills rising one above the other. The outlines of a Roman Camp lately discovered by the Secretaries were pointed out, but in consequence of the rain which had fallen, no attempt was made to examine it in detail. The party descended by Ely Green and proceeded to the site of Stowey Castle, where the Rev. F. Warre explained the plan of the ancient earthworks, which he pronounced to be of the aboriginal type. In later times the site had been selected for a Norman Castle, no remains of which now exist, except traces of the foundations.

From Stowey the party proceeded, through pelting showers, to Stogursey, where the members were made to forget the inclemency of the weather by the genial hospitality of Sir Peregrine P. Acland, Bart., who had caused refreshments to be provided in a tent erected in the Castle Close, and, with Sir Alexander A. Hood, Bart., was there himself to welcome his guests. Excava-

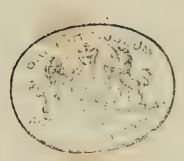
tions had been made under the direction of Sir P. P. Acland in several places in and around the remains of the Castle of Stoke de Courcy, but very few characteristic portions of the original structure remain, with the exception of the ancient bridge across the moat, and parts of the main entrance. Its general plan corresponds with the Edwardian type. The Church was then visited, the interesting characteristic features of which will form, as they deserve, the subject of distinct and separate notice. In the meanwhile the Committee have given among the illustrations sketches of the examples the Church supplies of the early and later Norman capitals in close proximity.

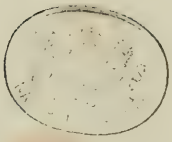
In consequence of the weather, the Excursion planned for the following day was abandoned, and the proceedings closed with a cordial vote of thanks to Sir P. P. Acland, Bart., for his generous hospitality, and also to the Hon. P. P. Bouverie, M.P., as President.



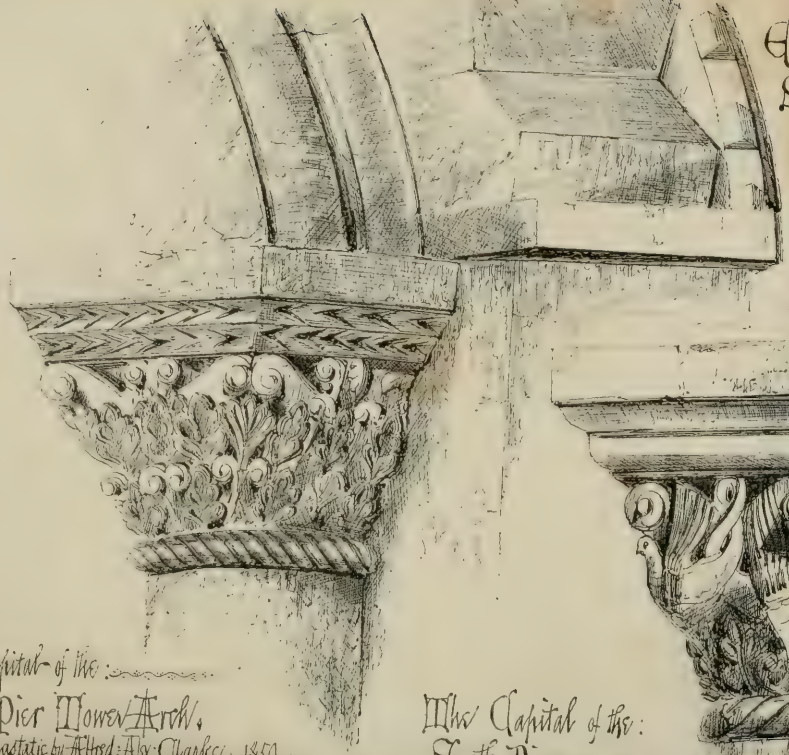
The Weavers Panell: at Spaxton: Church.
Drawn in Autotype by Alfred A. Clarke: April: 1859.

Alms Chest : Spaxton : Church : Somersetshire.
Drawn in Anastatic by Alfred A. Charles : 1859



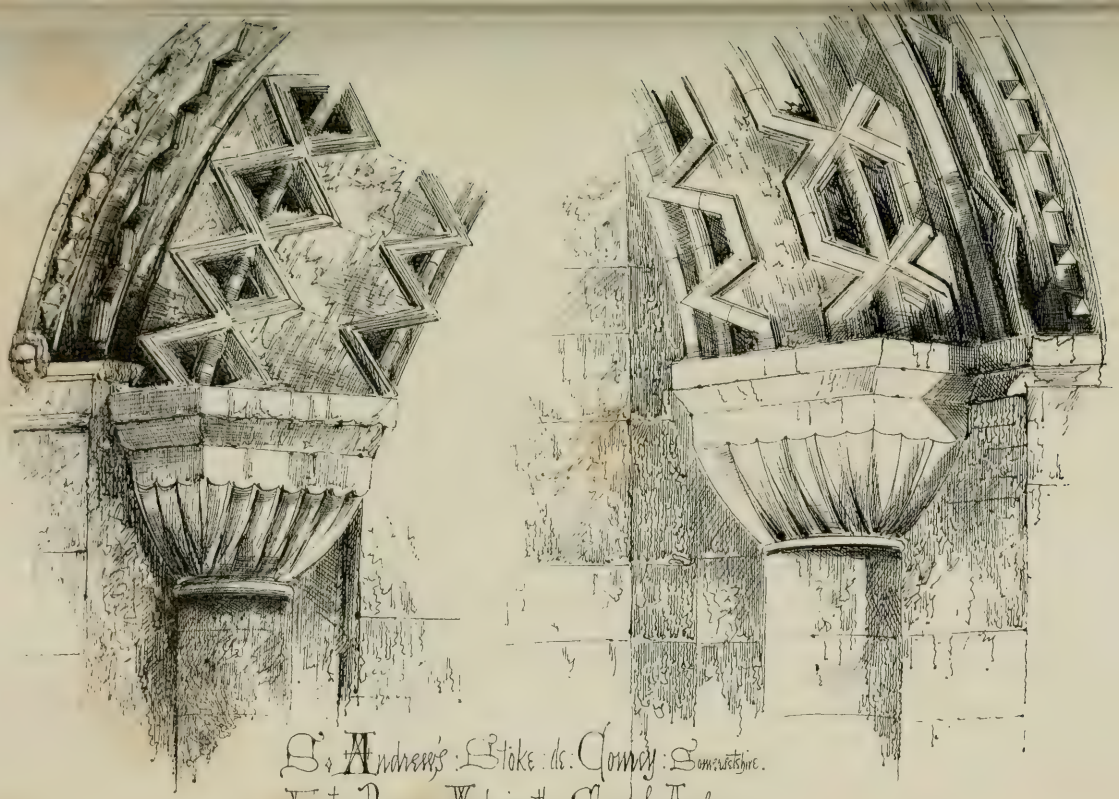


Early Norman Capitals: Stoke Comey Church.



South Capital of the Western Pier Tower Arch.
Drawn in Autotype by Alfred Alex. Clarke: 1859.

West Capital of the South Pier.



S. Andrew's: Stoke: de: Courcy: Somersetshire.

Later Norman Work in the Chancel Arches.

Drawn in Anastatic: by: Alfred A Clarke: Wells: 1859.

Early Norman Capitals:
Stoke Comey Church.

Conversazione Meetings.

8th Session—1857-58.

1857, *November 30th,—First Meeting :*

On Photo-Flemish Painting ; by W. F. Elliot, Esq.
On Dartmoor ; by B. Pinchard, Esq.
On the Geology and Antiquities of the Mendips ; by the Rev. W. A. Jones, M.A.

„ *December 28th,—Second Meeting :*

A Walk around Lansdowne ; by J. Jeffry, Esq., of Bath.
On the Desert of Sinai ; by the Rev. Alexander C. Ainslie, M.A.

1858, *January 25th,—Third Meeting.*

On Nunney Castle ; by T. W. P. Isaacs, Esq., of Bath.
On the Topography of the Bay of Naples ; by the Rev. J. M. Cox, M.A.
On the habits and instincts of the Honey Bee ; by the Rev. F. Howse, M.A.

1858, *February 22nd,—Fourth Meeting:*

On a Tumulus lately opened on Hambdon Hill; by R. Walter, Esq.

On the Antiquities of Mines; by M. Bahin.

On the Topography of the Bay of Naples (second paper); by the Rev. J. M. Cox, M.A.

„ *March 22nd,—Fifth Meeting:*

On Ferns; by John Young, Esq.

On Archery, and the Laws relating thereto; by Cecil Smith, Esq.

On the Fossil Reptiles of Somerset: by the Rev. W. A. Jones, M.A., F.G.S.

The Museum.

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED:—

A collection of British Shells, by the Rev. A. M. NORMAN.

Articles found at Ham Hill, and Fossil Plant from Australia, by Mr. R. WALTER.

Romano-British Pottery found in the Taunton Cemetery, by the Rev. W. A. JONES.

Cannon Ball from Nunney Castle, by Mr. T. W. P. ISAACS, of Bath.

Two Photographs of the Manor-house, Sandford Orcas, by Mr. H. HUTCHINGS.

Sculptures from Rizdon House, Taunton, by Mr. H. TURLE.

Sculptures from St. Mary's Tower, Taunton, by Mr. DAVIS.

Cast of an Antique Head-dress on the church at Crowcombe, by the Rev. Mr. YEATMAN.

Map of the Solar System, dated 1750, by Dr. METFORD.

The Book of the Pilgrimage of Man, from Miss PINNEY.

An Antique Silenus, by the Rev. E. LANCE.

A Fetterlock, dug up on the site of the battle-field, Langport, by Mr. WARREN, of Langport.

Portion of a Pinnacle belonging to the Wellington Reredos, ; two Tiles found in Wellington churchyard ;

Fossils from the green sand from East Knowle, and Sculptured Head and ancient Bottle-stamps, with the Sanford Arms, by Mr. W. A. Sanford.

Devonian Slates containing Dendritic markings, by Mr. Leversedge.

Remains of Ichthyosaurus Tenuirostris, and Communis, from Curry Mallet, by Mrs. Scott Gould.

Walks in the City, presented by the Author, the Rev. Thomas Hugo, M.A.

Silver and Copper Coins, modern and ancient, and ancient Greek Vase from Italy, by Mr. W. E. Surtees.

Fibula and fragment of Romano-British Pottery, from Westbury, by Mr. J. H. B. Carslake.

Drawing of an old Key from Cothay, by Mr. W. P. Pinchard.

Drawing of Trowel found in St. Mary's Tower, by Mr. Crump.

Silver Coin found in the churchyard at Charlton, by the Rev. A. O. Fitzgerald.

A Silver Coin of James II, by Mr. Welman.

Maps of the three Archdeaconries of the Diocese, by the Rev. Chancellor Law.

Roman Pottery from the neighbourhood of Weymouth, by Mr. Medhurst.

Sir Richard C. Hoare's *History of Wiltshire*, 2 Vols.

Stothard's *Monumental Effigies*, by the Rev. F. Warre.

THE FOLLOWING HAVE BEEN RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE FOR THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY :—

Bulletin de la Societié Vaudoise.

Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries.

Proceedings of the Kilkenny Archæological Society.

„ Royal Irish Academy.

Journal of the Archæological and Historic Society of Chester.

Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Magazine.

Journal of the British Archæological Association.

Collections of the Surrey Archæological Society.

Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire.

THE FOLLOWING HAVE BEEN PURCHASED :—

Photographs from the Architectural Photographic So-Society.

Archæological Journal.

Ruding's Coinage, 3 Vols.

TO MEMBERS AND OTHERS.

The Committee earnestly solicit the co-operation of the Society and others in the collection of materials for a more complete History of the County, both as regards its Natural History and Archæology. Arrangements are made to classify all the observations and notices which are forwarded to the Museum. The Committee hope that the members will not fail to communicate such observations and facts as come within their knowledge, however brief and isolated they may appear to them, for though each by itself small, yet in the aggregate, and by means of the Annual Report, they may be rendered of value to History and Science.

It is requested that the communications, if possible, be written on foolscap paper, and on one side only; and addressed to the Secretaries at the Museum. Selections from and Reports of these will be published from time to time in the Annual Journal of this Society.

Two portfolios are provided for this purpose.

I.—*An Archæological and Historical Journal*, with separate divisions for History; Earthworks; Architecture; Buildings; Parchments and Papers; Books; Portraits, Pictures, and Prints; Coins; Moveables; Miscellaneous.

II.—*A Natural History Journal*, similarly classified for observations on GEOLOGICAL FORMATIONS connected with the County; the Devonian; Carboniferous; Permian; Triassic; Lias; Oolitic; Cretaceous; Tertiary; Post-Tertiary. ZOOLOGY; Vertebrata; Mollusca; Articulata; Radiata; Protozoa and Infusoria. BOTANY; Dicotyledons; Monocotyledons; Cryptogamia; (Algæ, Desmidiæ and Diatomaceæ); Physiological and General; Miscellaneous.

The utmost care will be taken of Drawings or Specimens in illustration of notices. Contributions of Fossils, and other objects of Natural History, are earnestly requested for the Museum of the Society. If Fossils are sent, it is particularly requested that the exact circumstances of their discovery be stated; also that a description of the bed, and of the exact height in the bed from some fixed point be given, as much of the present collection is comparatively valueless in the present state of Geology, from the want of this information on the part of donors.

The Committee will endeavour to obtain the names of all specimens sent to them, on loan or as contributions, and to return named duplicates to donors.

CORRIGENDA.

Page	40	line	23	*for* τομβωρύχεια *read* τυμβωρυχεια.
„	41	„	5	*for* πυλυκλήϊδι *read* πολυκλήϊδι.
„	„	„	6	*for* 'Αρδρὸς *read* 'Ανδρὸς.
„	59	„	22	*for* full stop after "interest" *insert* a comma.
„	„	last line		*for* "forming" *read* "formed."
„	86	line	17	*for* æs alienum *read* es alienu'
„	„	„	19	*after* recipiant *add* ,
,	94	„	26	*for* work *read* worst.
„	99	„	30	*for* preciosis *read* pretiosis
„	115	„	18	*for* liberacoe'm *read* liberaco'em
„	„	„	22	*for* Aplo'm *read* Aploru'
„	117	„	21	*for* suor' *read* suoru'
„	118	„	21	*for* d'nu *read* dnu'
„	119	„	5	*for* Muchelney *read* Muchilney
„	120	„	26	*for* vicariu' *read* vicario
„	122	„	20	*for* Gillet *read* Gilbet
„	125	„	8	*after* possessionem *add* ,
„	129	„	24	*for* ep'atum *read* ep'atu
„	107	The Ground-plan, after Buckler, has been executed by Mr. T. Crump, of the Taunton School of Art, and not by Mr. Clarke.		

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY,
1858, PART II.

PAPERS, ETC.

On the Mining Operations of the Romans in Britain.

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Among the various ways adopted by the Romans for augmenting the commerce of their settlements, there are two, of which the traces still remain: the improvement in communication by the laying out of good roads, and the development of the mineral wealth of a country by mining; and since authenticated remains of the latter are very rare in this country, it becomes important to examine with care whatever is attributed to the agency of that great people, and to compare it with their known works in other parts of the world.—Warrington W. Smyth, M.A., in *Memoirs of the Geological Survey of Great Britain*, vol. I. p. 480.

THE design of the following essay is to give an account of the mining operations of the Romans in Britain. For the elucidation of this subject it appears necessary first to consider what were their practices and their methods of working in other parts of the empire, and more particularly in Spain, their principal mining district. In 1808 the philosophical faculty of the University of

Göttingen, aided by the munificence of the King of Westphalia, offered a prize for the best essay on this very topic. The result was that the prize was divided between two students of that faculty, Bethe and Roloff, whose dissertations—"De Antiquæ Hispaniæ Re Metallicâ"—were published, and now afford the most valuable information. At this moment Dr. Thurnam, of Devizes, has in the press a portion of his great work on British Ethnology, in which this matter is treated with learning and diligence not to be surpassed. He has generously communicated to me what he has written. I therefore proceed to offer a few remarks on Roman mining in general, and shall then endeavour to trace it through this country.

All mines were the property of the state. Like the salines, or salt-works, these were either kept by the government in its own hands, or were let to individuals for a rent or royalty. Many thousand persons were employed in them, being principally slaves or condemned malefactors.*

Criminals were condemned to the mines, either for life, or for a term of years, according to the nature of the crime. Females, as well as males, were liable to this punishment; but, probably, they were required to do the lighter work, such as breaking the ore after it had been brought to the surface of the ground.†

The retention of mines by Government may account for the inscription found on pigs of lead, such as

IMP. HADRIANI AUG.

in the genitive case, showing that they belonged to the

* Bulenger, *De Vectigalibus Pop. Romani*, cap. 22; in Grævii Thes., vol. VIII., p. 871. Smith's *Dict. of Gr. and Roman Antiquities*, VECTIGALIA, § 5.

† Titus Pompa, *De Operis Servorum*, in Polenus, Supplem. in Thes. vol. III., p. 1369.

Emperor. In other instances the name of an individual, occurring in the genitive, shows that he rented his mine from the government, *e.g.*

L. ARVCONI. VERECVNDI.

This implies that the lead was the property of Lucius Aruconius Verecundus.

The operations of the miner appear to have been in general similar to those which are still in use. The ore was first obtained near the surface, and the workings were abandoned as soon as their depth, taken in conjunction with the increasing influx of water, rendered them unprofitable. Various kinds of machinery were employed to drain them, among which Diodorus (v. 37, 38) and Strabo (L. III. p. 147) mention Egyptian screws (*ταῖς αἰγυπτίαις κοχλέαις*), meaning the instrument known as the Screw of Archimedes (see Casaubon ad loc.). The 33rd Book of Pliny's Natural History, which treats of metals, shows clearly that the ancient Romans made the same efforts to penetrate the bowels of the earth which we now employ, although they were obliged to desist at a far greater distance from its centre, because the steam-engine was unknown. The use of gunpowder and that of the mariner's compass in mines are also modern improvements.

With these exceptions it appears to me that we may take in hand the work of George Agricola, *De Re Metallicâ*, first published in 1546, and regard its descriptions, with its expressive wood-cuts as sufficiently accurate representations of the mining processes of ancient times.

That Britain was amongst the most important of all the Provinces of the Roman Empire in regard to mineral products, appears both from the testimonies of ancient authors, and from remains found on the spot.

Pliny calls lead "Nigrum plumbum," *i.e.* "Black lead," to distinguish it from tin, which he calls "Candidum," *i.e.* "white." He says, "We use black lead for pipes and sheets. It is extracted from the ground with considerable labour in Spain, and throughout Gaul, but in Britain it occurs near the surface so abundantly, that a law has been spontaneously enacted to prevent its production beyond a certain quantity." *Hist. Nat.* XXXIV. 17, s. 49.

In the *Life of Agricola* by Tacitus (c. 32) a speech is attributed to the British leader Galgacus, in which servitude in the mines is especially mentioned as the consequence of defeat: "Ibi tributa, et *metalla*, et cæteræ servientium pœnæ." This servitude, as we learn from Diodorus (l. c.), was dreadfully severe.

Britain had supplied tin as an article of traffic long before the Roman invasion. It must have come from Cornwall, since it is found in no other county. Although it does not appear that the Roman roads ever extended into Cornwall, nor that they had cities or large encampments there, yet many coins of the Emperors Antoninus, Domitian, Valentinian, and others, have been found, and it is mentioned more particularly that Roman coins have been discovered in the stream-works of Bodmin parish, among which was one of Vespasian.* The chief use of the tin brought from Cornwall probably was to serve as a flux for copper. The copper by itself would have been nearly infusible; the tin by itself would have been weak, soft, and comparatively useless; but when a small quantity of tin was added to the copper, this refractory metal was subdued, and the bronze or bell-metal, which resulted from

* Borlase, *Observations on the Antiquities of Cornwall*, 1754, p. 278. Carew, *Survey*, p. 8. Charles Sandhoe Gilbert, *History of Cornwall*, 1820, vol. I., p. 253.

the mixture, was hard enough to be converted into weapons and tools of all kinds, and in short to make the implements for which iron was afterwards used. The ore first obtained would, almost of necessity, be that which is called "stream-tin;" and the following account of it by Pliny is remarkably accurate: "It is a sand of a black colour found on the surface of the earth, and is only to be detected by its weight. Small pebbles occur along with it, especially in the dry courses of torrents. The miners wash these sands and smelt what subsides in furnaces."*

There is sufficient reason to believe that the Emperors had Roman soldiers stationed at the mines of Cornwall, to superintend the working and to transport the tin to the seat of the Empire.

It has been disputed whether the trade in British tin was conducted by St. Michael's Mount, or by the Isle of Wight. Strabo and Diodorus are the authorities cited to determine the question; but as they only quote an earlier author, Posidonius, who knew nothing of Britain as a Roman Province, it appears to me that we cannot absolutely depend on their testimony. It, however, seems highly probable that both tin and other metals, having been formed into pigs or ingots,† were conveyed by land

* Summa tellure arenosa et caloris nigri; pondere tantum ea deprehenditur. Interveniunt et minuti calculi, maximè torrentibus siccatis. Lavant eas arenas metallici, et quod subsidit coquunt in fornacibus.—*Hist. Nat.* XXXIV., 16. s. 47.

† The section of a Roman pig, found with many others at Carthagena, in Spain, has the form of the *astragal* at the base of Ionic columns. Probably, therefore, Diodorus (v. 22) means this form by ἀστράγαλος. The pig here referred to may be seen in the Museum of Economic Geology, Jermyn St., London. Another from the same group was presented to the British Museum by Viscount Palmerston. Each of them has the following inscription:

M. P. ROSCIEIS. M. F. MAIG.

to some Roman settlement on the southern coast of Britain, and, having been transported to Gaul, were conveyed overland to Marseilles, Narbonne, or some other considerable port on the Mediterranean.* I incline strongly to the opinion of the Rev. Edmund Kell, of Southampton, that the Ictis of Diodorus (v. 22) is the Isle of Wight, having been one of the principal places for the shipping and conveyance of British products to the mouths of the Seine and the Somme. There is ample reason to believe that St. Michael's Mount was at that time remote from the sea and surrounded by a forest.

Having offered the preceding general observations, derived chiefly from the testimonies of ancient authors, and also traced the production of the Cornish tin, which was the first effort of Roman mining and metallurgy in Britain, I shall now endeavour to collect the evidence which is furnished by remains of all kinds found upon the spot. Beginning in the North of England, we shall proceed southwards.

NORTHUMBERLAND & CUMBERLAND.

It might be expected that among the numerous and varied displays of Roman power and cultivation, which present themselves along the course of Hadrian's Wall through Northumberland and Cumberland, counties which are among the richest in the production both of coal and of metals, not a few traces of ancient mining and metallurgy would occur. As an excellent summary of the facts I quote the following passage from Dr. Bruce:

"In nearly all the stations of the line the ashes of

* De Poilly's *Recherches sur une colonie Massilienne*, in the *Mem. de la Société d'Emulation d'Abbeville*," A.D. 1849, is an interesting treatise shewing the nature of the overland commerce in ancient Gaul.

mineral fuel have been found; in some a store of unconsumed coal has been met with, which, though intended to give warmth to the primeval occupants of the isthmus, has been burnt in the grates of the modern English. In several places the source whence the mineral was procured can be pointed out; but the most extensive workings that I have heard of are in the neighbourhood of Grindon Lake, near Sewingshields. Not long ago a shaft was sunk, with a view of procuring the coal, which was supposed to be below the surface; the projector soon found, that, although coal had been there, it was all removed. The ancient workings stretched beneath the bed of the lake.

"In Allendale and Alston Moor numerous masses of ancient scoriæ have been found, which must have resulted from the reduction of lead from its ore. In the station of Corchester portions of lead pipe have been found; it is an inch and a half in diameter, and has been formed by bending round a flat strip of the metal and soldering the joint.

"Iron has been produced in large quantities. In the neighbourhood of Habitancum masses of iron slag have been found. It is heavier than what proceeds from modern furnaces, in consequence, probably of the imperfect reduction of the ore. In the neighbourhood of Lanchester the process seems to have been carried on very extensively. On the division of the common, two large heaps were removed, the one containing about four hundred cartloads of dross, the other six hundred. It was used in the construction of some new roads, which were then formed, a purpose for which it was admirably adapted. In the neighbourhood of one of these heaps of scoriæ, the iron tongs represented in plate I, fig. 1, so much resembling those at present used by blacksmiths, was

ploughed up. During the operation of bringing this common into cultivation, the method adopted by the Romans of producing the blast necessary to smelt the metal was made apparent. Two tunnels had been formed in the side of the hill; they were wide at one extremity, but tapered off to a narrow bore at the other, where they met in a point. The mouths of the channels opened towards the west, from which quarter a prevalent wind blows in this valley, and sometimes with great violence. The blast received by them would, when the wind was high, be poured with considerable force and effect upon the smelting furnaces at the extremity of the tunnels."*

It will be observed that we have here satisfactory evidence of the production of coal, iron, and lead. The method of obtaining a blast is very remarkable; and, as it appears, that the Roman colliers extended their workings to so great a depth as to penetrate even under a lake, it is evident that they must have had contrivances for raising the water out of the mine to the surface, either by buckets, by pumps, or by the screw of Archimedes. I think we may also infer that the mines were ventilated on the same principle which was applied in smelting the ore, viz., by the force of the wind. Pliny in his account of well-sinking (xxxi. 28) says, that besides the principal shaft, "it was the practise to sink vent-holes on each side of the well, both right and left, in order to receive and carry off the noxious exhalations. Independently of these evils," he continues, "the air becomes heavier from the greater depth merely of the excavation, an inconvenience which is remedied by keeping up a continual circulation with

* *The Roman Wall;* an historical and topographical description of the barrier of the lower isthmus, extending from the Tyne to the Solway, 2nd edition, London 1853, p. 432-434.

ventilators of linen cloth." *(Riley's Translation)*. We may infer that air was driven into the mines in the same manner. In modern times it is customary to use a tube of sail-cloth through which air is forced by the mere impulse of the wind from the deck of a vessel to the bottom of the hold. The iron tongs mentioned by Dr. Bruce exactly resembles the instrument placed in the hands of Vulcan in ancient works of art. It may be observed that Hadrian evidently planned this "*Limes*," or boundary, so as to include the lead mines within his territory.

YORKSHIRE.

The lead mines of Greenhow Hill are near Pateley Bridge, in the parish of Ripon, and in the township of Dacre. Greenhow Hill is a ridge of limestone. "At Hayshaw Bank near Dacre Pasture were found, in 1734, two pigs of lead, of the same shape and dimensions." "One of them was bequeathed to the British Museum by Sir William Ingilby, bart., and presented by his executors in 1772." The inscription, which it bears, may be read as follows :

IMP. CÆS. DOMITIANO AVG. COS. $\overline{\text{VII}}$.

It gives the date of A.D. 81 for the production of this specimen, since in that year Domitian was elected consul the 7th time. I conceive also, that it should be read in the ablative case, *Imperatore Cæsare Domitiano Augusto consule septimum.* On this supposition the mine may have been worked by private hands.

The other pig, found at the same time and place, is preserved at Ripley Castle, the family mansion of the Ingilbys, and bears the same inscription, augmented by

the terminal BRIG., which must have alluded to the Brigantes, as the inhabitants of the district.*

DERBYSHIRE.

In April, 1777, a pig of lead was found on Cromford Nether Moor, near Matlock. It was the property of Peter Nightingale, Esq., the ancestor of Florence Nightingale, and was by him presented to the British Museum in 1797. It is inscribed thus:

IMP. CÆS. HADRIANI AVG. MEI. LVI.

The letter I repeated near the end is supposed to stand for T, and MET. LVT. for *Metallum Lutudarense*, the name of the mine. The ground of this supposition will appear hereafter. The weight of the pig is 126 lb, which is supposed to be a sufficient load for a small horse to carry day after day on bad roads.†

Another pig, the property of Adam Wollay, Esq., of Matlock, was found on Matlock Moor in 1783, and given to the British Museum together with the last. It is much smaller than those already mentioned. The inscription upon it is read as follows:

L. ARVCONI VERECVNDI METAL. LVTVD.

Here we have the name, as I formerly explained, of a private miner, or lead merchant; and the abbreviations, METAL. LVTVD., are explained as referring to Lutudarum, a Roman station, mentioned by Ravennas, which was at

* Sir Henry Ellis, *Townley Gallery*, II. pp. 287, 288. Phillips, *Rivers and Mountains of Yorkshire*, p. 37, 72. Ward, *Considerations on a draught of two large pieces of lead with Roman inscriptions upon them found in Yorkshire*, Phil. Trans., vol. XLIX. part 2., p. 694. Pennant, *Tour in Wales*, p. 51–53.

† Dr. Pegge, in the *Archæologia*, vol. V., p. 369–375. Sir Henry Ellis, *Townley Gallery*, II., p. 290. Bateman, *Ant. of Derbyshire*, p. 134.

or near Chesterfield.* Aruconius appears to be a name of British origin. Perhaps this Lucius had removed to Lutudar from Ariconium, the modern Weston in Herefordshire, and an important mining station of the Romans.

A third pig, also found on Matlock Moor, A.D. 1787, and formerly the property of Mr. Molesworth, bore the following inscription:

T. CL. TR. LVT. BR. EX. ARG.

This has supplied matter for many conjectures. More especially the last letters EX. ARG., being interpreted EX. ARGENTO, have been supposed to prove that the lead was obtained from argentiferous galena. The initial contraction CL. is supposed to stand for the Emperor Claudius, and, if correctly interpreted, would prove this metal to have been smelted as early as A.D. 49. The letters TR. may have meant *Tributum*, and LVT. *Lutudarense;* lastly BR. might mean *Brigantum*, so that the whole inscription would imply, that this piece of lead, extracted from silver in the territory of the Brigantes at Lutudarum, was tribute paid to Claudius.†

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

In the year 1848 a pig, weighing 184 lb, was ploughed up on the site of an old encampment at Hexgrave Park, near Southwell, in the occupation of Mr. John Parkinson. It bore the following inscription:

C. IVL. PROTI. BRIT. LVT. EX. ARG.

It is in the possession of Richard Milward, Esq., of Thurgarton Priory. A cast from it is in the Museum of

* *Monumenta Historica Britannica*, Lon. 1848, folio p. xxv. b. Sir Henry Ellis, p. 288–290. *Archæologia*, VII., p. 170.

† *Archæologia*, vol. IX., p. 45–48.

Economic Geology, Jermyn St., London, and another in the Library of the Lincoln Diocesan Architectural Society. The inscription is within a raised border, which is externally 20 in. long, $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

A pig of lead was found on Hints Common, three quarters of a mile from the Watling Street, in digging for gravel, four feet below the surface. It appears from the following inscription to have been cast A.D. 76.

IMP. VESP. VII. T. IMP. V. COS.

It bears the letters DECEA G on one side, with an interval between A and G. These letters are supposed to indicate that it came from the Ceangi, a British tribe.* Compare this with the inscription on the Marquis of Westminster's pig, mentioned below.

This pig, having belonged formerly to Mr. Green, an apothecary at Lichfield, who died in 1793, is known by his name. From his possession it passed into that of the Rev. Dr. Webb, Master of Clare Hall, Cambridge, and on his decease it was purchased by the trustees of the British Museum. Its length is 22 inches; its weight 152 lb. A cast from it is in the Museum in Jermyn Street.

CHESHIRE.

No mines of any importance have been opened in Cheshire, except the salt-mines. Although, therefore, we have satisfactory evidence that Roman pigs of lead have been found in this county, we must suppose them to have been brought from the neighbouring counties, probably

* *Gent. Mag.* 1772, p. 558, with a wood-cut, and Feb. 1773, p. 61. *Archæologia*, vol. v., p. 375. Shaw's *Hist. of Staffordshire*, vol. i., p. 331.

from Staffordshire or Derbyshire, perhaps from Flintshire. Camden, in his *Britannia*,* says he had been assured on good authority that 20 such pigs were found at Halton, near Runcorn, and that they bore the following inscriptions :

IMP. DOMIT. AVG. GER. DE CEANG. (A.D. 96)

and

IMP. VESP. $\overline{\text{VII}}$. T. IMP. $\overline{\text{V}}$. COSS. (A.D. 76)

The truth of the testimony, thus recorded by Camden, is fully confirmed by the almost entire agreement of these inscriptions with those on four other pigs which were subsequently discovered, two in Yorkshire, a third in Staffordshire, as already mentioned, and a fourth found Sept. 29th, 1838, in the township of Great Boughton, within the parliamentary borough of Chester. This last is preserved at Eaton Hall, the seat of the Marquis of Westminster, and bears the following inscription, with the addition of DE CEANGI. at the side :†

IMP. VESP. $\overline{\text{V}}$. T. IMP. $\overline{\text{III}}$. COS.

A similar block of lead was found imbedded in a wall about four feet under ground, in Common Hall Street, Chester : weight 1½ cwt. It is considerably thicker at one end than at the other. The middle part of the inscription is entirely defaced, but the letters CAESARI are legible at the beginning, and VADOM at the end. It is consequently

* Gough's edition, Lon. 1806, vol. III., folio, p. 45.

† *Monumenta Historica Britannica*, inscriptions, p. 134. On the site of the Cangi, who are mentioned by Tacitus, Ann. XII. 32, Brotier says : "De Cangorum situ diu disputatum. Tandem innotuit eos septemtrionalis Walliæ partem, *North Wales*, et provincian Cestriensem, *Cheshire*, habitâsse. Ibi repertæ massæ plumbeæ cum inscriptione,

IMP. DOMIT. AVG. GER. DE CEANG.

Id est, *Imperator Domitianus Augustus Germanicus de Ceangis.* Vide eruditos Camden, *Britannia*, p. 546; et Stukeley, *The Medallic History of Carausius*, vol. I., p. 176.

referred to the reign of Domitian. This remarkable object belongs to the Archæological Society of Chester, and is preserved in their museum.*

SHROPSHIRE.

A pig was found at Snailbeach Farm, in the parish of Westbury, where lead is still obtained, part of the mine being known as the Roman Mine. It is preserved in the British Museum, having been presented in 1798, by John Lloyd, Esq., and is inscribed as follows :

IMP. HADRIANI AVG.

Sir Henry Ellis has given a transverse section and a draw- of it, and observes : "Its greatest length is 22 inches by 7 ; the upper surface 19 by $3\frac{1}{2}$; its weight 191 lb."†

A highly interesting account of a visit to the Roman lead mines in the parish of Shelve, in Shropshire, by Thos. Wright, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., is published in the *Illustrated London News*, of October 4th, 1856, p. 351.

According to Mr. Wright's description, "two or three veins had cropt out almost parallel to each other, and the Roman miners actually cut the mountain from top to bottom into great ridges or grooves. We might suppose from the appearance, that they began at the bottom, and then, after they had followed the metal in one spot as far as they could, they commenced immediately above, and filled up the previous excavation with the waste from the new one. As we approach the top of the hill, the remains of these excavations take the form of vast caverns, which have evidently gone to a great depth ; but the entrance has been clogged up with fallen rock." Mr. Wright

* C. Roach Smith, in *Journal of the Archæological Association*, vol. IV., A.D. 1849, p. 51.

† *Townley Gallery*, vol. II., p. 291.

informs us that a pig of lead, in perfect preservation, with the stamp of the imperial works, as above given, and of the time of Hadrian, is exhibited in the dining-room of Linley Hall, the residence of Mr. More, near which are the remains of a Roman villa. The weight of this pig is 190 lb. It was found about 60 years since in the parish of Shelve; and one exactly like it has been found much more recently in the parish of Snead, and is now in the Museum of Joseph Mayer, Esq., at Liverpool. The description of the pig from Snailbeach, now in the British Museum, agrees with this account. Mr. Wright's description of the great open trenches, excavated above one another in the declivity of the mountain, coincides with Mr. Strange's account of the "very deep and large caverns in the limestone," which he saw at the Roman lead mines of Kevenpwll-du, near Machen, in Monmouthshire.* Mr. Wright, moreover, gives a wood-cut of two remarkable wooden implements, of the size and shape of a common spade, with handles only just long enough to hold by, and with other peculiarities. They were found in the mine.

NORFOLK.

Mr. Samuel Woodward, in his *Descriptive Outline of the Roman Remains in Norfolk*, traces a Roman road to the west of Venta Icenorum, leading to Peterborough; and, coming to the parish of Saham, he says, "In removing Saham wood, some years ago, three pigs of Roman lead were discovered, and sold to the village plumber.†

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A pig was found some years ago at Bath, near the

* *Archæologia*, vol. v., p. 75. This account of the open workings of the Romans is confirmed by other writers; see *Bethe*, p. 27.

† *Archæologia*, vol. xxiii., p. 369, London, 1831.

Sydney Gardens, by the workmen of Mr. Goodridge, architect, of that city, whose property it now is. This pig is deposited in the Museum of the Royal Literary and Scientific Institution, in Bath. It bears exactly the same inscription as those from Snailbeach, Shelve, and Snead, so that it may reasonably be presumed to have come from the Shropshire mines. In its size and form it also agrees remarkably with these specimens.

Other pigs have been found at the mines on the Mendip Hills. Camden and Leland describe one found at Wookey Hole, in the time of Henry VIII, with the following inscription :*

TI. CLAVDIVS CÆSAR AVG. P.M. TRIB. P. VIIII.
IMP. XVI. DE BRITAN.

Dr. Thurnam makes the following remarks on this specimen :† "Another object of lead, often described as a pig, but really an oblong plate, 'oblonga plumbi tabula,' and part probably of a trophy, was also found on the Mendips in the 16th century. The inscription clearly identifies it with the year 49 of our æra, and precisely accords with that on well-known coins of Claudius, on the obverse of which is a triumphal arch bearing an equestrian statue between two trophies, and inscribed like the lead plate."

In August, 1853, a pig of lead was found near Blagdon, on the northern flank of the Mendip Hills. It has the inscription :

BRITANNIC AVG. FIL.

referring to Britannicus, the son of Claudius, and proving its date to be a little prior to the last. The history of the discovery of this pig, and of its preservation, deserves to be

* Camden's *Brit.*, I., 83. Horseley, 328. Ward in *Phil. Trans.*, vol. 49., part 2, p. 694, &c.

† *Crania Britannica*, p. 100. See also *Archæol. Journal*, vol. XI., p. 279.

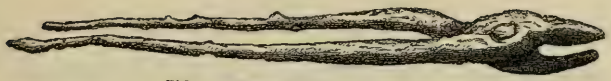


FIG. 1. Roman Tongs, page 7.

FIG. 2. Pig of Lead found near Blagdon, page 17.

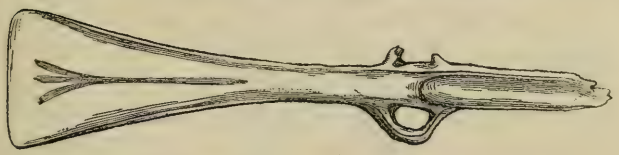


FIG. 3. Bronze Celt, found in a Roman coal-mine, page 26.

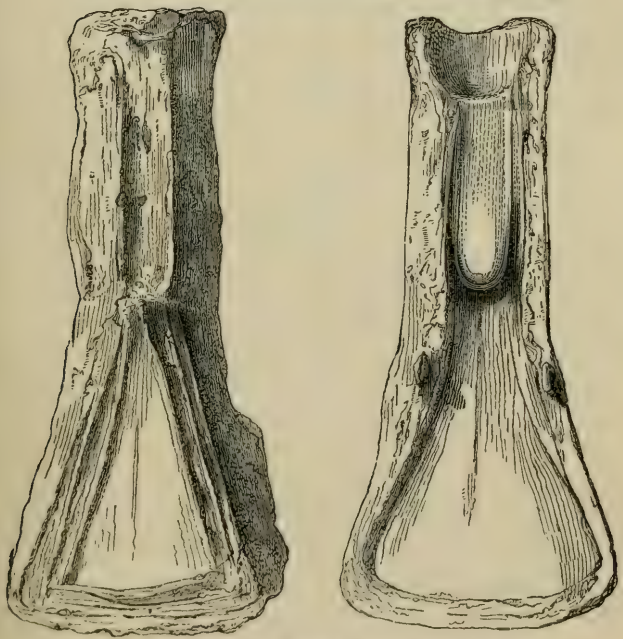


FIG. 4. Bronze Celt-mould, found at Danesfield, page 27.

mentioned. It was found by a countryman in ploughing, and taken to the shot-works of Messrs. Williams, at Bristol. Through the exertions of Mr. Albert Way, and the kind co-operation and generosity of Mr. Williams, it was fortunately rescued from the furnace, and is now preserved in the British Museum. Its form is clearly shown in the wood-cut, Plate I, fig. 2, which also shows the form of all the above-mentioned pigs, and for the use of which I am indebted to the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. There is a space between BRITANNIC and AVG., where the letters have been effaced. They may have expressed the name of the Emperor Claudius. On examining the object itself, I was satisfied that the last letters are FIL, which is the reading adopted by Mr. Roach Smith, and not II, or IMP., as other antiquaries have supposed. Hence, I conclude, that the inscription, which is of unusual historical interest, may be thus restored :

BRITANNICI CLAVDII AVGVSTI FILII.

The letters V. EIP., or V. ETP., twice impressed on the sloping side, are not explained.*

At Charter-house, on the same range of hills, abundant traces of Roman mining have been observed. Together with a copper coin of Antoninus Pius, large heaps of slag have been found, still rich in lead, so as to prove that the Romans were not very successful in the extraction of the metal from its ore; also a quantity of the ore finely pounded, so as to be ready for smelting, and in the state now known by the name of *slimes*. The appearance of the hills around the Charter-house mines corresponds in an extraordinary degree with that which Mr. Thomas Wright

* *Archæological Journal*, vol. XI., p. 278–280. Roach Smith's *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. III., p. 258.

describes in the above extract. There are several grooves cut in the mountain, from which the ore was doubtless extracted. Some remarkable implements of wood, and a very powerful iron pick-axe, were found at Luxborough, not far from Dunster, where it appears that the Romans had iron-mines, and made use of the Brown Hematite. These are preserved, with the above-named specimens, in the Museum of this Society, at Taunton, and are given in Plate II. of the illustrations of this paper.

Another pig of lead is referred to in Stukeley's *Itinerarium Curiosum*, A.D. 1723, p. 143, in the following terms: "At Longleat, in my Lord Weymouth's library, is a piece of lead weighing 50 pounds, one foot 9 inches long, two inches thick, three and a half broad, found in the Lord Fitzharding's grounds near Bruton in Somersetshire, and was discovered by digging a hole to set a gate-post in; upon it this memorable inscription, which I suppose was some trophy; communicated by Lord Winchelsea.

IMP DVOR AVG ANTONINI
ET VERI ARMENIACORVM ,,

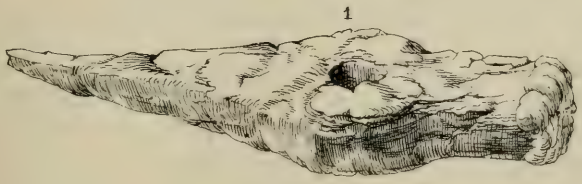
This would give A.D. 163 as its date.

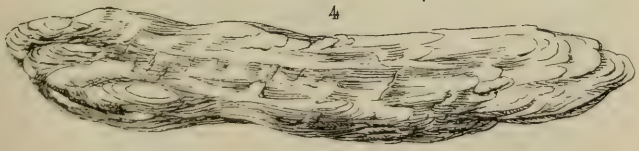
HAMPSHIRE.

A pig was found in 1783, near the Broughton Brook, Stockbridge, and belonged to the late Mr. J. M. Elwes, of Bossington. It bears the following inscription, with the date of Nero's fourth consulate, A.D. 60–68, and evidently referring to the Ceangi:

NERONIS. AVG. EX. KIAN. IIII. COS. BRIT.

It has letters on the sides, among which the following are important, viz., EX ARGENT., because we have already





MINING IMPLEMENTS,

Supposed to be Roman, found at Luxborough, Somerset.

T.G. Crump del. *Ford, lith. Taunton*

found on other pigs EX ARG.* The letters are supposed to stand for EX ARGENTO, and to intimate that the lead was extracted from silver. This seems to be the true explanation, although, I think, we might read EX ARGENTIFODINIS. Even in the present day we find that where the galena contains a large proportion of silver, as is frequently the case in the British Isles, the mines are not called lead mines, but silver mines. Also the litharge, which is an impure oxide of lead, formed on the surface of the melted mass during the process of refining, is called *argenti spuma*, "froth of silver," not froth of lead.† It would seem consistent with these ideas to regard the lead as extracted from silver, rather than the silver as extracted from lead, although the ore really contains a far greater proportion of lead than of silver.

SUSSEX.

In January, 1824, four pigs were found at Broomer's Hill, near Pulborough. They were the property of Lord Egremont, as Lord of the manor, and he presented one of them in July following to the British Museum. It bears the same inscription with that found in Derbyshire, A.D. 1787.‡ Another is preserved at Parham House, near Steyning, the residence of the Hon. Robert Curzon, to whose son, the distinguished traveller and antiquary, I am indebted for this information. The latter part of the in-

* *Gent. Mag.*, 1783, p. 936. *Archæologia*, IX. p. 47. *Archæol. Journal*, vol. XI., p. 279. *Journal of Archæological Association*, vol. I., p. 326., A.D. 1849, vol. V., p. 227. T. Wright, *The Celt, the Roman, and the Saxon*, p. 237.

† *Agricola de Re Metallica*, L. X., p. 376-378, Ed. Basil, 1657. Pliny, XXXIII., 35.

‡ *Mon. Histor. Britannica*, vol. I., p. 120. *Sussex Archæological Collections*, vol. II., p. 176.

scription on it is almost erased; the beginning is legible, and appears to agree with that in the British Museum. The two other pigs, found at Broomer's Hill, were melted down, the inscriptions being illegible.

On a review of the preceding account it appears that forty-four pigs of Roman lead have been discovered in different parts of England, proving the activity and industry with which this business was conducted. The pigs are remarkably regular in their form, though differing considerably in size and weight. The letters upon them are well-formed. These circumstances indicate the care and skill employed in producing them, although metallurgy is proved to have been far below the perfection to which it has now attained, inasmuch as it is found profitable to collect the slag of the Roman furnaces in order to extract from it the metal which it still contains.

The Romans, who became domiciled in Britain, appear to have indulged to an uncommon degree in the use of lead for interments. In the Museum of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society there are four leaden coffins, found in one of the burial-places of Eburacum.* Mr. Bateman, of Youlgrave, in Derbyshire, has two, one found at York, the other at Colchester. Similar discoveries have been made in London, Kent, Wilts, and Gloucestershire, and some of these coffins are ornamented in a singular and rather elegant style, with circles, escallop shells, and beaded astragals.† In November, 1854, a perfect Roman tomb, of very remarkable construction, was discovered at Caerwent, anciently Venta Silurum, in Monmouthshire. It was situated beside the Via Julia, which led from Bath to Caer-

* Wellbeloved's *Descriptive Account of the Antiquities*, p. 59.

† C. Roach Smith, in *Journal of Archæological Association*, II., 296-301. *Archæological Journal*, X., 255.; XII., 283.

went. According to the exact description of this tomb, given by Mr. Octavius Morgan,* it consisted of an outer rectangular chamber, constructed with large slabs of stone, and containing a ponderous stone coffin. The space, surrounding this coffin and intervening between it and the inner sides of the chamber, was filled with small coal, unburnt, and rammed down so as to be tight and hard. The inside of the stone coffin was lined with lead, fitting closely all round, soldered at the corners, and covered with a plain oblong sheet of lead. Mr. Morgan concludes, from the locality and the mode of interment, that the man, whose bones were found in this leaden coffin, was a person of distinction in Venta Silurum. Mr. Roach Smith (l. c.) shows that Roman leaden coffins have been not unfrequently discovered in Normandy. It seems that the facility of procuring lead at that time induced the wealthy and powerful to use leaden coffins more frequently in England and the opposite part of Gaul than in other parts of the world.

The connection appears so obvious between articles of the same class found in the opposite provinces of Britain and Gaul, that no apology appears necessary for introducing here some account of three pigs of Roman lead discovered in France.

The Abbé Cochet, of Dieppe, to whose kindness I am indebted for this information, states, that a part, probably about half of one, was found in 1840 among the ruins of the theatre at Lillebonne, the ancient Julia Bona, near the mouth of the Seine. This specimen is now preserved in the Museum at Rouen. It weighs 43 kilogrammes, and 5 hectogrammes. It is at the widest part, which M. Cochet properly calls the top, 12 centimetres broad by 28 long, so

* *Archæological Journal*, XII., 76-78. *Archæologia*, vol. XXXVI.

that, if it was divided about the middle of its original length, it must have agreed both in size and form with most of those found in England. It bore an inscription in two lines, agreeing in this respect with two of those found in Somersetshire. The following letters, which alone remain, are the commencement of the lower line :

. . . . . .

NACIS VGPA. . . . . .

These letters are 2 centimetres long, and their elevation or projection above the surface of the lead is 2 or 3 millimetres.

Another pig was found in the ruins of Vieil-Evreux, the ancient Mediolanum, also in Normandy.*

The third forms part of the collection of the Historical and Archæological Society of Chalons-sur-Saone. It was found in 1855 at Sassenay, near that city, not far from the Roman road, which led from Chalons to Langres, and thence to the coast opposite Britain. In its angular form it corresponds with the English specimens, and differs from the Spanish. It is represented in an engraving, and described in a very interesting memoir by M. Marcel Canat, President of the above-named Society, in a dissertation, which is inserted in the third volume of their *Memoirs* (pp. 28-30, 57). On one of the long sloping sides it has the following inscription :

. . . . . AVGPARTHICIADIABENICI

and at the bottom LVICVC and DL'P. The former of these two inscriptions occurs twice.

M. Canat observes, that the long inscription could only refer to the Emperor Septimius Severus, since he alone ob-

* *Bulletin Monumental*, Paris, vol. XXII., p. 409. *Révue Archæologique*, Paris, 1856, p. 548-550. Cochet, *Normandie Souterraine*, 2nde edition, p. 120.

tained the surnames PARTHICUS and ADIABENICUS : also, that this pig of lead was cast between the time of his assumption of the title ADIABENICUS and the time of his death, *i. e.*, between 195 and 211.

M. Canat does not attempt to interpret the letters LVICVC ; but with respect to the last inscription he remarks, that the accent, by which the two first letters are separated from the third, indicates, that they denote numbers, and that P stands for PONDO. He consequently reads it 550 pound. In support of this explanation he farther states, that, whereas the name of the Emperor is in relief, having been impressed upon the mould, which was probably of clay, the two shorter inscriptions have been impressed upon the lead, after it was taken out of the mould. It was then weighed, and its weight was stamped upon it. Nevertheless we do not know what unit was meant in this instance by the letter P. It commonly denoted so many *libræ;* but this does not at all suit the present circumstances. M. Canat conjectures that it here denoted the *semis* or *half-libra.*

The actual weight of the pig is 86 kilogrammes and 3 hectogrammes, agreeing with the larger specimens found in England, and agreeing also with the mark upon the lead, if M. Canat's interpretation of the letter P be admitted, and the Roman *libra* be supposed equal to 324 grammes; for 550 half-libræ, so estimated, amount to 89 kilogrammes and 1 hectogramme. The loss of 2 kilogrammes and 8 hectogrammes may very well be ascribed to accident, waste, or abrasion.

It is concluded, from all these circumstances, that the entire inscription on the first specimen was,

IMP. L. SEPTIMI. SEVERI. PERTI
NACIS. AVG. PARTHICI . . . . ,

probably followed by the year of his Consulship, either A.D. 194 or 202, or by the epithet ADIABENICI. The same title, with some additions, was found by Maundrell on two granite pillars near Sidon,* and has been observed, with various abridgments, or additions, in other cases.

It is the opinion of the French antiquaries, that these three pigs of lead were imported into Gaul from Britain, although the mines of Pont Gibaud in Auvergne appear to have been worked by the Romans, lamps, tools, and utensils of Roman fashion having been found in them, in addition to which Pliny states† that lead was obtained in Gaul, though with difficulty, and in comparatively small quantity.

This appears to me a proper occasion to mention the ingot of Roman silver, preserved in the British Museum. It was discovered in 1777, within the Tower of London, at a great depth under the present surface of the ground, with three gold coins of the Emperors Arcadius and Honorius. It is fully described in the 5th volume of the *Archæologia*. It weighs 320 grammes. The inscription in a cavity on its surface is :

EX OFFE
HONORINI

This must, I think, have referred to the silversmith to whom it belonged, just as Roman pottery is marked with the potter's name preceded by some abridged form of EX OFFICINA. Portions of similar ingots, also preserved in the British Museum, were lately found near Coleraine, in Ireland, one bearing the impress CVRMISSI, the other

* *Journey from Aleppo to Jerusalem*, ed. London, 1810, p. 62.
† See above, p. 4.

EXOFFA TRICII. It appears probable that they were of British origin, though found in Ireland.*

Besides showing the extent of the mining operations of the Romans throughout England, the above-mentioned discoveries also give us their date. The oldest pigs are those bearing the names of Claudius and his son Britannicus; they cannot be later than A.D. 49. On the other hand the ingot of silver may be referred to a period not long antecedent to the termination of the Roman power in this country.

By taking in succession the English counties, we have been led to the evidences of the production of silver and lead by the Romans. We shall now take Wales, and there find proofs that they also obtained copper.

I am indebted to Mr. Thomas Wright for the information, that the copper veins at Llan-y-menach, near Oswestry, were worked by the Romans. Roman coins of Antoninus, Faustina, and others, have been found in the recesses of the mine. But further north the evidences are much more ample and distinct.

Mr. Pennant describes a mass of copper, weighing 42 lb; it is in the shape of a cake of bees-wax, the diameter of the upper part being 11 in., and its thickness in the middle $2\frac{3}{4}$ in.; on the upper surface is a deep impression with the words SOCIO ROMÆ. It is conjectured that the merchant or owner of the cake intended this inscription to signify that he consigned it to his partner at Rome. Across this inscription is impressed obliquely NAT SOL, meaning, perhaps, *Natale Solum*, and intended to show that the Roman adventurer still remembered his native country. It was found at Caer Hen, the ancient Conovium, four

* Rev. John Scott Porter, in *Ulster Journal of Archæology*, May, 1854, p. 184. See also, *Arch. Journal*, vol. XII., p. 97.

miles above Conway, and, as Pennant observes, "was probably smelted from the ore of the Snowdon Hills, where of late years much has been raised." This cake is still preserved at Mostyn Hall, Flintshire, being in the possession of the Rt. Hon. Lord Mostyn. An engraving of it may be seen in Gough's edition of Camden, vol. III., p. 190, pl. ix., fig. 13.

The same author (Pennant) describes some of the implements found in ancient mines, and refers them to the Roman times. He also says that "miners often discover the marks of fire in ancient mines."* This seems to agree with the statement of Pliny, that fire was used in breaking the rocks in order to extract the metallic veins.

These remarks of Mr. Pennant are confirmed and illustrated by the recent observations of the Hon. William Owen Stanley. The old workings had been broken into at Llandudno, near the Great Ormes Head. Part of a stag's horn, which had probably served as a handle, and portions of two bronze picks were found. In another ancient working of considerable extent were found a number of stone mauls of various sizes, described as weighing from about 2 lb to 40 lb, and rudely fashioned, having been all, as their appearance suggested, used for breaking, pounding, or detaching the copper ore from the rock. "These primitive implements," says Mr. Stanley, "are similar to the water-worn stones or boulders found on the sea-beach at Penmaen Mawr, from which, very probably, those most suitable for the purpose might have been selected." He describes one in particular, found at Amlwch Parys mine, in Anglesea: "It is of hard basalt, about a foot long, and evidently chipped at the extremity in the operation of breaking other stony or mineral

* Pennant's *Tours in Wales*, ed. London, 1810, 8vo., vol. I., p. 73.

substances. The miners at Llandudno observed, however, that their predecessors had been unable to work the hardest parts of the rock, in which the richest ore is found; for they have recently obtained many tons of ore of the best quality from these ancient workings."* Mr. W. O. Stanley presented some of the above-mentioned implements of stone to the British Museum, where they may now be seen in the department of British Antiquities.

Among the implements described by Pennant was an iron wedge, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, found in working the deep fissures of the Dalar Goch strata, in the parish of Disert, Flintshire. Its remote age was shown by its being much incrusted with lead ore.

If this iron wedge had been of bronze, our antiquaries would have called it *a celt*. I therefore embrace this as a fit opportunity for introducing a few remarks on the use of celts in mining. Some years since I produced an essay *On the use of Bronze Celts in Military Operations*.† Many of the facts and circumstances, which I then mentioned, are equally applicable to the present case; more especially, the bronze celts, 18 or 20 in number, which were found in Andalusia, in a Roman coal mine, and which had been attached to a straight wooden handle, and used as we use a chisel, a spud, or a crow-bar, are examples in point.‡ See the wood-cut (Plate I, fig. 3) of one of them, half the length of the object itself. Also some of the bronze palstaves, which I described on that occasion, and which are in the collections at Paris, are large enough for almost any mining operations without exception. ‖

I beg to refer to the same memoir for the account of

* *Archæol. Journal*, vol. VII., A.D. 1850, p. 68, 69.

† Published in the *Archæological Journal*, VI., 363–392.

‡ See *Arch. Journal*, VI., 69, 369. ‖ Ibid., p. 374.

celt moulds (p. 385-388), since these moulds prove, that the celts of all kinds, whether chisels, wedges, or palstaves, cast in them, must have been used in large quantities, and for many different purposes.

Two of these bronze celt-moulds were found in 1800, at Danesfield, near Bangor, consequently in the very heart of the mining district, in which copper was obtained. Dr. Wm. Cleaver, then bishop of the see, presented them to his friend and patron, the Marquis of Buckingham, so that they were among the objects dispersed at the sale at Stow, in 1848. On this occasion the wrong halves of the two moulds were placed together, in consequence of which one half of each set is now in the British Museum, and the other belongs to Lord Braybrooke.* The wood-cut (Plate I, fig. 4) exhibits the outside and inside of one half of a mould, reduced to half the real length.

The following passage in *Carew's Survey of Cornwall* (B. 1, p. 8), relates to the ancient tin mines of that country, and affords an additional proof of the use of bronze celts in ancient mines: "There are taken up in such works certain little tool's heads of brass, which some term *Thunder-axes*, but they make small show of any profitable use."

It is well known that the bronze chisels, of which I am speaking, as well as the stone implements of the same class, were called *thunder-stones*, or *thunder-axes*, until the old Latin term *Celtes* was properly applied to them by German antiquaries. The more common Latin term for this instrument in ancient times was *dolabra*. Mr. John Taylor, jun., of London, who is extensively concerned in mining, both in South Britain, and on the Continent, in-

* Mr. Albert Way on *Bronze Celts found in Wales, Archæologia Cambrensis*, third series, 1856.

forms me, that those adits, which are reputed to be Roman, are distinguished by being chiselled.

The ancient gold mine of Gogofau, near Llan-Pumpsant, in Carmarthenshire, was probably worked by the Romans, who appear to have had a station in the vicinity. "The majority of the workings, extending to a considerable depth for some acres over the side of the hill, are open to the day, or worked, as usual in the early days of mining, like a quarry. . . . Here and there a sort of cave has been opened on some of the quartz veins, and in some cases has been pushed on as a gallery, of the dimensions of the larger levels of the present day, viz., 6 to 7 feet high, and 5 or 6 feet wide. . . . If we examine Pliny for the state of knowledge on this subject among the Romans, we find that gold was obtained by three processes: first, washing the sands of certain rivers; secondly, following the lode by shafts and levels (puteis et cuniculis), whilst the earth is supported where necessary by props or pillars of wood; thirdly, by excavating hollows of larger magnitude, supported for a time by arches of rock, which are afterwards gradually removed to allow the whole superincumbent mass to break in. The ore is broken, washed, burnt, ground to powder, and pounded with pestles (quod effossum est, tunditur, lavatur, uritur, molitur in farinam, et pilis cuditur)."*

It only remains that I should give an account of the production of iron in England under the Romans. This appears to be the department in which the widest difference is perceptible between ancient and modern operations. In the extraction of gold, silver, tin, lead, and copper, the

* Warrington W. Smyth, M.A., on the Gogofau mine, in *Memoirs of the Geological Survey of Great Britain*, p. 481, 483. See also, Murchison's *Silurian System*, p. 367; and *Archæological Journal*, VII., 173.

Romans employed methods which were substantially the same as those now in use. But our iron furnaces may be regarded as the growth of modern times: so entirely do they surpass the exploits of antiquity both in extent, and in metallurgic science. The vast and almost inexhaustible strata of clay iron-stone, belonging to our carboniferous series, which keep our immense furnaces incessantly at work, were scarcely touched by the Romans. The kinds of ore which they smelted, were principally those which engage the attention of rude nations, and which occur in comparatively small quantities near the surface of the ground, such as bog iron-ore, hematite, and nodules, disseminated through rocks of a comparatively recent geological epoch. Under these restrictions we find clear and abundant traces of Roman iron-works in England.

"In Strabo's days," says Mr. Pennant (l. c.), "iron was in great plenty, as he mentions it among articles of exportation (L. IV. p. 279)." Mr. Pennant also gives the following account: "Immense beds of iron cinders are to this day found in the Forest of Dean, the reliques of the Romans; others in Monmouthshire; another was discovered near Miskin, the seat of Wm. Basset, Esq., beneath which were found a coin of Antoninus Pius, and a piece of earthen-ware (*Archæologia*, II., 14); and finally others in Yorkshire, also accompanied with coins;* all which evince the frequency of iron foundries during the period of the Roman reign in Britain. These cinders are not half exhausted of their metal; for the Romans knew only the weak powers of the foot-blast. They are now worked over again, and yield a more kindly metal than

* "A notable example is mentioned by Whitaker of Roman coins being found in cinders turned up at Brierly, in the West Riding of Yorkshire." —Taylor's *Archæology of the Coal Trade*, p. 151, in the *Newcastle Memoirs of Arch. Institute*, vol I.

what is produced from the ore." (Leland, Itin., I. 144, VI. 102. Camden, II. 722.)

One of the most important sites of Roman iron-works appears to have been Ariconium, the modern Weston in Herefordshire, adjoining the Forest of Dean. I have already alluded to this station as the probable residence of L. Aruconius, who afterwards, as it appears, settled at Lutudar, in the mining district of Derbyshire. "At a place called Cinder Hill," observes Mr. Thomas Wright, "we have only to turn up the surface to discover that it consists of an immense mass of iron scoriæ. It is evident that the Roman town of Ariconium possessed very extensive forges and smelting furnaces, and that these cinders were thrown out on this side of the town close to the walls."* The discovery of mineral coal in the Roman sepulchre described by Mr. Octavius Morgan, and the proofs of its abundant production in Northumberland,† may suggest the inquiry, whether it was not employed in smelting the iron-stone at Ariconium.

Roman coins were found under the refuse of mines at Luxborough, on the Brendon Hills, near Minehead. The ore at this spot, as has been already observed, (p. 18,) is Brown Hematite.

I am informed on the authority of Dr. Thurnam, and of Mr. Charles Moore, of Bath, that Mr. Cunnington has found Roman pottery with scoriæ of supposed ancient iron-works at various places about Devizes. The ore is that which occurs in the ferruginous portion of the greensand formation. The same kind of ore has been wrought abundantly in modern times in the counties of Kent and Sussex, and the iron produced from it by the ancient Britons may be presumed to be that to which Julius

* *Wanderings of an Antiquary*, p. 23, &c. † See above, p. 6-8-21.

Cæsar refers in the following terms: "In maritimis ferrum nascitur, sed ejus exigua est copia," *i.e.* "Iron is produced in the maritime districts, but only in small quantity." (B.G. Lib. v. c. 12.)

The following summary of facts is given by Mr. Thomas Wright:

"In various places in Sussex, as in the parishes of Maresfield, Sedlescombe, and Westfield, immense masses of ancient iron scoriæ, or slag, are found. At Oaklands, in Sedlescombe, there is a mass of very considerable extent, which, on being cut into for materials for road-making, was ascertained to be not less than 20 feet deep. The period to which they belong is proved by the frequent discovery of Roman coins and pottery, intermixed with the cinders. At Maresfield, especially, the fragments of Roman pottery and other articles are so abundant, that, as we are informed by Mr. M. A. Lower, of Lewes, who first laid these facts before the public, when one of these cinder-beds was removed, scarcely a barrow-full of cinders could be examined without exhibiting several fragments. The material for the Roman furnaces was the clay iron-stone from the beds between the chalk and oolite of this district, which is found in nodular concretions consisting often of an outer shell of iron ore with a nucleus of sand. These are found near the surface of the ground, and the Romans dug small pits, from which they extracted these nodules, and carried them to the furnaces, which stood in the immediate vicinity. These pits are still found in considerable groups, covered almost always with a thick wood, and the discovery of pottery, etc., leaves us no room to doubt that they are Roman works." *

* *The Celt, the Roman, and the Saxon*, p. 234. The reader may also consult Conybeare and Phillips's *Geology of England and Wales*, p. 136-140; and Mantell's *Geology of Sussex*, p. 24-30.

Lastly, it appears that the Romans worked the iron-ore, which is found under similar circumstances in Oxfordshire. *

The conclusion to be drawn from the facts now collected together appears to me to be that the mining operations of the Romans were characterised by the grandeur, the wisdom, and the methodical regularity, which were the general features of their government. The Britons, whom they subdued, had already attained to considerable proficiency in mining, and still more in the working of metals; but under the Romans mining and metallurgy made a progress equal, probably, in amount to that which has been effected from the cessation of their sway in Britain up to our own time.

The question has been raised, what motive urged the Romans to invade and conquer Britain, and to hold it so long under their dominion? Undoubtedly ambition, the love of power, and the desire of annexation, were motives of great force. The love of gold has also been assigned, with considerable reason.† But ought not a still higher place to be assigned in this instance to the love of tin, lead, copper, and silver? Next to Spain, this island appears to have been the most productive territory held by the Romans for the working of mines, and to the prosecution of this object they seem to have applied their energy in Britain more than to any other branch of industry.

Note.—In compiling the above memoir, I have received

* Mark Anthony Lower, in *Sussex Archæological Collections*, II. p. 169-176, III. p. 248; and in the *Journal of the British Archæological Association*, IV. p. 265; Thurnam's *Crania Britannica*, p. 102.

† *Bruce's Roman Wall*, p. 29-31.

the most kind and valuable assistance from various correspondents. Several of them are already mentioned by name, or their publications are quoted. But I wish to record my obligations more especially to Mr. Albert Way, who was my predecessor in this field of research, and has generously assisted me to the utmost of his ability.

Remarks on Ancient Chambered Tumuli,

AS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE TUMULUS STILL EXISTING AT STONEY LITTLETON, NEAR WELLOW, IN THE COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

BY THE REV. H. M. SCARTH, M.A.

AMONG the most curious remains of ancient time, and undoubtedly the most ancient, are the Tumuli which still exist in many parts of this country, especially in Wilts, Somerset, the Sussex Downs, Yorkshire, and elsewhere. These are, however, fast disappearing, as cultivation is extending itself; and have in past ages been treated with little respect, and often rifled for the sake of supposed treasures. To the historian of ancient Wilts, and to more recent writers, we are indebted for much information on this curious subject; and to the published engravings in Sir R. C. Hoare's valuable work we owe exact ideas of the relics found in the barrows of the Wiltshire Downs; while the unrivalled collection of sepulchral remains at Stourhead give to the antiquary an opportunity of comparing the interments of different periods, and drawing from thence inferences which become of great importance

in tracing historical epochs, which comparisons are the only guide we have in dealing with pre-historic times.

This paper, however, does not profess to treat of the remains found in ancient tumuli, but rather of the tumuli themselves, and more particularly the tumuli which contain chambers, nearly all of which have disappeared; but happily one perfect one remains, that at Wellow, in Somerset. Others formerly existed in the county, the record of one of which is still preserved, although the tumulus has itself become a confused heap of stones. Before, however, entering upon any detailed account of the chambered tumulus at Wellow, it may be well to say a word or two on ancient modes of interment in sepulchral barrows.

Happily, through the careful investigations of archæologists in different countries, our knowledge of this subject is becoming pretty exact, as well as extensive. To Mr. Lukis we are indebted for active and careful investigations in the Channel Islands, especially in the island of Guernsey, where he has brought to light much that may greatly assist us in forming just conclusions respecting other places where similarly constructed barrows have been discovered. So much mystery has hitherto hung over the stone chamber, and the ancient mound of earth which occasionally covers it, that much is due to those who have given to the world correct information as to the purposes for which they were designed. Mr. Lukis, with much labour, explored forty of these ancient sepulchral remains in the Channel Islands, and some in France and England, and says: "I have found a very *remarkable similarity* pervading all, as though a *definite architectural law* had regulated their construction, and a precise plan had determined the mode of interment. . . . . From numerous accounts which have reached us, we have reason to conclude that

the same structures are to be found in most parts of the world." This being the testimony of a very careful investigator, we shall go on to see to what class of tumuli, and to what people, the curious sepulchre at Wellow may be referred.

It would be needless for me here to go into a classification of sepulchral remains, which has already been done so ably by Mr. Lukis in his paper in the *Archæologia*, Vol. xxxv., p. 232. To that I would refer the curious enquirer into these and such like monuments. He there states that "Cromlechs, cists, cycloliths, peristaliths, etc., exist in Asia, Africa, North America, and indicate that the cromlech-building people were branches of *one original stock;* that they took with them the *same ideas* in their migrations, and preserved the *same customs*, as those whom we designate the Celtæ ; and we find, further, that their *modes* of interment were in every respect identical." And here I would refer to a work of peculiar interest, entitled "The Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley," by E. G. Squire and E. H. Davis—a work of great research and very carefully executed, with plans and drawings. It is there asserted that earth-works are found along the whole basin of the Mississippi and its tributaries ; also in the fertile plains along the Gulf of Mexico. Abundance of small mounds are found in the Oregon territory. These remains are not dispersed equally over the areas of the countries mentioned, but are mainly confined to the valleys of rivers and large streams, and seldom occur far from them.

If so much interest attaches to these remains, how necessary it is to preserve and carefully to record whatever monuments still exist in this island of the ancient people

who constructed these works, because such monuments become to us a means of tracing the spread of a particular race over the surface of the earth, and give us a clue to their degree of civilization, and in a certain extent to their habits; and serve to shew the connection between various races which have succeeded each other.

It seems that the *most primitive* form of Celtic grave which we find is the SIMPLE TRENCH, of three or four feet in length by two in width, and a few inches deep, with occasionally a rude floor of flat stones or pebbles, on which the remains were laid, and covered with a layer of light clay, or, as invariably occurs in the Channel Islands, according to Mr. Lukis' statement, "a layer of three or four inches in thickness of limpet-shells only, the whole being concealed with a large rude block of granite. Coarse pottery, clay and stone beads, flint arrow-points, and a few flakes, generally accompany the remains." Next to these may be classed CISTS, which are small enclosures formed of erect or recumbent stones placed in contact, and covered by one, or rarely two, large flat stones. These have been found attached to the sides of cromlechs, or grouped together, or detached. The mode of interment was by first removing the cap-stone and lowering the contents into the interior; and we have an instance of this kind recorded by Mr. Skinner, in a barrow which he opened in this county, to which I shall hereafter allude. Successive layers occur in these, which are separated by flat stones; two or three layers may be found in one cist, the cap-stone being replaced after each interment. In Guernsey, Mr. Lukis states that complete skeletons have been taken from the cists, and also stone celts, retaining the most beautiful polish. His idea is, that in process of

time "a bank of earth came to be heaped up against the supports outwardly, as a means of protection, to within a few inches of the under surface of the cap-stone."

"This earthwork," says he, "is the *first indication* of those *lofty tumuli* which were raised by politer nations of the world, and of the barrows of nomadic tribes. While navigation was in its infancy, and Celtic canoes of hollow trees were risked upon the waters of British seas, the native population respected the resting-places of their departed countrymen, and, trusting to this feeling, gave only slight protection to their tombs; but as warlike strangers succeeded in disturbing the peace of the community, they buried their dead *more securely*, and ultimately, as though in imitation of other nations, raised over these megalithic vaults high mounds of earth, intermixed with small stones and fragments."

"The most simple and natural kind of sepulchral monument, and therefore the most ancient and universal," observes Dr. Stukely, "consists in a mound of earth or heap of stones raised over the remains of the deceased. Of such monuments mention is made in the Book of Joshua and the Poems of Homer, Virgil, and Horace. Of such, instances occur in every part of the kingdom, especially in those elevated and sequestered situations, where they have neither been defaced by agriculture or inundations. It has often been a subject of surprise to me," says Stukely, "that in an age marked by its taste for antiquarian researches, greater attention should not have been paid to these most genuine records of past ages, so far at least as to ascertain to which of the successive inhabitants of this island they are to be ascribed, or whether, in fact, they are the work of more than one people. This can

only be done by an examination of the contents of them in different counties and different situations by persons whose learning, ingenuity and attention, qualify them for the task. In searching, however, into these rude memorials of our forefathers, the true antiquary will ever respect their remains, by endeavouring to *revive their memory*. He will also, as far as possible, consult their wishes, in leaving to their bones their ancient place of sepulture."

This, indeed, is the true spirit of antiquarian research; but, alas! necessity or cupidity has not left much choice to the antiquary of modern times, as he too frequently finds the sepulchre already violated, or agricultural improvement prepared to sacrifice what once was held sacred. Ignorance has too often led to the total destruction of what would have been a precious monument of primeval customs. And this violation of tombs is of very ancient date. Mr. Kemble quotes instances of it mentioned in ancient Saxon charters. (See Codex Dip., No. 763, 1186, 1362), ðam bꞃocenan beoꞃʒe. "I take this," says he, "as well as the phrase in No. 1033, Þeꞅꞇan ðám beoꞃʒe ðe áðolꞇen ꝑæꞅ, 'to the west of the barrow that was dug into,' as clear evidence of *τομβωρύχεια*, that violation of the graves of the dead, which has been far more general than is usually imagined, and which no legislation prevailed entirely to prevent." There are instances, however, of the Romans in this country treating barrows with respect, and turning the straight road aside to avoid it, as occurs in course of the road from Old Sarum to Ad Axium, opposite Brean Down—the Port on the Severn. (See Sir H. C. Hoare, Vol. i.)

With respect to the *antiquity of barrows*, we cannot assign any precise date to their construction. We read of

them in the Trojan War. Thus writes Homer in the *Iliad*, vii., 89 :

Σῆμά τέ ὁι χένσωσιν 'επὶ πλατεῖ 'Ελλησπόντῳ·
Κάι ποτέ τις ἔπῃσι καὶ 'οψιγόνων 'ανθρώπων,
Νηὶ πυλυκλήϊδι πλέων 'επὶ ὶνοπα πόντον,
'Αρδρὸς μὲν τόδε σῆμα πάλαι κατατεθνηῶτος.

Another barrow is mentioned by Homer *(Iliad* ii., 606,) in the prospect of Mount Cyllene, and spoken of as a curious piece of antiquity, and as a landmark, even at the time of the siege of Troy. Pausanias describes it as a tumulus of earth, of no great size, surrounded at the base with a circle of stones. (See also *Archæologia*, Vol. ii., p. 236.)

It is generally believed that the Celtæ erected the megalithic monuments which are found in this and other countries, being distributed from Scandinavia to India, and found in America, especially in the north, for the number of tumuli in Ross County, Ohio, may be estimated at 10,000. They are scarcely less numerous in Virginia and the Kenhawas, and in other districts. "The same types of construction and use," observes Mr. Lukis, "are equally universal, and they are usually situated *near the sea*, or the vicinity of some extent of water. It is evident, from the universal distribution likewise of identical forms of the stone implements accompanying them, that the cromlech-building races sprang early from one *central typical stock*. Central Asia, and the site of Nineveh, produce genuine Celtic reliques."

The date of these barrows will therefore extend from the very earliest times ; indeed from the first dispersion of the human race, or from as early a date as the Pyramids of Egypt, to a comparatively very recent period. Nay,

these mounds have been erected *since the diffusion of Christianity.* Mr. Kemble, in his last valuable contribution to the *Journal* of the Archæological Institute, mentions a case, as late as A.D. 673, where a barrow was erected over a Bishop, whom his enemies wished to have believed to be dead; and he quotes, as instances of barrows raised in comparatively modern times, those of Gorm the elder, and Thyra Dannebad, at Gilga, which their son raised in their honour in the tenth century. "The mounds of this Christian king," says he, "are higher than the church steeple at Gorms." "I suspect," he observes, "that great tumuli continued to distinguish the rich and powerful, till the fashion of stone monuments in the churches rendered it *baroque* and *rococo.*" (See *Archæological Journal*, No. 54, 1857, June.)

The writer has, in the same interesting paper, enumerated instances where reference is made to ancient tumuli in Saxon charters. In tracing the boundary of an estate, in one instance, it is said to run oð ðone hæðenan byrigelr, *i.e.*, 'to the *heathen burial place;*' or, oð ða hæðenan byrigelras, in the plural, *i.e.*, 'to the heathen burying places,' where there can be little doubt that a mound, or mounds, are intended, inasmuch as the primeval stone structures, which we call cromlechs, dolmens, or stone cists, are obviously alluded to under a different name. The expression beorh, or barrow, often occurs; a boundary runs on ða hæðen beorgas, and thence again on ða hæðenan byrgena—in the heathen barrows; in the heathen burying places.

With respect to the dimensions of mounds, it appears that in all places where they have been found their sizes vary exceedingly. Thus of those in North America, it is stated that the mounds are of all dimensions, from a few

feet in height and a few yards in dimension, to those which, like the celebrated structure at Grave Creek, in Virginia, rise to the height of seventy feet, and measure 1,000 feet in circumference round the base. There is a great mound in the vicinity of Miamisburg, Montgomery County, Ohio, which is sixty-eight feet in perpendicular height, and 852 feet in circumference at the base, and contains 311,353 cubic feet of earth. The great mound at Selserstown, Mississippi, is computed to cover *six acres of ground.* These we may compare to Silbury Hill, near Avebury; but the usual dimensions are considerably less, ranging from six to thirty feet in perpendicular height, by forty to 100 feet diameter at the base. In North America they are composed of earth and stone, and sometimes of both combined.

Before proceeding to describe the tumulus at Wellow, I would first give from Mr. Skinner's correspondence with Mr. Douglas, author of the *Næn. Brit.*, the result of the opening of some tumuli, which are of interest, as relating to this county.

"Tumulus opened by the Rev. J. Skinner, of Camerton, Jan. 16, 1818." (See letter to the Rev. J. Douglas, collection of letters in Literary and Scientific Institution, Bath.)

The tumulus was situated at the northern extremity of the parish of Camerton, bordering on Farnborough Down, at a place called Wall Mead. Workmen were employed above a week in making a diagonal section from east to west, expecting to find a cist in the centre. The tumulus measured sixty paces in circumference, and about ten feet in height, and was composed entirely of stones, taken from the quarries in the neighbourhood. Two men were employed upwards of a fortnight in the trench, which was

about four feet wide, and cut down to the natural surface of the soil. The first two or three days' labour produced nothing remarkable. They then met with the bones of a human skeleton, a secondary interment, probably, which appeared to have rolled down with the loose stones from above; but there was no appearance of a cist made to receive the body. Shortly after some fragments of pottery of unbaked clay, and also of baked (evidently turned in a lathe), were picked up, which had the appearance of Roman manufacture. As they came near the centre, within a foot of the cist (according to the account of the workmen), they met with a Denarius of Julia Mammæa, and another of Alexander Severus, both plated coins, the silver or tin having worn off in some parts, so as to shew the metal of which they were composed. On coming to the cist, nearly in the centre of the tumulus, it was found to be formed of stones, piled one above the other, making an *uncemented wall*, enclosing a space of three and a half feet wide, and as many deep. The height could not be judged of correctly, as the covering stones had fallen in, but it is supposed, from circumstances afterwards observed of the passage leading to it, that it was nearly six feet. On a flat stone at the bottom of the cist was deposited a brass (*i. e.* bronze) instrument (either a spear head or dagger), seven inches in length, the edges and point very sharp, and the surface highly gilt. Near it stood a small brown unbaked clay vessel, neatly ornamented by the hand, about five inches wide and three deep. About one inch from the bottom were two holes, to let out any liquor that might be employed by way of libation at the interment. Both inside and outside were ornamented with zigzag ornaments, and the interval filled up with dots, the lines appear to have been done by some pointed instrument and

by hand, as there is no appearance of the lathe having been used. A bronze pin was found, with a round head, and a neatly finished whet-stone, or touch-stone for trying metals, about three inches long, and perforated so as to be worn as an ornament. Whether the ashes were disposed in an urn or stone cavity could not be exactly ascertained; the workmen state they were lying on the flat stone at the bottom of the cist, and were not in quantity above a quart. On examining the loose wall which formed the back of the cist towards the south, the side walls seemed continued in that direction; it was accordingly ordered to be taken away, and these side walls were followed for fifteen feet, where was the termination, without any appearance of opening except from above. From this Mr. Skinner concludes that if any other interments had been made, some of the covering stones of the passage would have been removed, and again replaced, after the walling of the second deposit had been finished; or the passage, says he, might have been left to pour libations to the manes of the first interment; for on digging up the soil in the bottom of the passage many fragments of pottery were found, but none of the same kind. Several of these fragments had more the appearance of Roman pottery than British, having evidently been worked on the lathe; but some were brown unbaked clay. Mr. Skinner states that there were the remains of another barrow of similar dimensions, to the east of the one opened by him, and within ten paces of it, which he was informed had been opened sixty years before, for the sake of the stones, and the cists and interments destroyed; and he adds (I am sorry to say), this has been the fate of the tumulus here described, as it has been of thousands and tens of thousands that have

preceded, so that in the course of time the existence of such tumuli will be only known from books.

These tumuli here described appear rather to belong to the class of chambered tumuli than to those which contain the simple cist alone, in which the burnt bones were deposited. Yet the one which was perfect does not seem to be of the same character as that at Wellow, further than regards the side walls of loose stones. It is probable, therefore, it was of much later construction; and this the weapon found in it, and the clay vessel, seem to indicate.

In the same vol. of MS. letters, presented by will to the Bath Literary and Scientific Institution by the late Rev. J. Skinner, he describes the first opening of the tumulus at Wellow. He states, in his letter dated Dec. 1, 1815, that the "Barrow was partially opened about fifty years ago, when the farmer who occupied the ground *carried away many cart loads of stones for the roads*, and at length made an opening in the side of the passage, through which they entered the sepulchre. But Mr. Smith, of Stoney Littleton House, owner of the estate, hearing of the circumstance, bade him desist from hauling more stones; but as the discovery made some noise in the neighbourhood, the country people from time to time entered by the same opening, and took away many of the bones, etc. It was never properly examined till I had done it."

Thus to Mr. Skinner is due the honour of first calling attention to this interesting tumulus.

After Mr. Skinner had given this account to Mr. Douglas, Sir R. C. Hoare called the attention of antiquaries to this deeply interesting sepulchral tumulus, and by the aid of his friend Mr. Skinner caused every portion to be measured, and correct drawings to be made of it, which

he sent to the Society of Antiquaries, accompanied by a description. These remarks and drawings are published in the *Archæologia*, Vol. xix., p. 44. Sir Richard thus writes : "A new species of tumulus now excites my attention, which I shall denominate 'the stone barrow,' varying from 'the long barrow,' not in its external, but in its *internal*, mode of construction. I have met," says he, "with some specimens, both in Ireland and Anglesea, but none corresponding in plan, or *more perfect* in construction. The form is *oblong*, measuring 107 feet in length, fifty-four in width over the barrow, and thirteen in height. It stands on the side of a sloping field, called 'Round Hill Tyning,' about three-quarters of a mile south-west of Wellow church, and nearly the same distance to the south of Wellow Hays, the field in which is the Roman pavement, and a short half mile from Stoney Littleton House. The entrance to this tumulus faces north-west. A large stone, seven feet long, and three and a half wide, supported by two others, forms the lintern over a square aperture about four feet high, which had been closed by a large stone, apparently many years. When this was removed, it discovered to us a long narrow passage or avenue, extending forty-seven feet six inches in length, and varying in breadth. The straight line is broken by three transepts, forming as many recesses on each side of the avenue. The side walls are formed of large flat slabs, placed on the end. Where the large stones do not join, or fall short of the required height, the interval is made up with small stones, piled closely together. No cement is used ; a rude kind of *arched roof* is made by stones so placed as to overlap each other." (See plate V.)

This is a very correct description. When the tumulus was investigated by Mr. Skinner, it was found that the in-

terments had been disturbed, and their deposits removed, and only fragments of bones were met with in the avenue, which had probably been brought from the sepulchral recesses. In the furthermost recess, however, were a leg and thigh bones; at another point confused heaps of bones and earth. Jaw bones were also found, with the teeth perfect, and the upper parts of two crania, which were remarkably flat in the forehead; also several arm, leg, and thigh bones, with vertebræ, but no perfect skeleton. In one of the cists was an *earthen* vessel, with *burnt bones;* also a number of bones, which, from their variety, seemed to have been the relics of two or three skeletons.

At one point a stone was placed across the passage, and Sir Richard supposes that the sepulchral vault extended only thus far at *first*, and in later times was *enlarged* to its present extent. This seems very probable, from what has been found in barrows in Norway, of which something may be said further on.

No attention seems to have been paid to the size and symmetry of the stones which line the sides, which are put together as they have been procured, and *do not indicate the use of any tools.*

We find in this tumulus instances of both modes of interment—*burial* and *cremation;* but the latter seems to have been of *more recent* date. Sir Richard observes: "I have never been able to separate with any degree of certainty, by two different periods, these different modes of sepulture." He also notices the peculiar conformation of the two skulls found in this tumulus, and says they were "totally different in their formation from any others which his researches had led him to examine, and appeared to him remarkably flat in the forehead." Mr. Skinner, in his MS. letter, says: "Two of the skulls appear to have

been almost flat, there being little or no forehead rising above the sockets of the eyes, the shape much resembling those given in the works of Lavater, as characteristic of the Tartar tribes. I wish I could have preserved one entire, but I have retained the upper part of two distinct crania, which will be sufficient to confirm this remarkable fact." Dr. Thurnam has been at the trouble to trace out these remains, which he found had been bequeathed by Mr. Skinner to the museum of the Bristol Philosophical Institution, and he has described them in the I. Decad of the *Crania Britannica*, a book manifesting great accuracy, extensive research, and intimate acquaintance with the subject of interments, while the facts brought under notice, being so carefully arranged, must contribute much to the assistance of future antiquaries. It is important that Dr. Thurnam should have been enabled, on examination of these remains, to ascertain their general resemblance to the crania found in the tumulus at Uley. "The frontal bone," he says, "is from the skull of a man of not more than middle age." "Its narrow and contracted character is very obvious, and its peculiarly receding and flat form fully justifies the observations of Sir R. Hoare and Mr. Skinner." And of the other he says that it has probably been that of a female of rather advanced age: "The forehead is narrow and receding, but less so than the former." "While it is satisfactory," says he, "to be able to establish this general conformity of type, *i. e.*, in the Uley and Wellow tumuli, how much is it to be regretted that nothing beyond such meagre fragments remain to us of these skulls, taken as they were from a tumulus of so rare and *remarkable* a *construction*, and clearly belonging to the same period and people as that of Uley!"

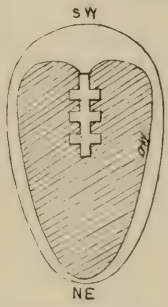
And here I may properly pass on to say something

respecting that tumulus which is of very similar character, though differing in arrangement, which was opened in 1854, and the particulars of which are given in the 44th No. of the *Journal* of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, and more recently in the I. Decad of the *Crania Britannica.* Dr. Thurnam describes this tumulus, which is locally termed a "tump," as a long barrow or cairn of stones, covered with a thin layer of vegetable earth. It had been planted, and in cutting down the timber in 1820, or in digging for stone, some workmen discovered the character of the tumulus, and found there two skeletons. Unfortunately the chamber which they came upon was broken up. In 1821 it was examined, and notes taken, but a further examination was made in 1854, under the direction of Mr. Freeman, when several members of the Archæological Institute were present.

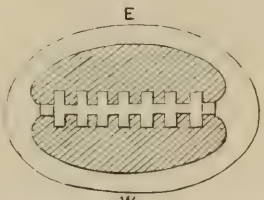
The length is about 120 feet, and the breadth, where it is greatest, 85 feet; the height about ten feet. It is higher and broader at the east end than elsewhere. The form of its ground plan resembles that well-known figure of the mediæval architects, the "vesica piscis." At the east end, and about twenty-five feet within the area of the cairn, the entrance to a chamber was formed, in front of which the stones are built into a neat wall of dry masonry. The entrance is a trilithon, formed by a large flat stone, upwards of eight feet in length, and four and a half feet deep, supported by two upright stones, with a space of about two and a half feet between the lower edge of the large stone and natural ground. The entrance leads into a chamber or gallery, running east and west, about twenty-two feet long and four and a half feet wide, and five feet high. The walls of this gallery are formed of large slabs of stone of irregular shape, and set into the ground on

NATURAL HISTORY

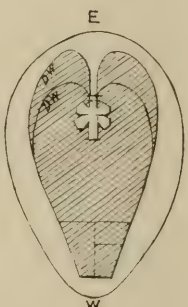
Stoney Littleton Tumulus South aspect.



Ground Plan of Tumulus at Stoney Littleton.



Ground Plan of Tumulus at Nempnet.

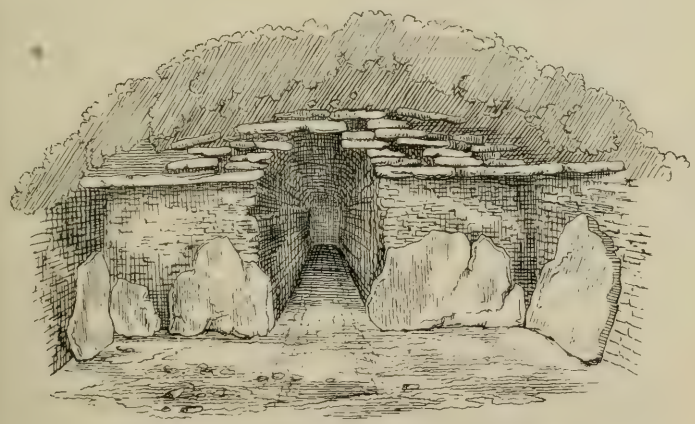


Ground Plan of Tumulus at Uley, Gloustershire.

Stoney Littleton Tumulus. Western side.

On stone by T. G. Crump. *Ford, lith. Taunton.*

South Entrance to the Barrow or Tumulus.



Section of the Barrow, from NE. to SW.

STONEY LITTLETON BARROW.

On stone by T.G. Crump. *Ford, lith, Taunton.*

their edges. Most of them are about three feet high, and from three to five broad. They are of a rough oolitic stone, full of shells, and must have been brought from about three miles distant. *None of them present any traces of the chisel* or other implement. The spaces between the large stones are filled up with dry walling. The roof is formed of large slabs of stone, which are laid across and rest on the uprights. There were two chambers on each side of this gallery; two of them have been destroyed. These side chambers are of an irregular quadrilateral form, with an average diameter of four and a half feet, and are constructed of upright stones and dry walling, roofed in with flat stones.

It seems to have been the custom to *close up* the entrances of these side chambers with dry walling, after interments had been made in them. This was the condition of that chamber which was opened in 1821. The roof also was constructed with overlapping stones, so as to form a *dome*, like the construction which appears at Wellow, and at New Grange, and Drowth, in Ireland; and Dr. Thurnam observes that very probably the whole structure had originally this character, as the tumulus appears to have been opened and ransacked previous to 1821.

It will be seen, on comparison of the plans of the two tumuli, that their internal structure is different in the arrangement of the cells. Those at Wellow are directly opposite, and at regular intervals, forming, so to speak, transepts, to a central passage; but at Uley they are grouped together in pairs, being likewise opposite, and this latter tumulus contains only two pairs of cells. In both these tumuli the central passage does not extend the entire length of the tumulus by many feet. The construction,

however, of both is the same, the sides of the gallery and chambers being formed of large slabs of unhewn stone, planted on their edges, and the interstices filled in with dry walling of small stones. The roof in each is formed by courses of stone overlapping each other, and closed by a single flat stone. The cairn of stones heaped over the chambers has in each tumulus been neatly finished round the outer border with dry walling, carried to the height of two or three feet, which communicated by an internal sweep with similar walling, extending from the entrance to the chambers. This construction has lately been beautifully shewn at Wellow. (See plate III.)

Having been in the habit of visiting this tumulus at different times with friends, on walking over to examine it about three years since, I found that two of the chambers had collapsed during a severe frost, and the centre of the tumulus was in a ruined condition, and unless something was speedily done the whole would become a ruin. Having mentioned this to my co-Secretary for the Somerset Archæological and Natural History Society, we agreed to write to the owner of the property for leave to repair it, and at the same time to ask the Society to supply the means of paying the cost. Both these requests were readily granted, and proper workmen sent from Bath, with needful instructions, who completed the restoration so as nearly to bring back the tumulus to its original condition. Since this was effected, the owner of the property has been very desirous to protect the tumulus from further injury, and having consulted on the spot as to the best means of preservation, determined that a sunk fence should be placed all round, so as effectually to protect the cairn without injuring the view. On commencing this ditch, however, at the proper interval, it was discovered

that a low wall, built of unmortared stones, on each side the doorway, was continued in front of the tumulus to the distance of twelve and fourteen paces on each side, and then turned suddenly, almost at a right angle, and continued round the tumulus to the northern end. This wall has been laid bare all round, and proves to be the finishing of the cairn, which was afterwards covered over with vegetable mould, and made to subside gradually into the natural ground. (See plate III.)

The walling was quite perfect, except in one place in front, where a hedge and ditch had formerly been carried, and in places on the sides, where the roots of the trees growing on the cairn had broken through, and disarranged the regularity of the stone-work.

When first opened, the stone-work presented the appearance of modern walling; and, in fact, all our modern dry walling seems to have originated with the primitive inhabitants of the land, and been continued to our times. At the northern extremity, where the ancient walling had been pulled down and carried away, the cairn has been repaired by modern walling, which is built up after the manner of the ancient, but somewhat higher for the sake of protection, but the juncture of the new with the old is marked by two upright stones introduced in the walling.

The portion of the tumulus which collapsed seems to have been that part which was first laid open when Mr. Skinner examined it, and from whence the stones, as he states, had been carried away. One of the workmen employed in repairing the cairn told me that he could remember, when a boy, stones being taken from the top and the side; this has somewhat depressed the elevation, and taken off from that appearance which it probably formerly presented, of a large boat or vessel turned keel upward.

We know, from Mr. Skinner's account, that the entrance, which is now found to have a wall extending on each side, was formerly quite covered over with earth, and presented the same appearance as any other part of the tumulus. At each successive interment the earth must have been removed. In clearing away this earth lately a fine Roman fibula was dug up. An ancient trackway leads to the tumulus out of the valley from the side of the brook.

Fairy's Toot, which is now destroyed, was another of these singular tumuli. It is situated about a quarter of a mile east of Butcombe Church, on the declivity of some rising ground near Nempnett Farm, in the same parish. Its discovery was noticed by the Rev. Thos. Bere, rector of Butcombe, who made a drawing of it, and communicated the following account to the *Gentleman's Magazine* A.D. 1789 :

"This barrow is from N. to S. 150 feet, and from E. to W. 76 feet. It had been known from time immemorial by the name of Fairy's Toot, and considered the haunt of fairies, ghosts, and goblins.

"The waywarden of the parish being in want of stones, ordered his workmen to see what Fairy's Toot was made of. They began at the south extremity, and soon came to a stone inclining west, and probably the door of the sepulchre. The stone being passed, an unmortared wall appeared on the left hand, and no doubt a similar one existed on the right. This wall was built of thin stone (a white lias). Its height was more than four feet, its thickness fourteen inches. Thirteen feet north from the entrance a perforated stone appeared, inclining to the north, and *shutting* up the *avenue* between the unmortared walls. Working round to the east side of it, a cell presented

itself, two feet three inches broad, four feet high, and nine feet long from north to south. Here was found a perfect skeleton, the skull with teeth entire, the body having been deposited north and south.

"At the end of the first sepulchre, the horizontal stones on the top had fallen down. There were two other catacombs, one on the right and the other on the left, of the avenue, containing several human skulls and other bones. A lateral excavation was made, and the central avenue was found to be continued. Three cells were here discernible, two on the west side and one on the east. These had no bones in them. The whole tumulus was covered with a thin stratum of earth, and overgrown with trees and bushes.

"The upright stones of which the cells are composed are stated to have been many of them two or three tons weight each, and in the very state in which Nature formed them. The number of cells can only be matter of conjecture. Supposing the avenue to have been 110 feet long, and about two feet thickness of wall or stone between each two cells, there would be room for ten cells on each side of the avenue." (See Sayer's *History of Bristol.)*

The writer of this notice conjectures this sepulchral tumulus to have been the work of the Druids, and the burying-place belonging to the Great Temple of Stanton Drew.

We cannot but remark here how the same method seems to have been followed here as at Wellow, of closing up a portion after interment, and it may be that the avenue was from time to time lengthened, and fresh cells made, as space was required. Nothing was found in the tumulus, neither urn nor coin, nor inscription of any sort, nor the trace of a workman's tool. The large flag-stones

had all their angles left, which might have been broken off, to facilitate transport, or to fit them better into place, if the use of the sledge-hammer had been known. The avenue of this tumulus seems to have run the entire length, being more complete in structure than either Uley or Stoney Littleton.

Mr. Phelps observes: "The whole tumulus is now (1835) nearly destroyed; a lime-kiln having been built on the spot, and the stones burnt into lime."

On July 17, 1856, I visited this spot, walking across the hill from Nailsea, and found the whole an entire ruin, no other trace of the tumulus left than a few heaps of small stones near the lime-kiln, which seems to have been disused for some time. It is impossible now to trace the form of the barrow, which seems to have been constructed in the surface of the level ground. The situation of it is secluded, and somewhat melancholy, being in a small hollow valley, with a high hill on the north, and a small brook flows through the lower part of it. When the ground around was covered with forest, as it probably was in ancient times, the seclusion and quiet must have been complete. I made enquiry of the farmer, but he could give me no information respecting it, as he stated he was a new comer. Thus the *very tradition* of the spot will soon have passed away, and there would be no remembrance of this tumulus, were it not for the account given of it in the *Gentleman's Magazine* from whence Mr. Phelps' and Mr. Sayer's are taken.

We cannot sufficiently regret the loss of these most interesting monuments of former ages. When once destroyed they can never be replaced. The habits and manners of an extinct race, the primeval inhabitants of this island, are brought vividly before our minds at the

sight of one of these sepulchres, and we can enter more fully into the condition of the people who constructed them, than by reading volumes of conjectural description.

It is a subject of great regret, that of the many skulls said to have been found in the Butcombe tumulus, none should have been preserved, as far as we know. The preservation of two portions of skulls from the tumulus at Stoney Littleton has enabled Dr. Thurnam to assert the identity of the race of people interred therein with those interred in the tumulus at Uley, in Gloucestershire, and it is not improbable that the skulls found at Butcombe would have also corresponded with them, and enabled us clearly to establish the fact that the same race had constructed these tumuli, as we are inclined to conjecture. If so, it is probable that the Dobuni, in whose territories the chambered tumulus at Uley is situated, formerly had possession of Somersetshire, and, it may be, were driven out by the Belgæ, who came over from the continent some centuries before the Christian æra, and whose boundary is generally considered to have been the Wansdyke. These tumuli are therefore, in all probability, older than Wansdyke, and, it may be, three or four centuries prior to the Christian æra. The same race of people that formed the Temple at Stanton Drew may have also formed the interesting chambered tumuli at Stoney Littleton, Butcombe, and Uley.

Mr. Collinson, in a note to his *History of Somerset*, Vol. iii., p. 487, mentions three large barrows, called Grub-barrows, which are situated in a piece of land called Battle Gore, which tradition says was the scene of a bloody battle between the inhabitants of the country and the Danes, who landed at Watchet in one of their piratical expeditions, A.D. 918. The Saxons here gained a victory over the Danes, who were commanded by Ohtor and

Rhoald, and the dead are commonly said to have been buried under these tumuli. Mr. Collinson states that several cells composed of flat stones, and containing human remains, have been discovered. He does not, however, state when this was ascertained, and it is asserted that these have never been opened. It would be well worth ascertaining, if these barrows bore any relation in their construction to those we have been considering. This might be done by the Somersetshire Archæological Society at small cost; and it is one of those points which our Society would do well to investigate. I should, however, be inclined to suppose that if they contain stone chambers they will be found to be similar in their construction to the tumulus at Lugbury, near Little Drew.

In treating of chambered tumuli, it would be a great omission to pass over that giant tumulus in Ireland, which has attracted such notice, and which still remains a wonderful monument of a race coeval with those who formed the tumuli in England.

I cannot do better than describe it in the words of a gentleman who lately visited it, and has thus recorded the impression left upon his mind:

"It is situated in the county of Meath, and on the banks of the river Boyne, and consists of an enormous cairn formed by immense quantities of small stones, water-worn, and most probably boulder-stones collected from the banks of the Boyne, which flows below the gentle slope on which it stands. Time has covered the mound with green turf, and long after its construction it has been planted with trees, which cover its summit, while underwood creeps down its sloping sides. Four gigantic stones, hardly inferior to those of Stonehenge, about a dozen yards apart, sentinel the entrance, and form a portion of the circle

which originally surrounded the base of the whole mound, and of which ten remain.

"Provided with light," says he, "I entered the external aperture, and after making my way along a narrow gallery, more than sixty feet in length, and from four to six feet in height, the sides of which were formed of rough blocks of stone, set upright, and supporting a roof of large flat slabs, I penetrated to the central chamber.

"I shall never forget the strange feeling of awe which I experienced as soon as I had thoroughly lighted up this singular monument of unknown antiquity. Wordsworth says on the sight of a somewhat similar monument:

> 'A weight of awe not easy to be borne
> Fell suddenly upon my spirit—cast
> From the dread bosom of the unknown past.'

And no person not totally insensible to the influence of the idea of vast shadowy antiquity, which such remains are calculated to excite, could stand under the Cyclopean dome of the cairn at New Grange, without some feelings akin to those of the poet. Indeed, next to the Pyramids, to which it bears some resemblance, and only exceeded by them in grandeur and interest. There is probably, in Europe at least, no monument of the kind more imposing in size than this enormous mound. As soon as I was enabled with some distinctness to make out the plan of the gloomy crypt in which I stood, I found myself under a rude dome more than twenty feet in height, formed by huge flat stones overlapping each other, and the apex capped by a single immense block, being laid above the sloping masses, which gradually receded, giving its dome-like appearance to the roof, and formed a sort of key-stone to the vault.

"This dome is itself supported by gigantic blocks of unhewn stone, forming an irregular octagon apartment,

divided further by the same means into three recesses, giving to the whole area of the subterraneous temple a cruciform shape. The shaft of the cross would be replaced by the long corridor or entrance passage, and the three cells or recesses would form the *head* and *arms* of the cross. In each of these cells formerly stood a shallow oval basin of granite, of which two still remain.

"The sides of these recesses are walled with immense blocks of stone, many of which are covered with strange carvings, or rather scratchings, of the most uncouth form and character, evidently done before the stones were inserted into their present position, as they exist on portions now out of the reach of the hand of the carver.

"Some enthusiastic antiquaries have carried their zeal so far as to trace *letters*, which they call 'Phœnician,' on these stones, and others have styled them 'Ogham characters;' but the more modern and judicious race of antiquaries consider them as mere marks, similar to those so frequently found by Sir R. C. Hoare on the ancient British urns discovered under the tumuli of the Wiltshire Downs.

"And now it may be asked: What is the *age* of this singular work of elder days? and what the purpose for which it was constructed?

"The best modern Irish antiquaries are agreed to refer it to the *most* remote period of Celtic occupation, and far beyond the time of the invasion of the Danes, to which people, like so many other Irish antiquities, it has been sometimes attributed. There exists in the *Irish Annals* a record of its having been opened and rifled by those invaders, when, even at that early date, it appears to have been considered an ancient monument."

As to the assertion, from its cruciform shape, that it may be attributed to a period subsequent to the Christian æra,

there seems to be no proof of any similar constructed barrow having been formed since the diffusion of Christianity, although we have seen that barrows were formed in foreign countries, and probably in this also, to a very late period.

As to the purpose for which New Grange Tumulus was constructed, "We believe," says a high recent authority, "with most modern investigators, that it was a *tomb*, or *great sepulchral pyramid*, similar in every respect to those now standing on the banks of the Nile, from Dashour to Gaza, each consisting of a *great central chamber*, containing one or more sarcophagi, and entered by a long stone covered passage. The *external aperture was concealed*, and the whole covered with a great mound of stones or earth, in a conical form. The type and purpose in both is the same." That the oval basins originally contained human remains there can be little doubt; but for the assertion that any human skeletons were found in the discovery of the cavern in 1699, there is no foundation. It was much in the same state as at present.

That the tumulus, together with the *two* nearly similar monuments which exist in the same locality, was rifled by the plundering Northmen A.D. 862, is recorded in the *Annals of the Four Masters*. How far anterior to the Christian æra the date of New Grange Tumulus may be placed, it is in vain to enquire; by most of the learned and intelligent modern archæologists it is supposed to be *coeval*, by some to be "anterior to its brethren on the Nile." The same writer observes: "The tumulus at Wellow, near Bath, although on a much smaller scale, bears much resemblance to the tumulus at New Grange, and may probably be of the same æra. The same kind of rude arch is used in the construction of the roof, which is

formed of stones overlapping one another, and having a cap-stone instead of a key-stone."

Here, then, we must bring to a close these remarks on Chambered Tumuli. There can be no doubt as to their very early date, and that they extend far beyond the limit of any written history, and lie enveloped in the same gloom of antiquity which enshrouds those wonders of our land—Avebury and Stonehenge. From the existence of similar remains in different regions, they seem to point to a people who had widely spread themselves over the face of the globe, and who were endued with great respect for the dead, and, it may be, amongst whom some knowledge of primeval traditions lingered. We may not venture to assign any probable date, except that they were antecedent to the coming of the Romans, very probably by some centuries. Let us hope that what still exist in this country, few though the remains be, they may be preserved with care and respect; and if our Society, while it endeavours to unravel their hidden origin, calls attention to their preservation, it confers upon the history of our race, and upon succeeding generations, a lasting benefit.

REFERENCE TO PLATE V.

A.—Leg and thigh bones, with smaller fragments, were found.

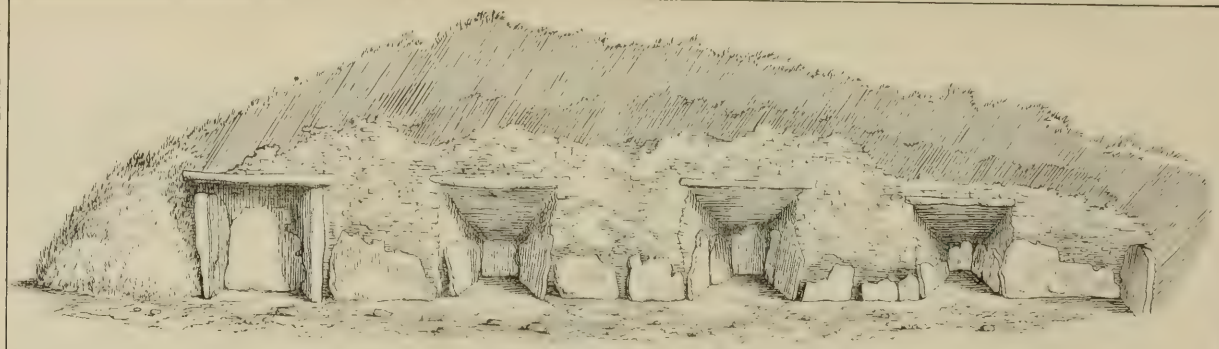
B.—Confused heaps of bones and earth.

C.—Four jaw-bones, with teeth perfect; also, upper part of *two crania;* also, leg, thigh, and arm-bones, with vertebræ; one of the side stones of this cell had fallen down across the entrance.

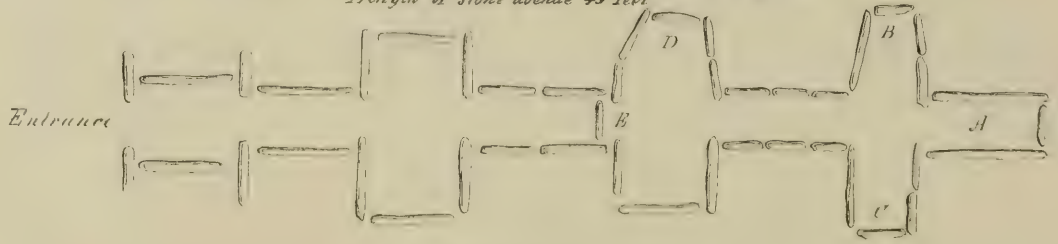
D.—Fragments of an *earthen vessel,* with *burnt bones;* also a number of bones, apparently reliques of two or three skeletons.

E.—Stone placed across the passage.

PLATE V.



Length of the Barrow, 107 feet.—Width at A, 54 feet.
Length of stone avenue 43 feet



Section and Ground Plan of

STONEY LITTLETON BARROW.

On stone by T.G. Crump

Ford lith. Taunton

On the Types of Ancient British Earthworks.

BY THE REV. F. WARRE.

IT can hardly be but that researches into the habits and investigations of the remains of a people whose existence as a nation terminated at the time from which the written history of these islands takes its origin, must always be more or less unsatisfactory, and their results at best little more than ingenious guesses at the truth; and the events which we know to have taken place in this country render this observation peculiarly applicable to all attempts to explain the vestiges which even now remain on our uncultivated hills and downs of that race which occupied this country before the period of the Roman invasion. All that we really know of them amounts to this: that a race of warlike savages, not altogether destitute of intellectual cultivation, a branch of the great Celtic family, had from a very early time possessed the island; that they had a religion retaining some vestiges of primeval civilization and knowledge; a priesthood whose attainments in astronomy and mechanics, from whatever source derived,

were not inconsiderable; that other tribes, from time to time, had come to the coast from neighbouring shores of continental Europe, among which the Belgæ, who took possession of a considerable part of the southern and western counties, appear to have held the highest rank both in military and domestic civilization; that long before the time of Cæsar they understood the art of mining, and carried on a considerable trade in the produce of their mines, not only with their neighbours on the coast of Gaul, but probably with the Carthaginians and even Phœnicians. During the Roman occupation, the country, though suffering extreme depression, became really a part of the civilized world, and before they finally left it was inhabited by a polished and Christian people, in no degree deficient in refinement proper to the inhabitants of an important province of the great Roman empire; but the great northern hive was now sending forth its swarms of fierce barbarians, and, though strongly opposed for full 200 years by the brave and warlike Romano-Britons, eventually swept from the face of the earth almost every relic of Roman civilization. Even the language disappeared from the greater part of the island; and even where the northern barbarian did not carry his exterminating arms, the population, isolated from the civilized world, rapidly degenerated into barbarism, and have left us no records either of the Celtic or Romano-Briton periods, except a few poems, which must be considered in some degree mythical, and must be followed most cautiously even by those who, like myself, are inclined to attribute to them very considerable importance as historical documents; and yet, in spite of their vague and unsatisfactory results, these investigations are wonderfully fascinating when once they are entered upon.

It is hardly possible that any one can pass an earthwork disturbing the regular beauty of the velvet turf of a chalk down, with its apparently shapeless masses, without wishing to know by whom, and for what purpose, it was constructed, and stopping to take a closer view of it. When he observes marks of a rude engineering science, the entrance covered by flanking defences and commanding courses of platforms, he must wish to know its general plan, and speculates upon the use of its different enclosures; when he finds hut-circles in sheltered recesses, and sepulchral barrows on open downs, and observes the difference between the domestic pottery of the one and the cinerary urns of the other; when he observes the connection and means of communication established through long lines of country, by forts and beacons placed within sight of each other, and traces the roads leading from one station to another, still visible on the smooth surface of the down, it is impossible to resist the temptation to search for some clue to the habits of those whose vestiges these things are, and if he discovers in works apparently of the same period, and evidently of military origin, types so completely distinct as clearly to indicate some difference either in the intention or the nation of the constructors, to me at least he would need no excuse for devoting some portion of his time to the attempt to elucidate the mystery of so extraordinary a phenomenon.

That this is the case, and that there are at least two perfectly distinct types of military works to be found among those commonly supposed to be British camps, will, I think, be allowed by any one who will take the trouble of inspecting the accompanying ground-plans.

One, which I suppose to be that used in the construction of purely military works, is usually found occupying isolated

hills or the extremities of high ground, artificially divided from the adjoining country, and is most commonly surrounded by a system of intrenchments, all apparently of one plan, and constructed for the simple purpose of defence; while the other, which I suppose to be that used in the construction of fortified towns intended for permanent habitation is divided into two, or perhaps, more frequently three, or even more, portions, protected by fortifications varying in strength and importance, in some cases bearing a striking analogy to the plan of a mediæval castle, consisting of a keep and an inner and outer bailey. In these cases, that part which answers to the keep appears to me to have been the stronghold; that of second importance probably was intended for the place of refuge for the neighbouring population in times of danger; while the outer enclosure, which is usually much larger, and less strongly fortified than the other two, might have been occupied by the cattle, herds of which constituted the greater part of the wealth of the primitive tribes which then inhabited this country.

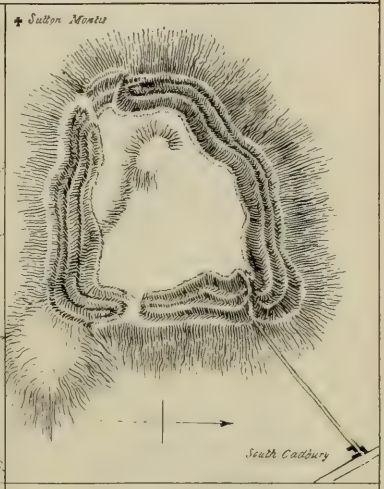
I cannot, perhaps, explain this difference of construction better than by describing somewhat in detail the Camp of Cadbury, a very perfect specimen of the first-mentioned type; and those of Worle Hill and Castle Neroche, which afford equally good examples of the second.

Cadbury Castle,* which I have chosen as a specimen of the first, or purely military type, is thus described in the additions to Camden, published with Gibson's edition: "Leaving the sea, our next direction is the river Ivell, near which is Camalet, mentioned by Mr. Camden as a place of great antiquity. The hill is a mile in compass. At the top are

* See plate VI.

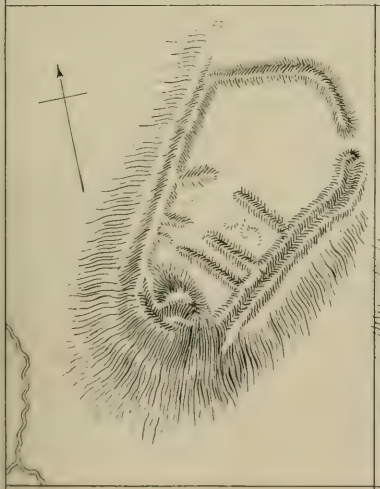
BELGIC OR MILITARY TYPE.

Sorbiodunum, Wiltshire



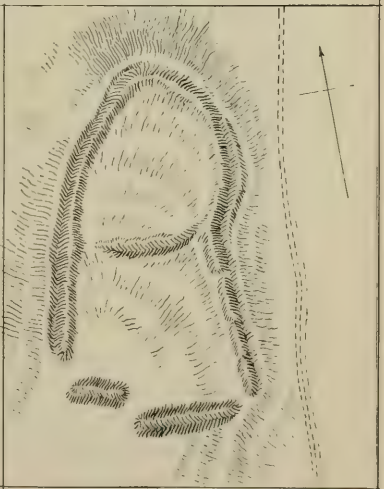
Cadbury, Somerset.

ABORIGINAL OR PERMANENT TOWNS TYPE.



Castle Combe, Wilts.

On stone by T.G.Crump.



Winklebury, Wilts.

Ford, Lith. Taunton.

four trenches, and between each of them an earthen wall. On the very top of the hill is an area of twenty acres, (it is really much larger,) where in several places, as Leland observes, may be seen the foundations of walls, and there was much dusky blue stone, which the people of the adjoining village had carried away." At the present time the high walls, and almost all the foundations of walls, have disappeared, as well as all traces of the internal arrangement of the place ; but the outer fortifications are sufficiently well preserved to enable us to make out their plan satisfactorily. Whatever outworks may have existed have been obliterated by cultivation, with the exception of some platforms on the south side ; but there are the vast trenches with their earthen walls, on some of which the remains of a work of dry masonry may still be observed. Three entrances may also be clearly made out ; that on the east side has been so much altered for the convenience of the occupants of the area within the works as to have entirely lost its ancient character ; but it seems probable that there was an original entrance at this point. The next is at the south-east angle of the place, and having crossed the outer defences, opens into the moat between the inner agger and the one next to it, the path over the inner agger being steep and narrow, and probably at one time being strongly fortified. This opening of the approach into the trench is not uncommon in British works. At the south-west angle is the main entrance, which leads through all the intrenchments up to the area of the fort, commanded by flanking works, and probably by platforms for slingers ; and at the highest point of the ground within the works there are still vestiges of what may have been the foundations of an interior fortification. On the north side the ancient works have been so much disturbed by modern

fences that it is not easy to decide whether there was an entrance in that direction or not.

Now this appears to me to be a purely military work. All the fortifications seem of one plan, and to have reference to each other. That there is no division such as I have mentioned as existing in the other type, nor any appearance of a cattle enclosure, which I believe will always be found in connection with a British city, which, however strongly fortified, was constructed for other purposes besides those of a purely warlike character.

I will now proceed to describe the works on Worle Hill and Castle Neroche, which I have chosen as specimens of the second type ; and my excuse for inflicting a description of both upon the meeting is that I believe them, though both of the same type, to be of very different dates.

Of the fortification on Worle Hill, Mr. Rutter gives the following account : "Worle Hill* is an elevated ridge, about three miles long, but not more than a furlong in breadth. The western end projects into the Bristol Channel above the town of Weston, and is formed into one of the most remarkable fortifications in England." The length of the space enclosed from the inner rampart on the east to the point of the hill on the west is about a quarter of a mile, and the medium breadth is about eighty yards, making an area, as supposed, of about eighteen or twenty acres. Before arriving at the outer rampart, seven ditches are sunk across the ridge of the hill. There are two ramparts, about fifteen feet high from the bottom of the ditch, composed entirely of stones. These ramparts, with their corresponding ditches, cross the hill in a part where it is about 100 yards broad, and then, turning west-

* See Plan of Worle Hill Encampment, *Proceedings* of Society for 1851, p. 64.

ward, are continued as far as the security of the station required. Those on the north are soon rendered unnecessary by the rock, which is there precipitous. Those on the south are gradually blended into the natural declivity of the hill, which is nearly as steep as the rampart itself. There can be no doubt but that these ramparts were originally walls of dry masonry erected on the side of the trenches from which the materials were taken. There is, however, no appearance of walls by the trenches to the east of the main rampart, which were probably intended to render the level ground on that side more difficult to an invading force, while the stones taken from them furnished materials for the immense ramparts of that part, which I may be allowed to call the keep of the place, which is a rectangular space, strongly defended on three sides, immediately within the eastern rampart, and divided from the western part of the fortification by a trench cut in the solid limestone. At the south-western angle of this rectangular space was the main entrance, strongly defended by flanking works and platforms, constructed on the outer face of the rampart. There was also a smaller entrance at the north-eastern angle. On the south side the fortification extended from the western rampart to the extremity of the hill. On the north the rock is precipitous. It was artificially fortified wherever the nature of the ground required. At the north-western extremity was a third entrance, defended by an outwork, and several small walls ran along the south side of the hill. From the main entrance a strong rampart extends to the east to the distance of a few hundred yards, and, turning to the north, crosses the ridge of the hill to the east of the trenches before mentioned, dividing, apparently, the main fortification from the outer enclosure, formed by a similar rampart,

which, having followed the shape of the hill for some distance, turns with somewhat of an acute angle, and extends quite across the hill to the sea on the north. The whole of this extensive fortification is thus divided into four compartments, of which the strongest by far is that which I have called the keep. That extending to the west, which was probably occupied during times of danger by the surrounding population, is also strongly fortified; while the eastern enclosure, which I suppose to have been intended for cattle, is merely fenced by a wall of dry masonry, having an external trench, from which its materials were dug. Altogether it presents a very perfect specimen of what I believe to have been an aboriginal British city of very early date, very strongly fortified, intended for other purposes besides those of a purely military nature.

Castle Neroche,* the other fortress I intend to describe, and which I believe to be, though of similar type, of much later date than that on Worle Hill, consists of three distinct enclosures and fortified beacon. It occupies an elevated point at the eastern extremity of the Blagdon Hills at a short distance from the turnpike road from Taunton to Chard. On this side the first work we meet with is a rampart, consisting of a trench and high bank. This is the lowest of a series of what may be almost called field-works defending the most accessible side of the beacon, and reaching quite across the sloping side of the hill, in the form of a small segment of a large circle. On turning either flank of the rampart, we find ourselves in front of another, consisting of a double trench and agger, above which again rises a second segmental rampart, similar in construction to that below, but facing more to

* See Plan of Castle Neroche, *Proceedings* of Society for 1854, p. 44.

the north-west, the interior of which is also flanked by a double trench and rampart; and still higher up two more ramparts and ditches occupy the face of the hill, from one precipitous side to the other. On the south side of the beacon is a deep trench, dividing it from the main fortress, and round the top of the beacon itself remain fragments of a mass of wall, which has been pronounced by a high authority to be of Roman construction. The strongest part of the fortress is situated immediately to the south of the trench, and is defended on the west by the main rampart of the place, which is here carried along the very brink of the precipice, and is divided from what I may be permitted to call the inner bailey by a deep trench and agger, through which, from the north-east rampart, is the approach to one of the smaller entrances; and one of the original gates, probably the main entrance, may, in spite of modern mutilations, be traced at the north-west corner of the smaller enclosure. From this gate the exterior fortifications, consisting of two very deep trenches with aggers of corresponding magnitude, extend to a considerable distance towards the south-east, and, turning with an easy curve to the east, the external rampart of the two finishes near the approach to the modern cottage from the south-east, while the interior is continued quite up to the steep descent of the hill on the north-east. The external defence of the place, consisting, like the internal work, of a very deep ditch and lofty bank, beginning at the precipitous side of the hill on the east, extends towards the south-east in a direction nearly parallel to the two interior lines, forming on this side a third line of defence of very great strength, and extending considerably beyond the exterior lines, encloses an area of several acres, and was probably intended for the reception of cattle. There can,

I think, be no doubt that these three fortifications, which I have described, are specimens of two perfectly distinct types, the one with its series of concentric fortifications, reminding us of the plan of an Edwardian castle, and by the absence of all independent enclosures, leading us to suppose that they were constructed entirely for warlike purposes ; while the other, with its several enclosures, is more like the Norman plan of fortification, less purely devoted to military views, and containing within its outworks arrangements rather suited to the convenience of the occupiers than to the mere strength of the fortress.

The question which naturally arises from these facts is this : Are these types merely the difference between a purely military work, and one also intended for convenient habitation, common to all the inhabitants of Britain? or do they mark the difference of taste or nation of the constructors of these very different works? In the total absence of written history, and at this great distance of time, it is probable that this difficulty can never be satisfactorily cleared up. I will, however, venture to lay before you a few observations which have occurred to me on the subject ; but before doing so, I must beg you to observe that the very crude theory which I am about to suggest is one brought forward in the hope that it may either be confirmed or refuted by the investigations of others who may be inclined to take up that very interesting pursuit, which circumstances compel me most unwillingly to relinquish.

It would certainly be a great step towards the solution of the difficulty if we could connect either or both these types of fortification with any known historical fact, and I cannot but hope that what I am about to mention may aid us in doing so.

It is a fact generally admitted by primeval archæologists that the south and west of this island were in very early days occupied by a people of Celtic origin, commonly known as the Loegri, who are said in the Welsh triads to have sprung from the primeval stock of the Britons, and that these Loegri admitted to their hospitality, and granted a settlement under very stringent conditions, to a tribe called the men of Gal Edin, who are stated in the triads to have arrived in naked ships or boats on the Isle of Wight, when their country, which was probably at the mouth of the Elbe, was overwhelmed by the sea. These men of Gal Edin are supposed to have been the Belgæ, who repaid the hospitality of the Loegri by depriving them, by force of arms, of a large portion of their most valuable territory. The contest appears to have raged through the whole extent of Hampshire, Wiltshire, and Dorsetshire, and parts of the adjoining counties, for perhaps two or three centuries, and no long time before the Roman invasion. Their western frontier appears to have extended from the mouth of the Parret to Seaton, or rather Axmouth, following, as near as might be, the courses of the Parret and the Axe. Now, on the high ground on the west of the Parret exists a line of hill forts, which appear to have been connected by beacons for the defence of the country beyond, which was still held by the Dumnonii, a tribe of Loegrian descent. Of these the most northerly is the Castle Hill at Stowey, in later days occupied by the mediæval stronghold of the Audley family. The next is Rowborough, in the parish of Broomfield, which is connected by the beacon on Cothelstone with the earthwork at Norton Fitzwarren, commanding the valley of the Tone; and the very strong fortress on Castle Neroche. The last on this line is on

Hambdon Hill,* while the line of the Axe is protected by the forts of Musberry and Membury.

All these are of the second type, the only one of which there can be any doubt being that at Norton, which at first sight might be supposed to belong to the first, but, on closer observation, some vestiges of external enclosures may, I think, be found, though almost obliterated by cultivation.

Now it seems probable that these forts were constructed by the Dumnonii as a protection from the inroads of the Belgæ; and it seems to me that it is not impossible that the second type may be the normal one of the aboriginal Loegri; while the first, instances of which abound on the chalk hills and downs of the Belgic territory, and of which the earthwork on St. Catherine's Hill, near Winchester, Venta Belgarum, Sorbiodunum, and Cadbury, are very remarkable examples, may be that introduced by the men of Gal Edin. Nor does the fact that some very fine examples of the second type, such as Worle Hill, Dolbury, Combe Down, and Orchard Castle, are to be found within the Belgic territory, at all militate against this opinion, as that territory was in the hands of the Loegri for centuries before the men of Gal Edin were driven from the Tyr-ny-pol by the irruption of the sea.

Sir Richard Hoare, speaking of Orchard Castle, says that it is quite unlike the camps on the chalk downs, and similar to those he had seen in Wales. Now Orchard Castle is Castle Neroche in miniature; while the very great antiquity of that on Worle Hill is shewn by the extreme rudeness of some of the pottery found there, which is different from any I have ever seen, but which, I am

* See Plan of Hambdon Hill, *Proceedings* for 1853, p. 84.

told, is of the same kind as that found in some of the most ancient fortresses in North Wales.

May not these, then, be British towns of earlier date than the Belgic invasion? and may not the Dumnonii have constructed this line of defence against the Belgæ on the same plan as these more ancient fortifications? And may not this be in reality the aboriginal type of fortification? while the concentric plan is that in use among the invading Belgæ?

This is, indeed, but a crude theory; but it has often happened that great discoveries have been the result of guesses, having less apparent foundation than that which I have now ventured to suggest.

Muchelney Abbey.

BY THE REV. THOMAS HUGO, M.A., F.S.A., F.R.S.L., ETC.,
HON. MEMBER.

THE Somersetshire tourist, as he descends from the high ground on which stands the town of Langport, may well be pardoned for lingering every now and then on his downward road, as the beauties of the opening landscape successively present themselves to his view. Scarcely has he bidden farewell to the last humble homestead, when his notice is attracted by the exquisite tower of Huish Episcopi, with its pierced battlement, delicate pinnacles, and elaborate bands of foliated ornamentation—a marvel of the Perpendicular age of English ecclesiastical architecture. Passing from this, his eye may roam over an almost boundless expanse of plain, where, when I last beheld it, high grass was bending to the breezes of a lovely morning in June, while here and there in the distance immense corn fields might be discerned, less agitated than the former, and with more slowly and majestically vibrating surface. Straight into the midst runs a hedgeless road, of apparently uniform width and level, but

eventually lost in the misty horizon. At intervals the ear also may be employed, and can detect the lowings of unseen herds, borne faintly on the wind from remote pastures. Far away in the midst of this ocean of greenery, lies, singularly contrasting with the unvarying flatness of the surrounding tract, an island of trees—dark, sombre, and motionless—giving mysterious suggestions of reward to feet which shall undertake the toil and travail of the intervening reach. After an hour's walk the shady eminence is gained. The aspect of the scene immediately and entirely changes. A church and ancient vicarage house are first visible, leaving which on his left hand, and making his way through a large farm-yard, surrounded by goodly barns, ricks and wheat mows, the traveller is suddenly brought to a stand, in a mode which he will not easily forget. An exquisite group of buildings—half ecclesiastical, half domestic—lies before him. Luxuriant ivy conceals the greater portion of the nearest edifice; but he can catch delightful glimpses of mullioned windows, and rich buttresses, and delicate battlements, topped by a picturesque stack of ornamental chimneys, and, beyond the main dwelling, of a wall, profusely covered with panel-work and other decorative adjuncts, in which the builders of the Perpendicular era delighted to indulge. The mysterious indications which were suggested to him several miles away have not, he finds, deceived him. He feels a charm, and breathes an atmosphere of beauty. The very name of the place, uttered, written, or printed, has for him, or at least for many a wayfarer, something, and not a little, about it of special and peculiar fascination. He is within the sacred precincts of Muchelney Abbey!

For many hundred years Religion has called the place her own. Here, so far away as in Anglo-Saxon times, a

sacred community was located, which brought refinement and civilization to a spot remote from the eye of the great world, and little better than a wilderness. A dismal extent of morass lay around, almost as widely as ken could reach, hardly safe for the foot even in the summer of occasional years, and during the winter altogether impassable. The place, indeed, as William of Malmesbury asserts, was selected for these very characteristics.* Highway to it there was none. Visitors, in the ordinary sense of the term, were few and far between. Their isolation, however, from all the world was welcomed by the brotherhood as a boon, and assisted, no doubt, to invest themselves and their abode with a halo of additional sanctity.

Alfred, Ina, and Athelstan, are each named as the founder of the House, which was one of the many establishments owing obedience to the Benedictine rule. The claims of the two monarchs first mentioned are more than doubtful, and the most trustworthy of the ancient chroniclers unite in attributing the honour to the last-named sovereign. It was, according to Matthew of Westminster, in the year 939 that the Abbey of Muchelney, or, as it is variously written, Michelney, Mochelney, Muchenay, etc., was founded by the amiable and pious Athelstan, the first monarch of all England. The grandson and favourite of the great Alfred, he had encountered, five years before the date just mentioned, an enormous host of Anglo-Danes, Irish, Northmen, Scotch levies, and Welsh bands, collected under the command of their native princes. A portion of these were sufficiently numerous to fill above six hundred

* "Contulit author et villarum et reliquiarum xenia, eoque plus quod monachi liberius cœlestibus possint exuberare secretis quo minus frequentantur hominum conventiculis. Est enim aditu difficilis, permeaturque æstate pede vel equo plerumque, hieme nusquam." *W. Malmesb.* fol. 145, b.

vessels, and the whole force was believed to be the largest that had ever been embodied on English ground. The battle was fought at some unidentified place in the north of England, named Brunanburgh, henceforth famous in Saxon and Scandinavian song, and a most terrific slaughter ensued. The killed were innumerable, and included the son of the King of Scots, five Sea-Kings, and seven Jarls. Filled with gratitude for this signal deliverance, the pious king, whose dominion was thus secured, founded and munificently endowed a number of religious houses, one of which was that with whose history we are now particularly concerned.

I am aware that the motive which influenced Athelstan in the foundation of this Abbey is stated, after the too frequent fashion of modern abbey historians, to have been remorse for the murder of his eldest brother Edwin. This prince, as it is asserted, upon a false report that he was plotting to destroy him, Athelstan had conveyed to sea in an open boat, and had thus relieved himself of an unscrupulous rival. Such an idle tale is not only entirely opposed to every trait which is known of his merciful and beneficent character, but, what is more, is apparently doubted even by the writer who mentions it. The Saxon Chronicle, upon which too much reliance can hardly be placed, merely says "that Ædwine the Etheling was drowned at sea." Athelstan's charter of the foundation of Middleton Monastery, about which a similar story exists, makes no allusion to Edwin's death, which would hardly have been the case had these Abbeys been founded in its expiation. We may dismiss, therefore, the notion either of Edwin's murder, or of our Abbey's origination through remorse for such a crime, to those regions of romance, in which it might appropriately find a place.

The House was dedicated to the Apostles, St. Peter, and St. Paul; and considerable care was taken to supply by art and generosity what was deficient in the nature of the locality itself. Few human beings would have selected such a spot for their habitation, apart from that love of religious privacy to which its lonely position so eminently ministered.

According to an ancient calendar, the conventual Church was dedicated on the 7th of January, A.D. 939. Athelstan endowed it with many and princely benefactions—"prædiis multis et possessionibus ampliavit," (*Harl. MS.* 261, f. 107, b.)—an example which, according to Collinson, was followed by many monarchs both before and after the Norman Conquest.* Unfortunately the charter of the founder is not extant. At the period, however, of the Domesday record, about a century and a half subsequent to the foundation, the Abbey was possessed of four carucates of land in the three islands of "Michelenie," "Midelenie," and "Torleie;" two hides and a half at "Cipestaple;" twenty hides in "Ileminstre;" six hides and a half in "Ile;" twenty hides in "Draitune;" ten hides in "Camelle;" and a hide and a half in "Cathangre." In the specification of the property there occur woods, meadows, pastures, a fishery, mills, a vineyard at Muchelney, a market at Ilminster, &c. The rents are stated to amount to £51 16s.

In the Taxatio of Pope Nicholas IV, made about 1291, the following notices occur:

Decanatus Ivelcestr'.

Eccl'ia de Muchelneye	...	6	0	0	p. 197.

* Collinson's *History of Somerset*, vol. iii, p. 134.

Decanatus de Merston.

Abbas de Muchelneye ...	8	0	0	Cammel Abb'is.	
Decanatus Ivelcestr'.					[p. 203.
Muchelneye. Abbas de Muchelneye	7	14	0		
Ivelcestr'. P'och. Sc'i Joh'is Abbas de Muchelneye	0	6	0		
Decanatus de Crake.					
Ile Abb'is Bradene. Abbas de Muchelneye	6	12	6		
Fyfhyde. Abbas de Muchelneye	2	0	0		
Ilmynystr'. Abbas de Muchelneye, P'benda ...	8	10	0		p. 204.

The Patent and other rolls of John, Edward I, Edward III, Richard II, Henry IV, Henry VI, and Edward IV,* furnish us with various particulars, including the names of localities in which were situated the landed and other possessions of the Abbey. Mention is here made of the Manor of Muchelney; the rents of assize of Ile Abbatis, Ilmystre, Fyfhede, Westover, Drayton, Cammell, Yerneshill, Downhede, and Hylcombe; the rents of tenements at Mydelenie, Yevelcestre, Lamport, Merston, Milton, Audresey, and Chypstapull; the rent of a house in Yevyll; the rectories of Muchelney, Ile Abbatis, Ilmystre, Hylcombe, Horton, Fyfhede, Mowreton, Somerton, Meriett,

* Pat. 19 Hen. III, p. 9. Pat. 21 Hen. III, m. 2. Pat. 36 Hen. III. Fin. 6 Johan, m. 16. Cart. 7 Johan, m. 7, n. 62. Plac. in Com. Somers. 8 Edw. I, assis. rot. 13. Ib. rot. 15, Pat. 18 Edw. I, m. 22. Pat 2 Edw. III, p. 1, m. 34. Pat. 6 Edw. III, p. 2. Pat. 9 Edw. III, p. 2. Pat. 13 Edw. III, p. 1. Pat. 32 Edw. III, p. 2, m. 18. Fin. Somers. 33 Edw. III, n. 44. Pat. 34 Edw. III, p. 3, m. 5. Pat. 40 Edw. III, p. 2, m. 42. Pat. 43 Edw. III, p. 1, m. 36. Pat. 8 Ric. II, p. 2, m. 2. Pat. 16 Ric. II, p. 1, m. 30. Pat. 18 Ric. II, p. 1, m. 14. Pat. 9 Hen. IV, p. 2, m. 23. Pat. 23 Hen. VI, p. 1, m. 5. Pat. 5 Edw. IV, p. 2, m. 10.

and Drayton ; and the advowsons of the churches of Muchelney, Drayton, Ile Abbatis, Ilmyster, Hylcombe, Horton, Fyfhede, Somerton, Moreton, Meriett, and Chypstapull, and of two chantries in Ilmyster. According to the computation of Dugdale, the revenues amounted in 1534 to £447 5s., and, according to that of Speed, to £498 16s. 3¼d.

It is certified that the Abbat, in the 12th of Hen. II, held his lands, after the custom of his predecessors, by the service of one knight's fee ; in the 14th of Henry III, that he paid three marks for one knight's fee towards the king's first passage into Brittany ; and, in the 38th of Hen. III, that the same sum was contributed towards the aid for making a knight of the king's eldest son.

The Abbat was also prebendary of Ilminster. On the 29th of November, 1201, Richard, the then Abbat, and his convent, made a grant to Savaricus, Bishop of Bath and Glastonbury, of the church of Ilminster, which was afterwards converted into a prebend, annexed to the Abbey, and held by the Abbat down to the Dissolution.*

Hearne has printed in the first volume of the *Historia de Rebus gestis Glastoniensibus* of Adam de Domerham, a large and interesting collection of documents relating to Muchelney Abbey, to some of which reference has already been made, including a few of general interest.† These consist, *inter alia*, of a Taxatio Spiritualium et Temporalium, Articuli Visitatorum, charters of Edward III in

* *Anglia Sacra*, vol. i, p. 563. *Chron. Walt. Hemingf.* vol. ii., p. 620. *Reg. Well.*, i, fol. 41.

† Hearne has given, as a reason for the publication of these documents, the fact that next to nothing was previously known of the House in question. "De hac abbatia egregia aliquot nuper edidimus, e Codicibus MSS. honoratissimi nobilissimique Domini Caroli Baronis Bruce, ad initium Adami de Domerham, idque ea potissimum de caussa, *quia jam antea paucissima de eadem consignaverunt scriptores Monastici hactenus in lucem editi.*"— Lib. Nig. Scac. Lond. 1771, Vol. I, p. 89.

reference to the Manor of Dounhevede, pleas respecting the common pasture of Kyngesmor, in the manor of Somerton ; a corrody granted to Ralph Drake, chantry priest ; a presentation to the chantry of S. Martin in the cathedral church of Wells ; an ordination of the vicarage of Muchelney ; a charter concerning Draytone and Bortone ; a receipt to make wode ; extenta de Martok ; de pastura de Whattmore ; carta de Meriette ; a composition between the convent of Muchelney and the rector of West Cammelle ; a calendar ; and a perambulation of the forest of Neracchist. Several portions of the forest are represented as held by the Abbat of Muchelney, and mention occurs of "quidam mons qui vocatur Castrum de Rachich," doubtless the hill which is conspicuously visible from many parts of the Vale of Taunton, and vulgarly, though, as it thus appears, with indisputable propriety, called "Castle Rach."

The Abbat of Muchelney was an ecclesiastic of high rank and consequence. He wore the mitre, but does not appear to have had a seat in parliament.

A list of these dignitaries, collected from the records, is given by Dugdale and others, to whom I would refer the reader. It is imperfect, and must remain so until a work be executed to which I shall presently advert, and which would furnish us with the best materials now remaining for its construction. Liuuardus is incidentally mentioned in the Domesday record, as Abbat in the time of Edward the Confessor ; Richard occurs in 1205 ; another Richard was Abbat, 1235 ; Walter, 1248 ; John de Barneville, 1251 ; William de Gyvele, 1274 ; Ralph de Muchelney, 1293 ; John de Hentone, 1303 ; John de Somerton, 1334 ; Thomas de Overton, 1353 ; William de Shepton, 1371 ; Nicholas de Strotton, 1397 ; John Bruton, 1400 ; John Cherde, 1433 ; Thomas Pipe or Pippe, 1463 ; William

Crokehorn, or Crukern, 1466; John Bracy, 1470; William Wyk, or Wyke, 1489; Thomas Broke, 1504; John Shirborn, or Scherborne, 1522; and Thomas Yve, 1532. I need not occupy further time and space by repeating what every inquirer can consult without difficulty, and what has already been many times committed to the press.

I gladly turn to a fragment of hitherto unpublished information in the following extracts from two of the *Harleian MSS.*, which give us a view of the Society in the ordinary exercise of their rights as patrons of the benefices already noticed as being in their possession.

The MSS. to which I refer (*Harl.* 6964 and 6965) contain extracts from the registers of several of the Bishops of Bath and Wells, particularly of Bp. Johannes de Drokensford, 1309-1329, and of Bp. Radulphus de Salopia, 1329-1363. They were made by Matthew Hutton in the year 1686. The far greater portion of these refer to the presentation of clerks to various benefices, with the names of the several patrons, etc. The Abbat and Convent of Muchelney are noticed as presenting to the Church of "Muchelnaye," *Harl. MS.* 6964, p. 11; to "Muchelney," p. 50; to "Somerton," p. 58; to "Chipstaple," p. 102; to "Fifhide," p. 116; to "Wyke," p. 142; to "Chipstaple," p. 144; to the place of a chantry priest in the chapel of Blessed Mary of "Wyk, Perham, juxta Lamport," p. 145; to "Muchelney," *Harl. MS.* 6965, p. 148; to "Fifhide," p. 148; to "Mochelney," p. 165; to "Somerton," p 173; to "Ile Abbat," p. 204; to the place of a chantry priest in the chapel of S. Martin, in the church of Wells, p. 223; to "Somerton," p. 229; and to "Vyfhyde," p. 249.

I would here very urgently suggest that nothing could more excellently serve the cause of archæology in this

kingdom than the careful transcript and accurate publication of the Episcopal Registers. It would go far to furnish lists of the several abbats, priors, and other officers of many conventual bodies, as well as of the rectors and vicars of parish churches and chapelries. In fact it would present the antiquary with a clear and truthful picture of ecclesiastical matters at large during any given period, and would constitute of itself a parochial history for the entire district. Possessed of such an authority, the student might read without difficulty, and in the most assuredly conclusive of all possible ways, the successive changes which have eventuated in every locality, the consecutive annals of every parish, too insignificant perhaps for the notice of the so-called county history, but not less interesting on that account to the individual incumbent, landowner, native, or casual resident. I am persuaded that, notwithstanding what Dr. Archer has done in a similar field of research, which may be found in the second volume of Hearne's *Chronicle of Walter Hemingford*, pp. 585-638, the preparation and publication of such a work, so far as the Registers at Wells could furnish the materials, would be one of the best and most useful labours on which the funds of our Society could possibly be employed.

The history of Muchelney seems, so far as we can gather it, to have been one of not unfrequent trouble. The Abbat was disseised, or dispossessed, of his lands and other possessions, by the king's command, as I find by an entry in the Great Roll of the 3rd year of K. John. We know not the particulars, except that he had to pay three marks of gold, or thirty marks of silver, to regain possession. It does not appear to have been an ordinary fine, but con-

nected with some peculiar circumstances of which we are ignorant. The record gives no explanation :

> "Abbas de Muchelneia debet iii marcas auri vel xxx marcas argenti, pro habenda saisina Abbatiæ suæ et terræ suæ et rerum suarum, unde dissaisitus fuit per præceptum regis."
>
> Mag. Rot. 3 Joh. b. Dors. et Sumers.

A little more than a century afterwards the House was in debt, perhaps for some additions to the Society's buildings, or possibly from the carelessness or incompetence of the officer entrusted with the funds. The evil does not, however, appear to have been of greater magnitude than to necessitate the Bishop's permission to the Abbat and Convent to superintend in their own person the expenditure during one year :

> "Id. Sep. 1317. D'ns Ep'us concedit Abb. et Conv. de Muchelney, ut propter æs alienum officiu' Sacristarie p' unu' annum in manus suas recipiant et de fructibus ejusd' disponere." *

It would appear also, from what we can derive through brief and obscure announcements, that the Abbey was repeatedly and, perhaps, sorely tried by endeavours to subject it to the neighbouring house of Glastonbury. William of Malmesbury gives us some particulars of one of these attempts which was made in the eleventh century against the Abbats of Muchelney and Athelney. The one replied with jest, and the other with logic, but with doubtful success.† Nor is it by any means improbable that some, if not all, of those "visitations," to which I shall presently direct the reader's attention, were instituted

* *MS. Harl.* 6964, p. 54.

† *Will. Malmesb. de Antiq. Glaston. Eccl.* Ed. Gale, fol. Oxon, 1691, tom. iii, p. 331.

not so much on account of any irregularities in the establishment itself, as from the desire of the more powerful neighbour to add to its already comprehensive dominion. Means would hardly be wanting to effect, if possible, so cherished a design.

Be this, however, as it may, the storm which indiscriminately assailed every religious establishment in the country during the first half of the sixteenth century, put a summary termination to these and all other differences, if they still survived, by exterminating the contending parties. Long before that time, doubtless, all such causes of dispute had been laid to rest, and the Abbat and Convent of Muchelney had been allowed to hold their own, in the terms of the ancient charters—*bene, quiete, et in pace*—so as to carry out into good effect the sacred purposes for which they were instituted. At last, however, after centuries of benefit and blessing to the land, forgotten by many and ill-requited by more, the tempest descended upon this House of God. The demons of cruelty, avarice, and wrong, were let loose. Every passion that can degrade man to the brute's level was dominant. The excesses that were committed under pretence of religion, for it was but a pretence, would hardly be credited by modern readers, most of whom have been carefully educated to believe the worst of the sufferers, and the best of their unprincipled enemies. Those were, indeed, the days of "trouble, rebuke, and blasphemy," of which it were well that we knew more, and took to heart the lesson, however painful, that their memorials can so graphically, so touchingly, and so truthfully convey.

In the 30th year of Henry VIII the king granted the monastery and manor of Muchelney, together with many other lands belonging to the House, to Edward, Earl of

Hertford, better known as Duke of Somerset. Amesbury, in Wiltshire; Maiden Bradley, in the same county; Ottery, in Devon; Wimborne, in Dorset; Shene, in Surrey; Sion, in Middlesex, and several other religious houses, were his fearful share of the general plunder. It will not be amiss to add that, in common with the other receivers of these lands, the hand of God fell heavily upon him. He was one of the most unfortunate of mankind, and ended his life on the block in the year 1552. Five years before the suppression Thomas Yve, the Abbot of Muchelney, and his Convent, had pledged a considerable quantity of plate, in goblets, cruets, pastoral staff, censer, spice plate, candlesticks, &c., to Sir John Baker and Richard Rakeclyffe, of Exeter, for one hundred pounds of lawful English money.* This sum was, I believe, expended by them on various buildings, foreseeing, doubtless, as they did, the rapidly gathering storm, and knowing that everything that was moveable would soon be at the mercy of unscrupulous and greedy inquisitors, whose very mission within their consecrated precincts was one of hardly disguised robbery and studied spoliation. The attempt, however, to remain masters of their own, however ingenious and reasonable, was frustrated by the spirit of wholesale confiscation which presently exhibited its tendencies in the complete annihilation of multitudes of religious establishments. Like hundreds of other Houses, Muchelney Abbey fell under the spoiler's hand, and left little except its name to tell how pious kings gave, and holy men served God; and how, in a faithless age, and for their own bad purposes, a monarch tyrannized, courtiers coveted, and a whole land was seduced, till wrong had gone too far for remedy.

Thomas Yve, as I before stated, was the last Abbat.

* Cart. Offic. Augment.

Together with Richard Coscob, prior, John Montacute, and eight others, he subscribed to the king's supremacy, July 2, 1534, 26 Henry VIII, and afterwards to the surrender, Jan. 3, 1538, 29 Henry VIII. Sacrilege and murder were horribly rife; and of those of the brethren whom it had been thought proper to pension—the individuals, we may presume, who offered the least opposition to the tyrant's designs—only two are mentioned as continuing to survive the outrage down to the second year of Queen Mary:

"Mochelney, nuper Monasterium.
Annuit. Georg. More per annum lx^{s}. Johannes Plumber per annum lx^{s}."

An impression of the seal of the Abbey is appended to two documents still preserved in the Augmentation Office; and an outline of it is given in the last edition of *Dugdale*, drawn and engraved by John Coney. The device consists of two figures under canopies—one of them representing St. Peter, crowned, and habited in a richly-ornamented cope, with his right hand uplifted in the act of benediction, and holding in his left the papal crossed staff; the other representing St. Paul, with his usual insignia, a book and a sword. On either side is an angel holding a shield—that on the right charged with the keys and sword, that on the left with a saltire. The legend is defective, but reads, as much of it as is legible:—

* * * * Abbatis Et Conventus * *
* * * * ii De Muchelney.

So far as the ordinary history of the Abbey is concerned, I might here come to a conclusion. I might, indeed, say something of the subsequent possessors, and make them tell us how they enjoyed the spoil, and what reason they had to be satisfied with the perilous possession. This,

however, will hardly be expected of me. I will, nevertheless, solicit the reader's attention for a few moments longer—first, to illustrate the subject by a very interesting commentary which I have unexpectedly met with among the MSS. treasures of the British Museum, and quote entire; and, secondly, to offer some remarks on, and, I hope, to afford some insight into, the system of Monastic Visitation, of which this Abbey seems to have been the not unusual scene. Towards the elucidation of this last point also, I am happy to be able to offer some new and unpublished materials, derived from the same vast depository to which I have just referred.

On Friday, the 25th of November, 1725, the learned antiquary, Thomas Hearne, wrote as follows to his friend James West, "at No. 7, in Fig-tree Court, in the Inner Temple, London" :—

"Dear Sir,

"I shall be glad to peruse your Extracts from the Leiger Book of Christ's Hospital in Abbington, tho' I suppose they might be taken from the same Leiger Book that I have quoted pag. 198 of the $\overline{\text{IX}}^{\text{th}}$ Vol. of Leland's Itin. in which Vol. I have also printed the Table, you mention, at large, Mr. Leland himself having taken some Notes from it.

"You judge rightly, that Robert Halstead's Book is a very great Curiosity. I do not remember any thing distinctly about it; but I think I have seen it. I would fain have some short account of this Halstead, who and what he was, and whether he was a Man of Learning.

"I suppose the Catalogue, you speak of, contains Sir Thomas Sebright's MSS. as well as printed Books. Any note you shall take from it will be acceptable, especially

since I have not an opportunity of seeing the Catalogue my self.

"Some time ago I saw in your hands a MS. of W^m^. of Malmesbury's Life of S^t^. Dunstan. But having had only a transient View of it, I cannot tell, whether it contains any thing more than what we have already in print about that Saint.

"In the Cotton Libr. Julius F. X. 13, is an Account of the foundation of several Monasteries, in England. I take hold of your generous Offer, and desire that you would be pleased to see, whether, in that Account, there be any mention of Michelney Abbey in Somersetshire.

"I have not seen the Defence you mention. I doubt not but 'tis a poor edgless Thing, far beneath my notice. 'Tis a very shrewd Sign of a wretched Cause, when the Advocates for it are such vile infamous Wretches.

"I saw Mr. Whiteside last Sunday Night, just after your's came to hand. He told me he rec^d^ your Letter.

"I am, Dear Sir,

"Your most obl. humble Servant

"THO: HEARNE.

"Edm. Hall

"Oxford Nov.

"25. Frid. 1725.*

This was followed up some time subsequently by the next:—

"Dear Sir,

"Notwithstanding I have printed the old Table, hanging in the Hospital of Abbington, yet I shall be glad of an opportunity of seeing your Extracts from the Leiger-Book, there being, it may be, something remarkable in them, that may have escaped me.

* *MS. Lansdown*, 778, n. 16.

"I know not what occasion I ever shall have for your MS. life of S^{t}. Dunstan, the mention of such things happening to me very often when I am not aware. I wish you would examine Surius and Papebrochius and Bollandus, as well as our own Writers, and try whether there be any Thing momentous that does not occur there. I have not an opportunity of doing it my self.

"I thank you for inspecting the Cotton MS. 'Tis strange to me, that there should be so very little left upon Record about Michelney Abbey. Neither Mr. Dodsworth nor Sir Wm. Dugdale met with any particulars, as far as I can learn, of consequence concerning it. And yet 'twas a very old Abbey, and is mentioned as a Mitred Abbey, tho' not as one of the Parliamentary stated ones. K. Ina, as Leland notes, is said by some to have been Founder, tho' others, as Leland observes, tell us (and that, I think, more truly) that K. Æthelstan founded it. Ælfred the Great built the Church, as is likewise noted by Leland.

"I thank you for your Notes from Sir Thomas Sebright's Catalogue. But I am inclined to think, that this Catalogue contains only such Books as belong'd to Sir Roger Twisden, and it may be 'tis the very same with what I saw many Years ago, even before Sir Thomas Sebright had bought them. Since that, Sir Thomas purchas'd Mr. Badger's Books, as also the MSS. of Mr. Edward Lhuyd. I looked over Mr. Badger's Study during Mr. Badger's Life, but there was very little or nothing to my purpose. I also looked over Mr. Lhuyd's old MSS., as I did likewise many of his own writing, tho' I think several of Mr. Lhuyd's Papers were not among those MSS. when I had the View of them.

"I hear there is an honorary Monument erected in

Westminster Abbey, to the Memory of the late Dr. Grabe. I wish I had the Inscription.

"I am, Dear Sir,

"Your most obliged humble Servant

"THO. HEARNE.

"Edm. Hall
"Oxford Dec. 20.
"1726.
"We lately drank your health
with the Token you sent. I fre-
quently drink it my self. But
when will you be here again?" *

I have thought proper to furnish complete copies of these two letters, not only with a view of illustrating the history of Muchelney, but also of enriching my memoir with the hitherto unpublished compositions of one to whom every English archæologist is under such special obligation—an antiquary so well known and a scholar so unwearied as Thomas Hearne.

The subject of the Visitation of Monasteries is involved in considerable obscurity. Whether it was systematic or of uncertain occurrence, we have no positive knowledge. Some accounts would lead us to suppose that official investigations into the state of the monasteries were ordinarily made, and at certain intervals; while others can hardly be reconciled with such a supposition, and incline us to think that the examinations in question were instituted as complaints arose of particular and local irregularities. The Benedictines assembled at Oxford in general chapter, in the year 1249; and one result of their meeting appears to have been the appointment of certain Visitors, who should investigate and correct abuses. By the rules which were then

* *MS. Lansdown*, 778, n. 23.

made, the Visitors were to be respectfully lodged and entertained, all questions which they proposed were to be faithfully answered, and their office was to be regarded as pre-eminently distinguished. On their parts they were most strictly enjoined to discountenance all undue expenditure on their account, to act in their examination with all moderation and kindness, and to cherish a solemn sense of their responsibility, so that they might receive of God a worthy reward of their labours. Notwithstanding these excellent and considerate regulations, we have abundant proof that the visitations were oftentimes conducted with the greatest severity, and that the conduct of the inquisitors not unfrequently prevented the attainment of the object which was professedly in view. The troubled community set itself against the troubler, and sometimes mastered him. In the *Monumenta Franciscana*, just published, there is an account of the afflictions endured by the Houses of that order through the visitation of a certain brother Wygmundus, a great friend of Cardinal Otho, at that time the legate in England. He looked so sharply, as it appears, into the affairs of his brethren, and behaved with such intolerable arrogance, that the communities rose in open rebellion and put their persecutor in righteous alarm. He was obliged to quit the field of his exploits, and in undisguised fright to betake himself, having done his work, to his native Germany, carrying the engine of his torture with him, "omnibus turbatis, turbatus et ipse non modicum, rediit in Alemanniam, secum habens seriem suæ visitationis." The whole affair recals to our mind the story told by Matthew Paris, of the troubles of an official of the Archbishop of Canterbury, a certain Master Eustace de Len, who was pounced upon, much to his disgust and astonishment, just as he was sitting down to dinner, and put

to ignominious flight, by the servants of the Bishop of Winchester, for opposing the presentation of a favoured ecclesiastic to the Hospital of S. Thomas, in Southwark. The unhappy official, after suffering some further indignities, was driven away like a criminal, heartily rejoiced that he had escaped from their crooked and hooked hands, "quod manus aduncas et hamatas evasisset," and without ever daring to look behind him, lest he should suffer the doom of Lot's wife. Although an old man, he flew away like a bird, "licet senex avolavit," to Waverley Abbey, causing no little wonderment to the good monks that welcomed him there, and not able to draw breath freely till some comfort had been administered to him! *

It is probable that for some time subsequent to the chapter to which I have referred, other chapters and the Visitations which they decreed were holden at regular intervals. But I see no reason to suppose that this state of things was of long continuance ; for in the episcopal registers mention is made of Visitations being ordered in the instance of particular Houses, which would not seem to harmonize with the fact of such examinations being general. For example, and that strictly connected with our present locality, there is, in *Harl. MS.* 6964, p. 28, being extracts from the register of Bishop John de Drokensford, previously quoted, the following entry :—

"6 Id. Jul. 1315. Commissio facta mag'ris Tho'e de Dilitone, S. T. D. & Ric'o de Forde, juris canon. professori, ad visitand. Abbatiam de Mochelney et conv."

This would hardly have been the case if such investigations had been of periodical and regular occurrence.

The Benedictine Articles of Visitation which have come down to us may be allowed to be not a little inquisitorial,

* Matt. Paris, sub ann. 1252, ed. Wats, fol., Lond., 1684, p. 739.

and capable, in the hands of an unfriendly Visitor, of being made an engine of insufferable tyranny. Of course it must not be forgotten that religious societies were bound by vows to the observance of a strict and strictly-defined rule, and consequently it would not be fair to judge them with the same leniency as would be accorded to men who were not so circumscribed. Yet, on the other hand, it is well to recollect the real and actual state of the case, and to examine the matter with unprejudiced minds. A Benedictine Abbey in the middle ages was a society of highly-educated and, oftentimes, nobly-born men—a centre of religion, sociability, and mental cultivation. Hospitality was a virtue professed and practiced; home duties constituted the employment of the day; learned leisure alternated with devotion, and rigid asceticism was neither proposed for constant observance, nor accepted as an ordinary habit of life. I deny not that this state of things was against the animus and spirit of the rule; but, notwithstanding this fact, it will not appear, to the present age at least, deserving of very grave condemnation. The refectory and cloister of a Benedictine House were a mediæval form of the hall and common-room of our present colleges at Oxford and Cambridge, or of a metropolitan club or learned fraternity. The atmosphere was in general calm and gentlemanlike, the intercourse was polished, the society thoroughly respectable. And yet in several matters—celibacy for instance, and community of possession—there was a broad line which separated such brotherhoods from the world that surrounded them. Their world lay within the precincts of their House; and in this retreat could no doubt be found men of all powers, tempers, and physical peculiarities. Grave and gay, studious and easy, chatty and reserved, solemn and jocose, strong and weak, here found a common home. To suppose any other

state of things would betray an ignorance of human nature. While Brother Johannes de Taunton would be illuminating a hymnal, Brother Walterus Mapes would be indulging himself and eliciting peals of unaffected mirth with one of his satirical songs, and Brother Anselmus de Muchelney would be absorbed in meditation on some thoughtful sentence of S. Augustine or S. Ambrose, or tasking his acumen with some logical puzzle of Aquinas or Occam. There were no newspapers, no "special correspondent from the seat of war," no electric telegraph, in those old days; and accordingly you might have found, as often as opportunity allowed, a circle of attentive ears round some visitor from the court or beyond sea, with piquant accounts of moving incidents, battles with the infidels, or the transcendant glories of some wonder-working shrine. When there was a lack of gossip of this kind, there was plenty of talk about the internal affairs of the House itself. In the company of that most charming of chroniclers, Jocelin of Brakelond, we can mingle with the groups that saunter along the cloister, and catch the whispers of the conventual critics. "That brother is good, and a good clerk, fit to be Abbat," says one. "From good clerks kind heaven deliver us!" replies another. "How can an unlearned man," says a third, "deliver a sermon in chapter, or preach to the people on holidays, or attain to the knowledge of binding and loosing? For the cure of souls is the art of arts and the science of sciences. Heaven forbid that a dumb statue should be set up among us!" "That man has more brains than all of us put together," urges a fourth; "strict in discipline, profound, and eloquent, and of a comely stature." "What if he do excel?" quoth another; "he is too scornful and too reserved." "Better that than one slow of speech," it is retorted; "one that has paste or malt in his

mouth when called upon to speak." "If we wait for one who is above disparagement," says a peacemaker, "we shall never find such an one, for no man living is without fault."

Imagine that to a House thus constituted a Visitation should be ordered. I have said that the articles of examination were severe and inquisitorial. Here are a few of them. Inquiry is to be made whether strict obedience is rendered by and to all the officers; whether silence is preserved in the cloister and at table; whether all eat together in the refectory, and all sleep in one common dormitory; whether there is reading aloud during meals; whether they constantly wear the monastic habit; whether the fasts are duly observed; whether chapters are frequent; whether the house has any debts; whether anything belonging to the house is pledged; whether Divine Service is regular and punctual; whether any suspected persons or such like are allowed to enter within the precincts. Then the inquiry becomes still more particular. Questions are asked touching each officer and member of the society in turn—the abbat, prior, sacrist, chamberlain, cellarer, &c. It proceeds: "Item, si aliquid emendandum, corrigendum, vel reformandum, in A. Item si in B. Item si in C. Et sic de omnibus aliis monachis sigillatim." Pretty sharp scrutinizing this! Pretty opportunity, too, for envy and detraction, which can never be entirely obliterated from human society, to work their evil will. And, lest aught should inadvertently be forgotten, the articles conclude with the expansive corollary: "Item, si sint ibi aliqua alia reformanda"—"Also, if there be any other matters there that need reformation!"

How would such Articles of Visitation be relished in the present state of university or club society? What would

you think of them, Dr. A? And what would you say to them, Reverend Professor B? And, as for the Dean C, the Bursar D, or even the Senior Proctor E himself, fond of chat at the hall table, a quiet party in the common room, with occasional assemblies of neighbours and lady friends inside his own "oak,"—how would they be likely to regard such an investigation? Let us run over the list of our friends in London, Oxford, and Cambridge, and imagine their returns to this stringent series! Without offence, I believe that their judgment of such an infliction would not present many points of difference from that of the Franciscans before referred to, when smarting under the severities of Brother Wygmundus. What the penitentiary Arnulf said to the Pope about it these excellent gentlemen would be likely to endorse: "Si Diabolus fuisset incarnatus, non invenisset subtiliorem et fortiorem laqueum ad illaqueandas animas, quam fuit illa visitatio"—"The very devil incarnate could not have invented a more subtle and effective snare for the snaring of souls than was that visitation!"

A place now for two documents. What has been already said may perhaps furnish us with some notion of the reception given to them. The first consists of a judgment of Bishop Radulphus de Salopia, in the year 1335, in reference to the report of a previous Visitation:

"Injunctiones d'ni epi in visitac'oe sua, ad Abbate' & Conv. de Muchelney.

"Nup' comp'imus q'd aliqui monachi domus v're, qui secundu' canonica instituta vili supellectili deberent esse contenti, aliis f'ribus difformiter conversantes in refectorio, vasis preciosis & splendidis in suis refectionibus abutuntur. Alij quibus, ex ordinis proprio, exilia tuguria sufficere poterant & deberent, lectos seu cubilia in co'i dormitorio ad modum tabernaculi seu vestibuli sibi fieri faciunt, & orna-

tiorem aliis sibi in hujus^di perp'am apparatu'. Alij privatum secessum, singulares commessac'oes, seu aliam lasciviam indiscrete nimium affectantes, ad refectionem in refectorio, prout exposcit monachalis professio, non accedunt. Alij solivagi p' itinera campos & rura equitant & discurrunt.

"Item extitit in n'ra visitac'oe detectu', q'd viri seculares, sine delectu, ac mulieres ac puelle septa claustri & refectorij v'ri mon. sepius & impudenter subintrant.

"Prohibemus &c. Dat. apud Banewell, 6 Id. Jul. 1335."*

Translated it is as follows:

"Injunctions of the Lord Bishop in his Visitation, to the Abbat and Convent of Muchelney.

"We have lately discovered that certain monks of your House, who, according to canonical rule, ought to be content with cheap utensils, acting unlike the rest of the brethren in the refectory, presume to use costly and rich vessels in their repasts. Others, whom, by the rule of their order, small cots might and ought to suffice, cause to be made for themselves couches or beds in the common dormitory, after the similitude of a tent or porch, and the like silly furniture more ornamental than the rest. Others, without discretion, too much affecting private retirement, separate meals, or other wantonness, do not come to repast in the refectory, as the profession of a monk demands. Others, wandering alone, ride about and disport themselves through the highways, plains, and fields.

"It has been also clearly laid open in our Visitation that secular men, without discrimination, and women and girls too frequently and without shame enter surreptitiously the precincts of the cloister and refectory of your monastery.

"We forbid, &c. Dated at Banwell, July 10, 1335."

* *MSS. Harl.* 6965, pp. 87, 88.

The second is a very noble letter, possibly relating to the same Visitation, addressed by some Bishop of Bath to his brother, the Abbat of Muchelney. It is preserved in No. 431, f. 31, of the *Harleian MSS.* in the British Museum, and has never been published. I have, accordingly, given it entire, together with perhaps too literal a translation. There is, unfortunately, no name of the writer, nor date; so that, although it may be presumed to be of the fourteenth or fifteenth century, complete identification of it with any particular bishop is as yet impossible. But it is a model in its way of calm, temperate, and dignified expostulation:—

"L'ra domini Bathon' Ep'i directa domino Abbati de Michelney, sue dioc', qui se nimis diu absentans a Monasterio suo, &c'. vt redeat & ib'm resideat, &c.

"Amice carissime, Bonus pastor & pater Abbas ille merito designat' ex noi'e, cuj' opus m'itoriu' tanto no'i realiter exhibit se conforme. Nec ad paterni seu pastoralis honoris apicem illum credim' condignis meritis sublimatu', qui, neglecto com'issi gregis regi'e, aut suor' in x'po filior' disciplina conniuentib' oculis pretermissa, curam suam deserens & ad libitu' evagans aliunde latitat emin' in occulto, vbi nec p'ris castigantis facies austera filios terreat insolentes, nec vocem pastoris absentis audire poterit grex oberrans. Presertim cum in prelato p'uido non sit vox seu doctrina viuacior q' efficax exemplum boni op'is suadens & docens factibile. Du' t'n bene op'ando palam faciat suadibile quod docet'. Presentis itaq' huius n'ri p'hemij misteriu', si forsan vera sint que de vob' audiuim', v're negligencie nimiru' in parte veraciter applicam'. Quidam e'm confratru' v'ror' quor' vos dum seorsu' a monasterio v'ro in abditis habitantes curam geritis non curantes. Hij more v'ro honestis finib' claustralib' non contenti, quin uerius v'ra sequentes

vestigia, tanq' grex abductus pastoris oberrantis exemplo, a claustro ad non clausa sepi' exilire, licencia non obtenta, vobis absentib', non verentes, velut mures absente mureligo debacantes, obedi'e laxatis habenis palam saliunt in plateis, ac mundanis tumultib' se publice immiscentes, ymo et quod det'ius est ne dicam' p'stibula, ymo locor' latibula suspector' frequenti' subintrantes, cont' sui status decenciam & sancte religionis regularem obseruanciam, inter laicos ut laici vitam ducunt vt asserit' mirabiliter dissolutam. Ne dum semetip'os & religionem ip'am, q'n uerius p'sonam v'ram, quod dolenter referim', non immerito, diffamantes, dum ob defectum sanioris reg'is excessus quoscu'q' v'ri gregis indomiti tuta pastoris custodia destituti v're negligencie totaliter imponit obloquens totum vulgus, sinistra nimiru' suspicans de p'sona v'ra, p' eo q'd vos campum diligit' plus q' claustrum, publice p'clamans deteriora in quadruplo q' forsitan vos audistis. An non creditis, carissime, facti evidencia realiter hoc exp'ti, q'd nos visitac'oem n'ram ordinariam domus v're hacten' benigno favore distulim', de v'ri regiminis industria sanioris & conf'r'm v'ror' s'ca conu'sacione specialius pre ceteris confidentes, ac eciam veraciter opinantes, ac si loco tam honesto opus correccione aliqua non fuisset? Sed ecce vbi prius putabat' honestioris conuersacionis s'citas vberi' pululasse, jam major sup'est inopinata necessitas graviores excessus delinquenciu' seuerius corrigendi. Nec dubiu' quin v'ra aberrante grege v'ro absencia & correcco'is debite v'ra neglige's dilacio totaliter est in causa, nec absq' v'ro p'iculo s'mne formidando credatis. Sacerdos e'm Heli, quia dudum neglex'at filios corrip'e transgessores, confractis cervicib' corruit, sicut satis flagello p'cussus vindici terribilis interitus repentini. Quocirca, carissime, ne forsan pastoris absentis negligencia vobismet ip'is & erranti gregi occasio sit ruine, necnon vt religionis

honestas ab hac hora in antea honesti' obseruet', ne de p'sona v'ra obloquens suspicio vbilibet deleat', vobis in virtute sancte obedi'e ac sub pena status v'ri firmiter iniungendo mandam', qua'ti' a locis illis campestrib' ignominioso fetore suspicionis sinistre non carentib' ad monasteriu' v'r'm suavissi'e contemplacionis florib' redolens & amenu' visis presentib' reu'tamini, infra decendiu' a temp'e recepcionis p'senciu', absq' mora inibi p'ut tenemini de cetero residentes. Vt conf'r'm v'ror' insolencias, de quib' hijs diebus laborat in partibus plus solito pu^ca vox & fama, amodo purificet integritas vite v're; ac mor' v'ror' maturitas tanq' luc'na sup' candelabru' posita taliter de cetero fulgeat & clarescat, vt lux v'ra cora' ho'ib' clare lucens tam verbo q'm op'e honestioris conuersaco'is exemplum eisd'm v'ris conf'rib' vndiq' subministret: ne forsitan in futuru' al' cont' vos hijs n'ris l'ris amicabilit' premunitos, v'ris culpa & mora p'cedentib', nob' det' occasio seueri' p'cedendi. In d'no valeat'. Sc'pt' &c." *

Translated, it may stand in English as follows:

"A letter of the Lord Bishop of Bath, addressed to the Lord Abbat of Muchelney, of his diocese, too long absenting himself from his monastery, commanding him to return, and there reside, &c.

"Dearest friend,—He is deservedly named a good shepherd and father Abbat whose meritorious work really exhibits itself conformable to so great a name. Nor do we hold him to be deservedly elevated to the summit of paternal or pastoral honour, who, neglecting the government of the flock committed to him, or forgetfully winking at the discipline of his sons in Christ, forsaking his own cure and at his fancy roving out of the way, lurks afar off in secret, where neither the grave face of a correcting father can

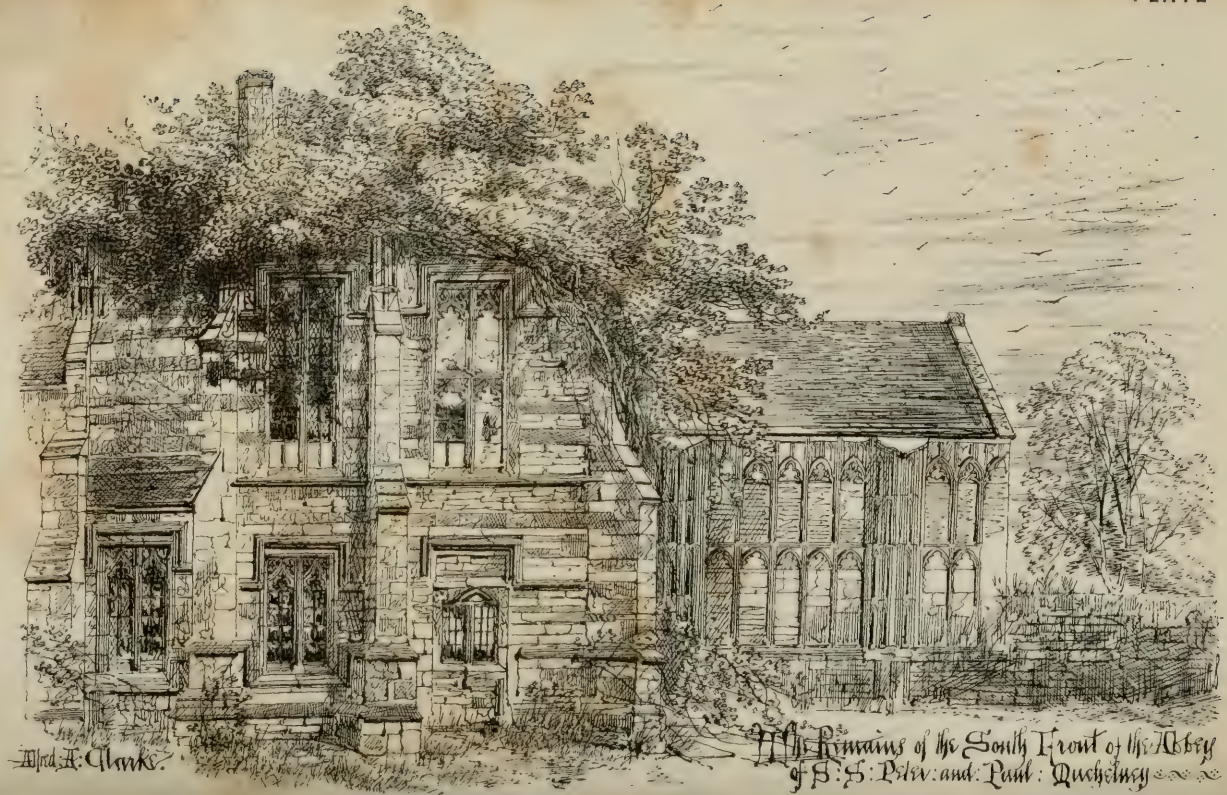
* *MSS. Harl.* 431, *f.* 31.

strike alarm into unruly sons, nor the wandering flock can hear the voice of the absent shepherd. Especially, since in a wise prelate there is no word nor doctrine more potent than a vigorous example of good work, advising and teaching the practicable; while at the same time, by well working, it manifestly practises the advisable that is taught. The secret, then, of this our present preface —if perchance those reports are true which we have heard of you—to remove doubt in part we truly refer to your negligence. For there are certain of your confraternity of whom, while you live in unknown places, apart from your monastery, you take no oversight. These, after your manner, not content with the honourable bounds of the cloister, but rather following your footsteps, as a flock led away by the example of a wandering shepherd, not fearing too frequently to wander from the safe cloister to the unsafe world, without license, yourself being absent, like mice that play while the mouser is away, the reins of restraint loosened, disport themselves in the highways, and mixing themselves up publicly with worldly confusions—yea, and what is worse, we grieve to add, too frequently entering houses of indifferent report, yea secret and suspected places, in opposition to what becomes their position, and the observance according to their rule of our holy religion—spend as laics among laymen, as it is asserted, a life of marvellous dissoluteness. Not to speak of their spreading an evil report of themselves and their religion it self—nay, more truly of your own character, not undeservedly, as we grieve to report—whilst, through the lack of a more sound discipline, the entire populace in severe terms lays the whole blame of all the evil deeds of your unrestrained flock, deprived of the safe keeping of the shepherd, to your negligence; indulging truly in sinister surmises re-

specting your own character, for that you are fonder of the plain than you are of the cloister; publicly asserting that there are worse things four times over than perhaps you have heard. Do you not believe, dearest brother, this by the evidence of fact clearly proved, that up to this time we have delayed our ordinary visitation of your house with kindly favour, having particular confidence in respect of the more perfect observance of your rule, and of the good conversation of your brethren, and also truly supposing, as if there had not been in a place so excellent a need of any correction? But, behold, where first it was thought that the seeds of more honest conversation were abundantly shooting forth, there now remains a greater unexpected necessity of more severely correcting the too-grievous excesses of delinquents! Nor is it doubtful but that with your wandering flock your own absence and negligent delay of rightful correction is entirely the cause of the wrong; nor can you believe it to be destitute of the most dreadful peril in your own regard. For Eli the priest, because for a long while he had neglected to correct his transgressing sons, fell and brake his neck, struck, as it were, with an avenging lash of terrible sudden death. Wherefore, dearly beloved, lest perchance the negligence of the absent shepherd should be an occasion of ruin both to yourself and your wandering flock, and also that the honour of religion may from this hour, as before, be more honourably observed; also that the reproachful suspicion in reference to your own character may on all sides be removed, we strictly enjoin and command you, by virtue of your religious obedience, and on pain of your state, that you do return, with as little delay as possible after the sight of these presents, from those outlying places, laden with the disgraceful fetor of injurious suspicion, to your own monastery, redolent

and delightful with the flowers of most sweet contemplation, within ten days from the time of receiving these presents, and without delay there continuing to reside for the future, as you are by rule bound to do. So that the irregularities of your brethren, concerning which at this time in various places the public voice and fame is more than customarily employed, the integrity of your own life may from this time reform; and that the perfection of your morals, as a candle set upon a candlestick, may so, for the future, glow and be bright, that your light clearly shining before men, as well by word as by deed, may furnish an example of more honest conversation to the same your brethren on all sides; lest, perchance, otherwise, at a future time, against you whom we have amicably forewarned by these our letters, through your increasing fault and delay, occasion be given to us of proceeding with greater severity. Fare ye well in the Lord."

The effect of this epistle is not known. Whether, indeed, there was any real foundation for the charges thus conveyed is by no means certain. It might, after all, as I hinted previously, have been the result of some jealous neighbour, such as we know it was the ill fortune of Muchelney to possess. Nor would it be fair to take an isolated instance of wrong, even could it be clearly proved to have existed, and to set it against many centuries of excellence, and many generations of blameless men. Besides all this, I must not forget to add, that, granting the bishop's interference to have been founded on strict principles of justice, two conclusions are imperatively forced upon us, each of them opposed to modern views on the subject of the Religious Houses, and such as are proof positive that those views are erroneous. First, that the



Alfred A. Clarke.

The Remains of the South Front of the Abbey of S.S. Peter and Paul: Quicheberg

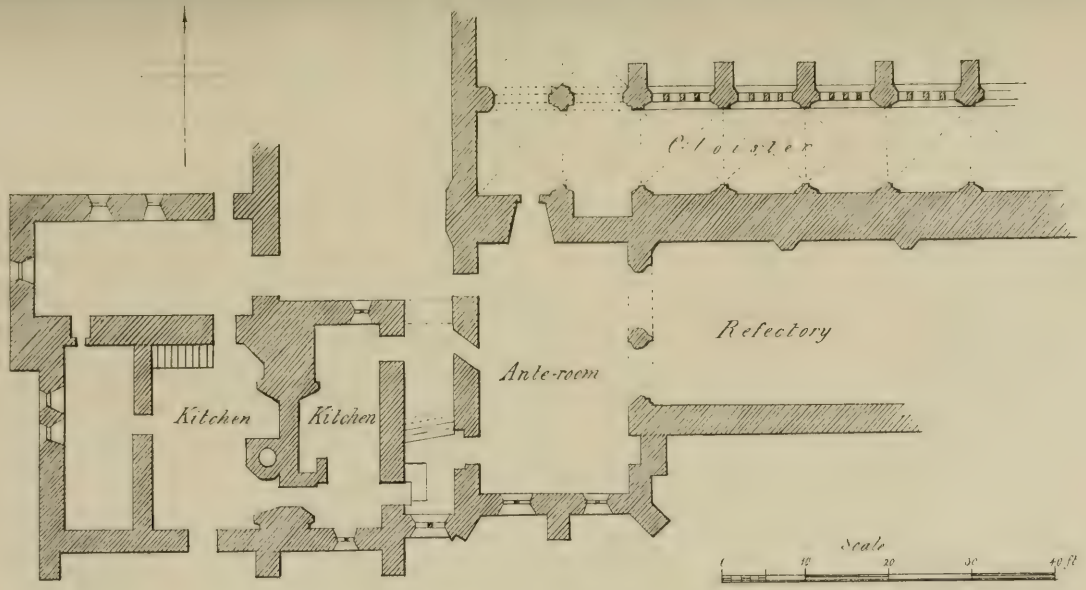
The Remains of the North Cloistered Front of the Abbey of S.S. Peter and Paul at Muchelney Somersetshire. Drawn in Anastatic by Alfred A. Clarke Artist Wells AD 1859

rarity of such documents may be taken to demonstrate the infrequency of conduct which would necessitate them; and, secondly, that, when such conduct did occur, it was by no means winked at by those in authority, but faithfully exposed, fearlessly condemned, and summarily punished.

Let us now, in conclusion, examine rather more minutely the peculiarities of the lovely scene on which we have been gazing in imagination, during our retrospect of its fortunes and our musings on its fate. The buildings were both extensive and magnificent. William of Worcester, in his *Itinerary*, describes the church as measuring 104 of his steps in length, and 30 in breadth: the chapel of the Virgin Mary he notices, but the measurements are wanting. The length of the cloister, he says, was 54 of his steps, and the breadth of similar extent. From some edifices elsewhere remaining, whose dimensions he records, we learn that the worthy traveller's "step" was not more than a space of two feet, in some instances not more than a foot and a half! We may, therefore, allow to the church a length of about two hundred, and a breadth of about fifty-five feet; and to the cloister an equal length and breadth of one hundred feet. The greater part of the structure appears to have been speedily demolished, although the foundations to a considerable extent may yet be traced, and indicate the existence of a large and wealthy establishment. I am indebted to my friend Mr. A. A. Clarke for an accurate ground-plan, after J. Buckler, of the most important of these remains (Plate VII). Little of the edifice itself is now visible, save those beautiful portions to which I alluded at the commencement of my memoir, erected a very few years prior to the final catastrophe. They consist of a few rooms, belonging, it may be, to the Abbat's lodgings, and of the north side of the cloisters (Plate VIII).

The former are similar to the usual domestic edifices of the period of their construction, and have windows and doors with square heads and plain mouldings. Several of these windows, however, are very elegant, and have quatrefoils in their spandrils, and here and there still retain a few fragments of their original glazing. One of the rooms on the first floor possesses some ornamental details in stone and wood of considerable excellence (Plate IX). The cloister is, perhaps, a little earlier, but also of the late Perpendicular period, and is entirely covered on its south aspect, which is supposed to have formed a side of the refectory, with cusped and otherwise ornamented panel-work; while on the north front, that towards the court, the remains of several windows are yet apparent (Plate X), some built up for the purpose of converting the cloister into a cellar, and one or two still exhibiting portions of the tracery that once adorned them, now, however, doing little more than declaring the excellence of that which has been ruthlessly destroyed.

There, as I saw it on that bright morning in June, it lay in stillness and sweetness; and every stone seemed to whisper, notwithstanding all that had been done to it, of truth and peace. At some moments, indeed, the breeze seemed to be laden with a sound of wailing:—"Deus, venerunt gentes in hæreditatem Tuam; polluerunt templum sanctum Tuum: comederunt Jacob, et locum ejus desolaverunt." But, more powerful even than that was the hopeful strain of faith and patience, as though the peace that was once invoked upon the place still availed, like Charity, to bear all things and overcome evil with good:—"Quam dilecta tabernacula Tua, Domine virtutum! Concupiscit et deficit anima mea in atria Domini: quia melior est dies una in atriis Tuis, super millia." Man had done all but his worst, and yet



GROUND PLAN OF MUCHELNEY ABBEY, SOMERSET.

From a drawing in the Piggott Collection

Reduced and drawn on stone by T. G Crump.

Ford. Lith. Taunton

there was that which mocked his efforts. Hour after hour rolled away, but there was no satiety, nothing of the pain which too many works of modern hands inflict upon wayfarers; no sense of disappointment, annoyance, weariness and chagrin. True, there was dilapidation of the completest kind. It required the knowledge of one who had oftentimes been a pilgrim to sacred Places where the footsteps of the spoiler are less apparent, duly to appreciate many of the still remaining evidences of ancient possession, and even partially and imperfectly to picture the scene as it was exhibited to the gaze of its olden tenants. None but eyes so instructed could trace the few and usually obscure indications of edifices which had been either long since levelled with the ground, or altered, when still preserved, for uses most widely contrasting with those originally designed. And yet, no observer could possibly be insensible to the charm that so sweetly characterizes every detail of the old structure, and so unmistakeably reveals the power which imparted to it life. An exquisite air of grace is over the whole that indicates the presence of a master hand, the pervading influence of consummate taste, and of a mind in which beauty was an inherent and inalienable ingredient. Go where you will, it is the same in every instance. There is in these edifices something unapproachable, almost indescribable—something for heart to revel in and for soul to kindle at, rather than for tongue to discuss and for pen to delineate. One cannot look at such buildings without loving them. They are themselves kindly, and they elicit corresponding feelings. As I bent my steps homeward on the evening of the day to which I have referred, I seemed to be parting with an old and dearly loved friend. I turned again and again to catch another and yet another look; and, despite of the

mutilation and the ruin, tried to people the spot once more with its former tenants, to drink in the melody that then made the place vocal, and to mix with the refined and refining company that there found a holy home. A few steps further, and the white summer mist from the vast level on every side hid all from my view. Time and nature thus acted in concert, and the one completed what the other had begun. The physical, too, symbolized the moral. A cloud lies between us and Muchelney Abbey, which the morn only of a brighter than earthly day, making innocence as clear as the light and just dealing as the sun, shall at the time of retribution disperse and annihilate. Then, if not before, its good shall be made manifest, its blessedness shall appear, "the day at length shall break, and the shadows shall flee away" for ever.

THOMAS HUGO.

APPENDIX.

I reserve for an Appendix those of Dr. Hutton's Extracts from the Wells Registers which have reference to the Abbey of Muchelney. They were made from the originals by their learned transcriber in and about the year 1686, and are contained in five closely-written volumes, numbered 6964—6968 inclusive, of the *Harleian* Manuscripts in the British Museum. I have constantly referred to them and several times quoted them in the foregoing pages, and hardly need add that their importance and value cannot be over-rated.

The first four of these volumes furnish us with a series of extracts from the Registers of various Bishops from the year 1309 to 1645. They are occasionally defective in chronological arrangement, a few leaves of the originals having been misplaced through the ignorance or carelessness of the binders of subsequent times. These inaccuracies, however, admit of easy rectification. The fifth volume, No. 6968, contains extracts "e registro cartarum penes Dec. & Capl'm Well.", "ex magno libro Cartarum penes Decan. & Capit'lm Well.", "nomina Ep'orum in Somers." &c., "ex alio Registro penes Dec. &.Capl. Well. vocat. the Red booke," and "ex alio registro penes Dec. & Caplm. Well."

It is greatly to be regretted that these most interesting collections are, for the most part, unprovided with in-

dexes, a deficiency which unfortunately is not supplied by another volume (No. 7521) containing tables of reference to several other departments of their compiler's labours. This fact necessitates the careful and laborious perusal of the entire series, the fruits of which, so far as they relate to Muchelney, given with minute exactness from the MSS. in the Museum, are now for the first time committed to the press.

MS. HARL. 6964.

"E Registro Ioh'is de Drokenesford ep'i Bath. Well."

[1309—1329.]

"4 Non. May. 1310. Adam de Ilemenistre ad vicar. de Muchelneye ad pres. Abb. & Conv. ejusd." p. 11.

"4 Id. Feb. 1314. dn's Will. de Bulmere ad vicar. eccl. prebendal. de Ilmister ad coll. ep'i eo q^{d} Abbas & conv. de Muchelney presentarunt p'sonam inhabilem." p. 25.

"6 Id. Iul. 1315. commissio facta mag'ris Tho'e de Dilitone, S.T.D. & Ric'o de Forde, juris canon. professori ad visitand Abbatiam de Mochelney & conv." p. 28.

"6 Id. Sep. 1315. dn's ep'us certificat Thesaurar & Barones de Scacc. d'ni regis, quod Abbates Glaston. & Muchelney, ac Priores Taunton & Montisacuti receperunt a d'no Walt'o de Escudemor milite custode quarundam terraru' Templar. in Com. Somers. 18^{l}. 8^{s}. pro vadijs Willi. de Warrewyk, Willi de Craucumbe, Ric'i Engaine & Ric'i de Colingham Templar' in dictis monaster' ad penitentiam peragendam deputati viz a die lune prox post festu' sc'e Mar. Magd. anno reg. Edw. 2. sexto usq' 26 Apr. anno eodem pro 276 dieb. ultimo die . . putato & non primo, viz p' diem pro quolibet eorum 4 denar." pp. 28, 29.

"18 Kal. Nov. [1319] d'ns ep'us mittit literas testimoniales Priori hosp. sc'i Ioh. Ierlm in Angl. de f're Willo de Craucomb ordinis quondam militie templi Ierl'm q^d p' Abb. & Conv. de Muchelney ad ipsius Will. electionem recipitur ut in eoru' monasterio juxta voti sui observantiam & mandati Ap'lici tenorem, d'no suo perpetuo famuletur." p. 44.

"4 Id. Apr. [1313] Ioh. atte Brugg ad vicar eccl. de Muchelney ad pres: Abb. & Conv. ejusd." p. 50.

"Id. Sep. 1317. d'ns ep'us concedit Abb. & Conv. de Muchelney, ut propter es alienu' officiu' Sacristarie p' unu' annum in manus suas recipiant, & de fructibus ejusd' disponere." p. 54.

"Non. Febr. [1317] Ioh. de Henton ad vicar. de Somerton ad pres. Abb. & Conv. Muchelney." p. 58.

"Prid. non Mar. 1325. mag'r Ioh. d'cus de la more de Wamberg ad eccl. de Chipstaple p' mort. ad pres. Abb. & Conv. de Muchelney." p. 102.

"14 Kal. Nov. [1327] Ric. Dygon de Thorny ad vicar. de Fifhide p' resig. Ioh. de Ramesham ad pres. Abb. & Conv. de Muchelney." p. 116.

"Non. Apr. 1328. petitio fr'is Tho'e Heremite in Heremitagio de Och in parochia de Alre nup' ex magna devoco'e ipsius auctoritate n'ra (epi) inclusi, quod cu' a temp'e inclusionis sue nullus eu' visitare seu videre posset quali seu quanta foret infirmitate detentus, ut de licentia & beneplacito n'ro ad augmentum vite & profectum anime sue hostiu' fieret p' quod (alicui) pateret ingressus pro d'co

incluso in necessitatibus suis visitand, ipsiusq' confessiones audiend absolvend & penitentiam injungend cu' p' ipsius coheremitam fuerit requisitus, ac etiam cu' ab hac luce substractus fuerit, in eccl'ia de Alre vel cimiterio ejusd aut alibi in loco consecrato ubi sepultura' elegerit sepeliri valeat. Nos—huic annuimus gratiose viz. q^d hostium hujusmodi p' visum vicarij ecclie paroch. de Muchelney fiat, & sub firma secura cujus clavis penes dcu' vicariu' remaneat."

pp. 120, 121.

"6 Kal. Iul. 1329. Rob. de la Zoe capellanus institutus fuit perpetuus presbiter in libera capella de la Wyke ad pres. Abb. & Conv. Muchelney." p. 142.

The two following entries are misplaced. Dr. Hutton notices the fact:—

"Sunt quedam folia," he says, "pertinentia ad registrum Rad'i de Salopia ep'i B. W. p' errorem in hoc registro consut', que sequuntur." p. 143.

"14 Feb. [1361] Ric. Forst' ad eccl. de Chipstaple p. resig. Will. Wysman ad pres. Abb. & Conv. de Muchelney." p. 144.

"26 Feb. [1361] Will. Bailly ad perpet. cantar. in capella be' mar. de Wyk Perham juxta Lamport p' resig. d'ni Ioh. Rouland. ad pres. Abb. & Conv. Muchelney, hac vice raco'e minor. etat. Nich. fil. & heredis Will. Poulet in manu sua existentis." p. 145.

MS. HARL. 6965.

"quæda' ex Registro Radulphi de Salopia ep'i Bath. & Well." [1329—1363.]

"commissio Waltero de Hulle rectori eccl. de Schepton belli campi ad absolvendu' fr'em Henr. de Estcam'el monachu' de Muchelney ord. sc'i Bened. dat. Lond. 9 Kal. Feb." [1329.] p. 20.

"Commissio facta Tho'e de Retford Cancell. Well. Ioh'i Martel & Laur. de la Barre canon. Well. in negotio provisionis concesse Walt⁹ de Legh paup'i cl'ico de beneficio eccl'iastico spectante ad presentacoe' Abbat. & Convent. de Mochelney ord. sc'i Bened. dat. apud Okestede Non. Aug." [1330.] p. 36.

"4 Non. Sept. [1332] apud Dogmersfeld. certificatoriu' citatoru' ad Conciliu' apud London. Dec. & Capitlu' Well. Prior Bathon. Capitul' Bathon. Prepositus Well. Archid. Well. Archid. Bathon. Archid. Tanton. Abb. Glaston de Muchelney, de Keynesham, de Athelney. Prior Tanton, de Bruton, & Clerus Bath & Well." p. 62.

"d'ns ep'us concedit licentia' Abbati & Conv. de Muchelney ut unu' corrodiu' sive liberacoe'm Will'o le Iressch domicello possint concedere ad terminu' vite sue dat. apud Banewell 4 Id. Dec." [1332]. p. 67.

"eode' die [14 Kal. Aug. 1334.] Fr. Ioh'es de Somertone Prior eccl. regularis be'orum Aplo'm Petri & Pauli de Muchelney confirmatur Abbas ejusde' loci & munus benedictionis recipit." p. 81.

"Injunctiones d'ni epi" &c. This has been already given, and will be found at pages 99, 100. p. 87.

"1 Apr. 1337. apud Hywysch Nich. de Somerton rect.

eccl. de Kynewarston in obsequijs Abb^tis^ de Muchelney."
p. 110.

"Penitentia injuncta Ioh'i de Worthy monacho Mucheln. a conventu sequestretur, in camera aliqua sub tuta custodia conservetur, singulis diebus d'nicis & majoribus duplicibus, sicut alij monachi illius mon. in quo ipsu' morari contigerit, diebus vero Martis & Iovis de pane cerevisia legumine & uno genere piscium ministretur, diebus vero Lune Mercur' Veneris & Sabb^ti^ de pane cerevisia legumine duntaxat sit contentus, singulis festivis & alijs unu' psalteriu' preter horas canonicas—dicere teneatur. dat. 2 Kal. Nov. 1338." p. 125.

"8 Kal. Apr. [1341] Ric. Dygon presbr. admiss. ad vicar. de Muchelney ad pres. Abb. & conv. de Muchelney. m. A. W." p. 148.

"cod' die [8 Kal. Apr. 1341] Ioh. de Kirkada presbr. admiss. ad vicar. de Fifhide vacat. p' resign. Ric. Dygon ad pres. Abb. & Conv. de Muchelney. m. A. T." ib.

"XI Feb. [1343] apud Wyvelesco'b Ric'us Rossedenek presbr. Exon' dioc. collat. ad vicar. de Mochelney ad pres. Abb. & conv. de Mochelney cujus redditus & prove'tus 20 marc. sterl. annua' quantitate' juxta taxaco'em decime non excedunt." p. 165.

"5 Non. Oct. [1345] apud Banewell. Nich'us de Somerton presbr. admiss. ad vicar. de Somerton ad pres. Abb. & Conv. de Mochelney." p. 173.

"2 Id. Mar. [1348] Ioh. de Oxton presb'r. ad vicar. de Ile Abbat ad pres. Abb. & conv. de Muchelney." p. 204.

"d'ns rex assensu' prebet electioni de fr'e Ioh. de Overton in Abbatem de Muchelney. Test. 30 May, regni 23." [1349.] p. 216.

"13 Kal. Mar. 1350. Walt. de la Rode, capellan. ad cantar. in capella sc'i Martini in eccl. Well. ad pres. Abb. & Conv. Muchelney. pro d'co patre, & pro ai'a bone memor. Ioh'is de Somerton nup' Abbatis de Mulchelney & toto conventu ibide' celebrand." p. 223.

"5 Id. Apr. 1350. apud Wyvelesco'b. Universis—Rad's salut.—damus & concedimus Priori Hospitalis Ioh'is civitat. Well. & ejusde' loci confr'ibus in p'petuum o'es redditus proventus terras messuagia & tenementa quecunq' cu' suis pertinentiis universis que de dono seu feoffamento Willi de Luttelton, Willi de Bath, & Willi de Bourwardesleye habuimus seu adquisivimus,—habe'd & tenend eisd Priori & Conf'ribus & succ. suis in perpetuu' de capitalibus dn'is feodoru' illorum, reddend inde annuatim servicia debita. Idem Prior & fr'es 6 marc. sterl. cuidam capellano missas pro nobis du' vixerimus & pro ai'a n'ra cu' ab hac luce migraverimus, & ai'a recolende memorie Ioh. de Somerton quondam Abbatis de Muchelney ai'abusq' o'iu succ. suor' & singuloru' de conventu ad altare sc'i Martini in eccl. n'ra Well. in perpetuu' celebraturo, que' quide' capellanum Abbas & Conv. de Muchelney nobis & succ. n'ris presentabunt." pp. 224, 225.

"8 Id. Oct. 1350. apud Evercrich. Petr. Lange de Anebury presbr. ad vicar. de Somerton ad pres. Abb. & Conv. de Muchelney. m. A. W." p. 229.

"12 Kal. Oct. [1352] apud Hychamme, Ioh. Hunte

presbr. ad vicar. eccl. de Vyfhyde p' resign. Ioh. Crukeade ad pres. Tho'e Abbatis & Conv. de Muchelney. m. A. T." p. 249.

Vide plura ad finem Registri Ioh. de Drokensford. p. 143." [6964]. p. 269.

Here may be inserted the extracts already given in this Appendix, at p. 114.

MS. HARL. 6966.

"e registro Hen. Bowet ep'i B. W. incipit 1401." p. 1.

"10 Iul. 1404. Ioh. Abbas de Muchilney q'. q'." p. 3.

"e Registro Nich'i Bubbewyth B. W. ep'i translat ab eccl Sarum. 1407." p. 13.

"no'ia citatoru' ad convocacoc' in eccl. sc'i Paul. Lond. 18 Nov. [1415] Ioh'es Prior Bath. Walt. Medford Decan. Well. Ioh. Abb. Glaston. Ioh. Abb. de Muchelney. Leonardus Abbas de Clyva. Ioh. Abb. de Athelney. Thomas Abbas de Keynesham. Ioh. Prior de Bruton. Thomas Prior Tanton. D'ns Ioh. Ikelyngton Archid^us Well. Rogerus Harewell Arch. Bath. clerus Bath & Well dioc." p. 21.

"26 May. [1410] Mr. Ric. Courtenay Canonic. Well. electus est Decanus Well. & 19 Iun. confirmatus p' d'nu ep'um.

in die electionis

Ioh. Abbas de Muchelneg
Ioh. Abbas de Athelnegh
[inter multos alios]

} non comparentes pronunciati contumaces." pp. 29, 30.

"e Registro d'ni Ioh'is Stafford B. W. Epi." [1425]. p. 37.

"Cantaria ad altare sc'i Martini in eccl. Cath Well. fundata, pro a'iabus Rad'i de Salopia e'pi B. W. & Ioh'is Somerton Abb'is de Muchelney." [1432]. p. 43.

"Apr. 1438. mandatu' ad interessend concilio Ferrariensi tam propter Orientalis & Occidentalis eccl'iaru unitatem qua' reformacoe' universalis.

nomina citatoru' ad conciliu' Ferrariense
d'ns Nich'us Frome Abbas Glaston
d'ns Ioh. Chierde Abb. Muchelney
d'ns Ioh. Pederton Abb. Athelney
d'ns Davyd Ioyner Abb. Clyva
d'ns Will. Benet Prior Taunton"
[cum aliis.] pp. 49, 50.

"Registrum Tho'e de Bekynton ep'i B. W. qui consecratus fuit * * * 13 Octob. 1443." p. 57.

"12 Iun. [1449] d'ns Tho. Lacok Prior Bathon.
d'ns Ioh. Cherde Abb. de Mochilney.
d'ns David Ioyner Abb. de Clyva.
f'r. Ioh. Henton Prior de Bruton.
d'ns Ioh. Benet Prior de Monte acuto.
f'r. Ric'us Glene Prior de Taunton." } q'. q'. p. 67.

"Prebendarij eccl'ie Well. tempore hujus electionis [sc. Decani, 22 Aug. 1446] fuere
Fr' Ioh. Pederton Abb'. de Athelney
Ioh'es Cherde Abb'. de Muchilney personaliter."
[cum multis aliis.] p. 117.

"Ioh. Cherde Abbas mon. beatoru' Apostoloru' Petri & Pauli de Mochelneye ord. s'ci Bened. obijt x Sept. 1463. & Dominus Tho. Pipe electus est Abbas (licentia d'ni regis prius habita) 20 Sept. confirmatur 3 Octob. mandatu' ad induce'd eu' in preb. de Ilmystr. dat. 13 Octob." p. 120.

"Rob. Stillyngton." [1465.] p. 125.

"20 Mar. [1468] Ioh. Taylour A.M. ad vicar. de Ilemy'str. p' resign mag'ri Ioh. Stokys Canon. Well. ad pres. Abb. & Conv. de Muchelney." p. 126.

"15 Iul. 1474. Ioh. Abb. de Muchelney. q'. q'." p. 132.

"Will. Wytham LL.D. Decan. Well. obijt 16 Iul. 1472. & canonici residentiarij petita & obtenta licentia ab ep'o B.W. ad eligend Decanu' statuunt 18 Dec. prox diem electionis future.

d'ni { Ioh. Bracy } Abb. de Muchelney
{ Rob. Hyll } Abb. de Athelney.

[inter alios] non comparentes pronunciati contumaces." p. 143.

"d'ns Ioh. Bracy Abb. de Mochelney obijt 16 May 1489. & Will. Wik electus unanimiter 15 Iun. pontificat. Innocent. 8. pape. anno sexto." p. 144.

"E Registro Ricardi Fox B.W. epi
a sede Exon' translati anno 1492." p. 145.

"21 Aug. 9 H. 7 [1494] Will. Wykes Abb. de Mochelney & conv. concedu't annua' pensione' 20 marc. Rob. Hoby nup' vicario' de Cherde. durante vita." p. 148.

"E Registro Oliveri Kyng Ep'i Bath. Well. [1496]" p. 151.

"29 Iul. 1498. Ioh. Abbas de Mochilney q'. q'." p. 154.

"cantaria in capella s'ci Martini ad altare s'ci Martini in eccl. Cath. Well. pro a'iabus d'ni Rad'i de Salopia ep'i B.W. & Ioh. de Somerton quondam Abbatis de Mochelney." p. 158.

"Ad electionem Decani. [25 Dec. 1498] hi fuere canonici Well. citati [inter alios]

d'ns Georgius Abb. de Athelney

d'ns Willelmus Abb. de Mochilney." p. 175.

MS. HARL. 6967.

"E Registro Hadriani de Castello. 1504." fol. 3.

"Rog. Churche decr. D^r. Canon. Well. vicar. general dat commissionem Ioh. Bekham decr. bac. ad supervidend statu' Abb. de Mochelney temp'e vacaco'is p' mort Will'i Wyke ultimi Abbatis. dat 24 Oct. 1504." f. 3.

"6 Feb. [1504] Tho. Broke Abbas de Muchelney installatur preb. de Ilmystr ab antiquo debit' isto Abbati." f. 3b.

"20 Ian. [1505] d'ns Tho. Rowcetor ad eccl. de Chipstaple p' resig. d'ni Ric'i Meryman ad pres. Tho. Abb. de Mochilney & Convet. Solv. ann pens. 4 libr. resignanti." f. 5b.

"15 Iul. [1508] d'ns Will. Scott ad vicar. de Fyfehede p' resig. d'ni Will. Ionys ad pres. Tho. Abb. de Mochilney & Conv. solvend ann. pens. 50^s. resignanti." f.9b.

"11 Aug. [1508] d'ns Ric. Stabylle ad vicar. de Mochilney p' mort. d'ni Ioh. Yonge ad pres. Tho. Abb. de Mochilney & conv." f. 9b.

"Nomina citatoru' ad convoca'oem [1509] sunt
D'ns Ric. Beer Abbas. Glaston
D'ns Tho. Broke Abbas de Mochilney
D'ns Ioh. Wellyngton Abbas de Athelney
D'ns Ioh. Peynter Abbas de Clyva
Dn's Ioh. Prows Prior de Taunton
Mr. Polydorus Vergilius Archid. Well.
Mr. Rob. Honywodd Archid. Taunton." [cum aliis] f. 12, 12b.

"18 Ian. [1509] d'ns Will. Drewe ad cant. perp. ad altare s'ci Martini in eccl. cath. Well. (pro a'iab. Rad. de Salopia & Ioh. de Somerton) p' mort. d'ni Ioh. Teel ad pres. Tho. Abb. de Mochilney." f. 14.

"eod. die [3 May, 1511] d'ns Ioh. Mawnfeld ad vicar. de Somerton p' mort. d'ni Ioh. Preston ad pres. Tho. Abb. de Mochilney & conv." f. 14b.

"24 Aug. [1512] d'ns Nich. Gillet ad vicar. de Mochelney p' resig. d'ni Ric. Staple ad pres. Tho. Abb. de Mochelney & conv." f. 17.

"Nomina citatoru' ad convocacoem [1514]
D'ns Ric. Beer Abb. Glaston
D'ns Tho. Broke Abb. de Mochelney
D'ns Ioh. Wellyngton Abb. de Athelney
D'ns Will. Dovell Abb. de Clyva
D'ns Nich'us Peper Prior Taunton." [cum aliis] f. 19b.

"Novum mandatu' pro convocac'oe cleri. 1515. nomina citatoru' [Abbat. Mucheln. & Atheln.] ut antea." f. 21.

"23 Mar. [1515] d'ns Ioh. Wennysley ad vicar. de Ilmystr. p' mort d'ni Ioh. Taylour ad pres. Abb. & Conv. de Mochilney." f. 22 b.

"21 Ian. 1504 Tho. Broke Abb. de Mochilney confirmatur, p' mort. d'ni Will. Wyk" f. 24.

"E Registro Thome Wuley" [1518] f. 25.

"26 Mar. 1520. Ioh. Wyche jur. bac. ad cantar. perpet. altaris s'ci Martini in eccl. Cath. Well. pro aiabus Rad. de Salopia ep'i B.W. & Ioh. de Somerton olim Abbat. de Mochelney fundat. vacant. p' resign. Will'i Bowreman ad pres. Abb. & Conv. de Mochelney." f. 28.

"9 Jan. [1520] d'ns Ioh. Stacy ad vicar. de Meryet p' mort. d'ni Will. Marten ad pres. Abb. & Conv. de Muchelney m. A.T." f. 29.

"5 Sep. [1521] Ioh. Dybell LLB. ad cantar. perpet. altaris s'ci Martini in eccl. Well. p' mort. mag'ri Ioh. Wyche ad pres. Abb. & Conv. de Muchelney." f. 29b.

"6 Nov. [1522] Ioh. Shirborn confirmatur Abbas de Mochilney p' mort. d'ni Tho. Broke. mandatu' est decano Well. aut subdecano aut presidenti capit'li Well. ad admittend cum in prebendariu' de Imestria jure de'i monasterij." f. 31.

"27 Apr. [1525.] Hen. Kyle, A.M. ad vicar. de Ile Abbatis p' resig. d'ni Ioh. Hayne ad pres. Abb. & Conv. Mochelney. m. A.T." f. 37.

"10 Sep. [1526] d'ns Rob. Noke ad vicar. de Ilmister p' resig. Ioh. Wennesley ad pres. Abb. & Conv. Mochelney, solvend ann. pens. 20 marc. resignanti. m. dec. Well. ad induc." f. 38b.

"E registro Ioh. Clerke Ep'i Bath. Well. quod incipit 12 May 1523." f. 42.

"3 Aug. [1533] d'ns Ioh. Paslewe ad vicar. de Abbats yle p' resign. d'ni Hen. Kyle ad pres. Tho. Ive Abbatis de Mochelney & conv." f. 46.

"E Registro Will'i Knyght Ep'i Bath. Well. quod incipit 29 May. 1541. Hen. 8. an. 33." f. 49.

"1 Oct. [1544] Tho. Lock cl'icus ad prebenda' de Ilmyster ad pres. Edw. Comitis Hertford." f. 53b.

"15 Aug. [1546] Will. Rodberd A.M. ad vicar de Somerton p' mort' d'ni Cuthb. Hillacre ad pres. Edw. Com^{tis} Hertford magni Camerarij Angl." f. 55b.

These two concluding extracts mark the commencement of the new regime. Edward, Earl of Hertford, was, as I have already stated, Henry the Eighth's grantee; and henceforth the name of the Abbat & Convent of Muchelney occurs no more.

MS. HARL. 6968.

" e Registro cartarum penes Dec. & Capl'm Well." p. 1.

"Rob. Bath. eccl'ie minister [1135—1166] salut.—Hywis in Brentemaresco quedam terre portiuncula que hida vulgo dicitur membru' monerij n'ri de Banewella ab antiquis fuisse dignoscitur. hec—predecessoru' n'rorum presulu' beneficio in plurium tam laicoru' quam cl'icoru' translata est potestatem & possessionem de quorum numero mag'rm Walt. de Moretania fuisse recordamur, quem eandem Hywis possidentem invenimus cum ad Ep'atum vocati fuissemus, post quem mag'r Aluredus ex dono n'ro, deinde mag'r Ric. de Monteacut eam nihilominus optinere meruerunt. Et quoniam vidimus & audivimus prefata' Hywis in plurimoru'—absq' certo titulo cessisse potestatem & possessionem, metuentes ne ob hanc causam premente forsan potenter petico'e, seu n'ra q^{a} absit vel succ. n'rorum ep'orum minus provida deliberaco'e transferretur in jus & rem perpetuam laicorum, maluimus eam divino juri penitus mancipari, & nequaquam illam a mensa d'ni sequestrari vel alienari. Proinde—instituimus prescriptam Hywis in perpetua' prebendam eccli'e d'i & b'i Andree de Well cu' universis pertin.——2 Non Nov. 1159. ep'atus n'ri 24. Assentientibus ac petentibus Ivone Decano & Convent Canonicoru' Well. Petro Priore & Conv. Bathon. Alano Abbate Mucheln. Bened'co Abbate Adhalighen. Rob. Prior' Glaston. Will. Prior' Montisacuti Steph. Prior' Tanton. Will. Prior' Briuton. laudantibus & postulantibus Archid'is n'ris Rob'to & Th.
Donac'o predc'a de Hywis confirmatur p' Th. Arep'um Cant." pp. 24, 25.

This is a very important contribution to our knowledge

of Muchelney, as it furnishes us with the name of an Abbat not included in the lists previously published.

"die Sabbati prox. post festu' exaltaco'is sc'e crucis Edw. de la Cnoll decanus Well obijt. & Tho. de Button Archid'us Well. missus est ad R. epum B.W. pro licentia ad eligendu' decanum. anno 1284. canonici citantur ad eligendu', no'ia absentium fuere, Nich. de Cranford, Will. fil. Will'i. Henr. de Grandisono. Malcolmus. Rob. de Fangfos. Nich. de sc'o Quintino. Tho. de Cherleton. Rob. de Waye. Roger de Turkeby. Bogo de Clare. Will. de Hameledon. Will. de Midelton. Walt. de Haselschagh. Walt. de Bathon. Abbas de Muchelney. Will. Burnell. Regin. de Legh. Ioh. de Dereby. Hen. Husee. Barth'us de Castell. Simon de Micham. Galfridus de Haspale. Reymundus de Radyng. Rad. de Freningh'. Nich. de Wodeford. Rog. Baret Ioh. de Kyrkebi. Ric. de Bamfeld. Iacob. de Hispan. Lodovicus de bello campo. Tho. de Midelton Gilb. de s'co Leofrico, Abbas de Atheln. & Tho. de Sudington." pp. 33, 34.

"hec donac'o [Rob. de Wallibus Joscelino Bath. ep'o (1206—1242)—advocaco'is eccl'ie de Eshull, al. Asshul] confirmatur p' Aliciam de vallibus matrem d'ci Rob'ti. testib. Ric'o Abb. Muchelney." p. 40.

"O'ibus——Benedictus dei gr'a Abbas de Alingen' & ejusd loci conv. salut—Univ. v're notu' facimus nos—concessisse & dedisse ven. p'ri n'ro d'no Iocelino Bath. ep'o [1206—1242] & succ. advocaco'em eccl'ie de Ilton cu' o'ibus pertin. Ita quod in perpetuu' prede'i ep'i pro voluntate sua libere de prede'a eccl'ia cu' omni integritate sua quemadmodum et de alijs ecclijs seu prebendis quas con-

ferunt, ordinent & disponant. hijs testibus Ric. Abbate de Muchelen'. mag'ro Helya de Derham, mag'ro Ioh'e de Ikeford &c." p. 42.

"O'ibus—F'r Ric'us deo annuente Muchelnensis Abbas & conv—salut.—concessimus dedimus & pres. carta—confirmavimus eccl'iam n'ram de Ilministre cu' o'ibus pertin. suis ecclie sc'i Andree Well.—canonicos etiam ipsius eccl. Well. in n'ram fraternitatem admittentes,—concedentes in perpetuum ut audito alicujus eorum (decessu) unum tritenarium missarum pro eo in conventu n'ro fiat. Decedentibus vero Decanis seu Precentoribus Wellens. fiet apud nos pro eis sicut pro Priore Mucheln. fieri consuevit, pro ep'is vero diocesanis quantum pro Abbatibus Mucheln. fieri consuevit. Dat. Dec. 1. 1201. testibus Alex. Decano. & mag. Willo de sancta fide Precentorio Well.

Hanc cartam sup' majus altare eccl. Well. offerebant d'ci Abb. & Conv." pp. 46, 47.

"Oibus — Decanus & Capitlu' Well. salut. Univ. v're notu' facimus nos inspexisse cartam—Savarici dei gr. Bath. & Glaston ep'i sub hac forma Oibus—Savaricus divina permissione Bath & Glaston ep'us—salut.—attendentes honestatem simul & paupertatem Micheln cenobij & f'rum ibidem deo servientium—deliberaco'e provida statuimus & ep'ali auctote eis confirmavimus ut omnis garbe ecclie eorum de Sumerton de illa viz porco'e que ad eos ab antiquis temp'ibus dinoscitur p'tinere libere & quiete plenarie integre ad victus eorum necessaria cedant. cum servicijs ho'ium ad fundum ipsius eccl'ie pertinentium. salvis vicarijs ad presentaco'em Abbatum & monachis Micheln' in eadem eccl'ia substituendis toto altelagio terrisq' arabilibus & o'ibus obvenco'ibus & mi-

nutis decimaco'ibus tam ai'alibus quam de alijs rebus ad ipsam eccl'iam sive ad ejus capellas pertinentibus, unde ipsi vicarij o'ia emolumenta salvis ipsis monachis o'ibus garbis & ho'ium servicijs plenarie percipient, & o'ia onera tam Ep'alia quam Archidi'alia cum auxilio competenti d'corum Abb'is & monachoru' sustinebunt. ut autem pred'ca robur firmitatis obtineant—
hec carta confirmatur p' Rob. Prior' Bath & Conv."
pp. 59, 60.

"Io. [de Drokensford] B.W. ep'us [1309—1329] ded. & concessimus mag'ro Tho'e de Cherleton Archid'o Well. 20 acras pasture in manerio n'ro de Hywish que jacent in la Southmore in quadam placea inter novum clausum quod vocatur lytylnye, & extendit se in longitudine a manerio n'ro de la Hull usq' ad rivum aque versus Mucheln. habend & tenend sibi & succ. in p'petuu in separali. pro hac autem donaco'e remisit dc'us Archid'us pro se & succ. suis totam communam pasture quam habere consuevit in novo clauso n'ro de la Southmore & la Northmore, salva tamen sibi & succ. decima feni & alioru' proficuoru' ad eccl. sua' de Hywish spectant'. Iun. 1317." p. 107.

"22 Feb. [1378] dies prefixus electioni futuri Decani. quo temp'e hi fuere prebendarij

Rob. Abbas de Athelney	Sutton.
Will. Abb. de Mochilney	Ilminster."
[cum multis aliis]	pp. 140, 141.

"Ex magno libro Cartarum penes Decan. & Capitl'm Well." p. 1.

"Will. fil. Henr. de Hardington concedit Abbatie de Keynsham, ecclam de Hardington, quam Savaricus ep'us

appropriavit dc'o Abbati & Canonicis. salva p'pet. & honesta vicaria. test. Ric. Abb. Muchiln. Alex. Decano Will. precentor', Rad'o de Lechelade Canonicis Well. Alano de Creton tunc offic. Hug. de Well. Ioscelin de Well. Rogero de Well, Ioh Camvell Canonicis Wellen'." [cir. 1200.] p. 3.

"Savaricus ep'us [1192—1205] confirmat Abbatie de Muchilney o'es garbas eccl'ie de Somerton de illa viz. porco'e que ad eos ab antiquis temp'ibus dinoscitur pertinere, salvis vicarijs (ad presentaco'em d'coru' Abb'is & Conventus) toto altalagio terrisq' arabilibus & o'ibus obvenco'ibus & minutis decimaco'ibus tam de ai'alibus quam de alijs rebus ad ipsam eccliam sive ad ejus capellas p'tinentibus unde ipsi vicarij o'ia emolumenta salvis ipsis monachis o'ibus garbis & ho'ium servicijs plenarie percipient, & o'ia onera tam ep'alia quam Archidi'alia cu' auxilio competenti d'coru Abbatis & monachoru' sustinebunt.—hijs testibus Benedicto Abb'e de Athelney. Durando Priore Montisacuti. Gilberto Priore Bruiton, Ioh'e Priore Tanton." pp. 5, 6.

"cantaria in mon. de Muchelney pro ai'a Nich'i Bubbewith ep'i B.W. 1433." p. 37.

"Nomina Ep'orum in Somers," &c. fol. 115.

"Savaricus 5us Bathon ep'us [1192—1205] successit Reginaldo in ep'atum Bathon annis 12. Iste fuit consanguineus Henrici Imp'atoris Alamannie, qui regem Anglie Ric. 1um in redeundo a terra sancta p' Leopoldu' Ducem Austrie captum in carceribus diu detinuit minus juste, & a d'co Imp'atore dictus obtinuit Savaricus q^{d} idem rex Anglie aliter non deberet a carceribus liberari nisi prius eidem Savarico & succ. suis concederet monasterium Glastonie

in escambiu' pro civitate Bathonie. Et cum d'cus rex Anglie post gravissimum pro sua liberaco'e redemptionem plenarie persolutam, ac ex tunc diram incarceraco'em annalem conspiceret se non posse aliter a carceribus liberari nisi votis Imp'atoris annueret in hac parte, misit pro Abbate Glastonie qui in Alamanniam ad dc'um regem accessit, et ep'atu Wigorniensi p' ipsum rege' sibi collato Savaricus Abbatiam predc'am obtinuit, quam Ap'lica regia et ordinaria auctoritate mense sue ep'ali univit ipsamq' ad terminum vite sue tenuit sic unitam, transtulitq' illic sedem suam ep'alem, & se fecit Glastoniens' ep'um publice appellari. Iste Savaricus erexit eccl'ias parochiales de Ilmestre & Langsutton in prebendas eccl'ie Well. quarum primam Abbati de Muchelneye, secundam Abbati de Athelneye & eorum successoribus contulit in perpetuum possidend. Hic etiam ep'atum suu' & eccliam Well. multis possessionibus ampliavit. Iste etiam de novo concessit burgensibus Wellie libertatem quam Reginaldus predecessor suus prius eis concesserat. Hic etiam Archidi'atum Bathonie Priori & Conventui Bathon & eorum succ. integraliter possidend concessit. Savarico tandem defuncto & apud Bathoniam tumulato," &c. f. 123, 123b.

"Ex alio Registro penes Dec. & Capl. Well vocat the Red booke." p. 1.

"20 Iun. 1491. Will. Wykes Abb. de Muchilney installat. in p'sona propria in prebend. de Ilmister." p. 31.

To those for whose perusal the foregoing extracts are intended it will be unnecessary for me to suggest their intrinsic value and the amount of multifarious information which they convey. They furnish us not only with a

truthful picture of the affairs of the House itself for many consecutive ages, but also with numerous allusions to events of social consequence, and with pleasant glimpses of the rules, usages, and vicissitudes of ecclesiastical life in England during the centuries to which they refer—centuries which are second to none, if they be not first of all, in sacred interest and national importance.

On behalf, however, of the general student, and yet not to enter upon matters extraneous to the present subject of our research, I must content myself with giving a list of the Abbats of Muchelney, as contained in and gathered from the MSS. now made available:—

Alan occurs as a witness to a charter of Robert, Bishop of Bath, Nov. 4, 1159.

Richard and his Convent give the church of Ilminster to the Cathedral Church of Wells, Dec. 1, 1201. The same Richard occurs as a witness to a charter of William de Hardington, to which Alexander, Dean of Wells, was also witness, which fixes the date at about 1200.

Another Richard is a witness to a charter of Benedict, Abbat of Athelney, cir. 1225; and to a confirmation of a previous charter by Alice, mother of Robert Vaux, at about the same period.

John de Somerton, Prior, is confirmed Abbat, 19 Aug., 1334. A chantry is founded for his soul in the Cathedral Church of Wells by Bp. Ralph de Salopia, 9 April, 1350.

John (incorrectly, as it appears, called in the printed books Thomas) de Overton, obtains the royal assent to his election, 30 May, 1349.

Thomas and his Convent present John Hunte to the vicarage of Fivehead, 21 Oct., 1352.

William is present, as Prebendary of Ilminster, at the election of a Dean of Wells, 22 Feb., 1378.

John is summoned to the election of a Dean of Wells, 26 May, 1410 ; and is cited to Convocation in St. Paul's, London, 18 Nov., 1415.

John Chierde, or Cherde, is summoned to attend the Council of Ferrara, in April, 1438 ; is present at the election of a Dean of Wells, 22 Aug., 1446; and dies 10 Sep., 1463.

Thomas Pipe is elected Abbat 20 Sep., 1463; and confirmed 3 Oct. of the same year.

John Bracy is summoned to the election of a Dean of Wells, 18 Dec., 1472 ; and dies 16 May, 1489.

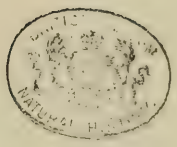
William Wykes, Wyke, Wyk, or Wik, is elected Abbat 15 June, 1489 ; is installed Prebendary of Ilminster, 20 June, 1491 ; grants an annual pension to Rob. Hoby, 21 Aug., 1494 ; is cited to the election of a Dean of Wells, 25 Dec., 1498 ; and dies 1504.

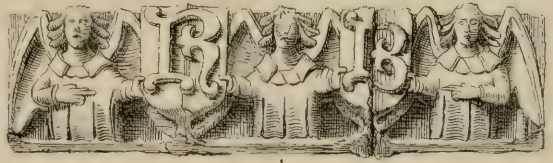
Thomas Broke is confirmed Abbat, 21 Jan., 1504 ; is installed in his prebend of Ilminster, 6 Feb., 1504 ; presents clerks to various benefices in 1505, 1508, 1509, 1511, and 1512; is summoned to Convocation in 1509, 1514, and 1515 ; and dies in 1522.

John Shirborn is confirmed Abbat, 6 Nov., 1522.

Thomas Ive, the last Abbat of the House, and Convent present John Paslewe to the vicarage of Isle Abbats, 3 Aug., 1533.

T. H.





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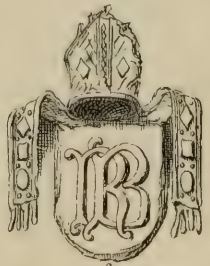

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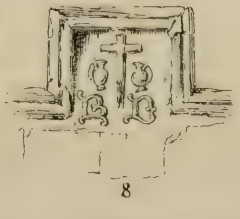
1, 2. *Transoms. Belfry window Saint Mary's Tower, Taunton.*

3, 4. *Shields from St. Georges chapel, Windsor, bearing the initials of Reginald Fray.*

5. *Almshouse, W. Monkton.*

7



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6. *Abbot Beeres Initials, St. Benedicts, Glastonbury.*

7. *Monogram of Abbot Beere, Beres Almshouse Chapel, Glaston.*

8. *Abbot Beeres Monogram, St Benedicts Glaston.*

On stone by T. G. Crump.

Ford, lith Taunton.

Remarks on the Initials, R.B.A.S., found on St. Mary's Tower, Taunton.

BY W. FRANCK ELLIOT.

THE valuable papers which have been read at the yearly meetings of this Society, and published in its reports, on, and including notices of, the Church Towers of the county, render it necessary that I should assign a reason for meddling on the present occasion with St. Mary's, Taunton. During the demolition of the tower, when the shields bearing the initials R. B. A. S., with the accompanying angels, had glided from their elevated position on the belfry window to the dust below, I was so much struck by the significant action of the winged symbols supporting the four shields on which are sculptured the above letters as to induce me (scantily provided as I am with archæological lore) to attempt an interpretation of their meaning.

It will be observed six angels are introduced, two of which support the shields with each hand, and four support the same with one, while with the other they evidently

point significantly to whoever or whatever may be signified by the four letters. (See Plate XI.)

It is thus made probable, by these letters R. B., which signify Reginald Bray, at St. George's, Windsor, and Richard Beere, at Glastonbury, that it must be to one or other of these distinguished men that the angelic forms draw attention ; and it is in order to elicit from some one of our able archæologists a more certain light on this subject than I am enabled to throw that I now suggest some reasons for my belief that Sir Reginald Bray was the illustrious man, as architect of the tower, denoted by these initials.

There may possibly have been some record relating to the builder of the tower on a scroll, which, supported by angels, was sculptured on the transome of the belfry window on its west front, nearest the south side ; if so, it perished during an age in which archæological research was dormant—though there is no evidence of letters remaining, nor in any published authority is any mention made of the four initial letters; and I only find the two first, R. B., noticed by Mr. Ferrey, who, in his *Remarks on the Gothic Towers of Somerset*, in the Rev. Dr. Cottle's book published in aid of the fund for the restoration of St. Mary Magdalen, says : "There are unfortunately no coats of arms or cognizances upon the tower to settle the exact date when it was built ; but on the transomes of the two upper series of belfry windows are sculptured angels supporting shields, on which are carved the initials R. B. These letters may refer to Richard Beere, Abbot of Glastonbury, who presided over the establishment in the 15th century—a dignitary eminently skilled in architecture, and who built the churches at Glastonbury, on which are sculptured the same initials, R. B. It is, therefore, not unlikely

that he may have designed the beautiful tower of St. Mary's church." Now I cannot think it likely Abbot Beere did design this steeple ; for if he were "eminently skilled in architecture," which I think is doubtful, and that he did *not* build both the *Glastonbury churches* seems very certain—why should he confer on Taunton a much more noble tower than he erected on his own ground—a town in the diocese of Wells, with whose Bishops the Abbots of Glaston were seldom on the best terms?

As regards the two Glastonbury churches, the Rev. Richard Warner, in his history of that place, makes it evident that Abbot Beere was totally unconnected with the building of St. John's, and had only to do with the repair of St. Benedict. He says: "The gorgeous tower of Taunton, indeed, may have been built by the grateful Henry VII, at a time when the simpler beauties of the pure Gothic had been entirely superseded by the unmeaning, meretricious ornaments of the florid style ; but that the sober graces of St. John the Baptist's tower at Glaston should have been the production of *the same era*, is an hypothesis which cannot possibly be granted." He likewise adds: "Among the curious accounts of the Churchwardens of the parish is an account without date, headed thus: 'Compotus Thomæ Colbrook, super visoris fabrice ecclesie Sancti Johannis ibidem.' In this we find the following entries: 'Et de xii*d.* de tabulo vendito. I. Morthfield et Ricardo Attwelle, et de xxiii*li.* xiii*s.* iiii*d.*; receptis de Thome Dunster, de bonis ecclesie de remanentibus;' together with various receipts of sums, arising from the sale of old materials, amounting together to between £40 and £50, as well as charges for building materials and workmen, to the extent of £117 4s. 11½d. Now it appears from other Churchwardens' accounts, that John Dunster was

warden in the year 1418, and John Morthfield in 1421 ; and it follows, in consequence, that the re-structure of the church must have been between those years, or, at least, about that period. The sum expended also—a very large one in those times—shows a work commensurate to the re-edification of the church and aisles, the only parts spoken of in the *Compotus* of Colebrooke. The tower, perhaps, had been recently built, and did not therefore require renovation. So that neither Abbot Beere's "head conceived or hand prepared" aught towards the building of St. John's church. Touching St. Benedict our historian says : "Its style is that of the plain, solid, early Gothic ; its members, a western tower, nave, north aisle and porch, chancel and vestry. As the initials of Richard Beere, R. B., the immediate successor of the last Abbot, Richard Wheting, occur over the porch,* it seems to follow that the church was indebted to him for considerable repairs or additions. The stone pulpit, and octagonal font for total immersion, within the church, those certain marks of an early age, are proofs that the body of it was built long anterior to the period in which Abbot Beere lived," proving beyond a doubt that, as at the hospital for lepers, at Monkton, near Taunton, the initials, accompanied by the Abbot's mitre, here introduced, but record a repair. As to his skill in architecture—when I read "that he built the new lodgings by the great chamber, called the King's lodgings, in the gallery, as also the new lodgings for secular priests and clerks of our lady ; that he likewise built the greater part of Edgar's chapel, at the east end of the church, at both sides ; strengthened the steeple in the middle by a vault and two arches (otherwise it had fallen) ; made a chapel of our Lady of Loretto, join-

* See illustration, Plate XII.

ALMSHOUSE IN THE PARISH OF WEST MONKTON, FORMERLY A HOSPITAL FOR LEPERS.

ing to the north side of the church ; that he made withal a chapel of the sepulchre in the south end of the nave of the church; an almshouse with a chapel in the north part of the abbey, and the manor place at Sharpham, in the park"—I but understand that he caused these works to be done, and perhaps, as a man of some architectural knowledge, regulated the doing ; but as to designing and executing, I may for the same reasons believe that he was eminent as a working goldsmith ; as I read "that he made a rich altar of silver gilt and set it before the high altar." Also in reading this list of works redounding to his glory, how can we account for the omission of the building of St. Mary's tower, a far more famous work than any of these recorded? There are other Abbots named as having built portions of Glastonbury Abbey, much in the same way as it is recorded that Richard Beere "busied himself in adding to the Monastery such buildings as were deemed necessary to its character and almost unique perfection," such as Nicholas de Frome, who "built the house of reception for the sick poor, the Abbot's great audience chamber, the Bishop's apartment, and other needful edifices." But I do not apprehend it is intended to convey to us that such buildings were from the original designs of these holy men. An unfortunate coincidence of initials has, I believe, led many, with Mr. Ferrey, to suppose that Abbot Beere was the architect of St. Mary's steeple; and had it not been for the two letters, on shields on the transomes of the other windows, which he has not noticed, I believe I should not have questioned the Abbot's claim. But there are four letters on these windows, R. B. A. S., and it was in endeavouring to decipher the two latter that I was induced to believe that Richard Beere was not the name signified. The idea that R. B. signified Richard

Beere seems confirmed by the fact that the same letters occur on a stone in a wall close to the town of Taunton, accompanied by an Abbot's mitre, and that this building was a hospital for lepers, founded by one Lambright, in the reign of Henry III, afterwards enlarged by Richard Beere. But then it should be remembered that this house stands in the parish of West Monkton, the manor of which belonged to the Abbots of Glastonbury, and that the successors of Lambright annexed the advowson of the hospital thereof to the Abbey. And it must be remarked that though the place is little better in appearance than a cow-shed, and that it was only improved by Beere, we have this made evident, not only by his initials, but by the Abbot's mitre. (See Plate XII.)

Who then, having deposed the Abbot, can be recognised as shadowed forth in the mysterious R. B. A. S.? I reply Reginald Bray, Architectus Senatus, (or perhaps, for the last letter, some other interpretation). Sir Reginald Bray, Knight of the Garter and Bath, Privy Counsellor, Constable of the Castle of Oakham, in Rutlandshire, Joint Chief Justice of all the Forests south of Kent, High Treasurer, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, High Steward of Oxford, and Architect, being principally concerned in this capacity, in building his Royal master's chapel at Westminster, and finishing St. George's Chapel, Windsor, where his device—a hemp-break and his initials, R. B.—frequently appear. Such is the eminent man I suggest as the architect of St. Mary's Tower, and I have strong reasons for so doing.

If you turn to the *Companion to Parker's Glossary of Architecture*, you will find that "in 1488 the nave and aisles of St. Mary's, Oxford, were built by subscription, and that the architect was Sir Reginald Bray, having con-

tributed 40 marks to the work." Here, then, we have an R. B. engaged in ecclesiastical architecture during the late Perpendicular period. He was also a person of great devotion, and a bountiful friend to many churches, as the following records will prove. John, Abbot of Newminster, in Northumberland, addresses him as the founder of the Monastery of Pipwell, in Northamptonshire. The Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, in recompense of his services to them, receive him, and my lady his wife, to be brother and sister of their chapter. The prior of the Cathedral of Durham receives him in the like manner. We also find that he was a great favorite with Henry VII, and that he was recommended by the Bishop of Ely as "a man sober, secret, and well-witted to compass the marriage of the king with the Princess Elizabeth; and that he had entered heartily into the design of advancing the Earl of Richmond to the throne, and engaged Sir Giles, afterwards Lord Daubeney, and other gentlemen of note, to take part with Henry; and not only did he serve his king in the civil capacities above named, but as a soldier also "he by indenture covenanted to serve him in his wars beyond the seas." He was made Knight Banneret after the Battle of Bosworth, and was also at the battle of Blackheath when Lord Audrey, from Wells, had headed the Cornish rebels; so that there is little doubt but that he was with the king's army when it advanced against Perkin Warbeck, who had seized Taunton Castle—his friend, Lord Daubeney, being constable of the castle at this period.

Whatever truth there may be in the tradition that Henry VII built churches in this county, in acknowledgment of the support given by its people to the Lancastrian party, there seems but little doubt but that he was in some way a benefactor to this town, as we find

his arms on the gate of the castle, with the inscription, "Vive le Roi Henri."* We learn, too, that his favorite counsellor had great delight and skill in architecture, that "he was a man of devotion, and a bountiful friend to many churches," so that we may suppose that he would readily exert his talents to compass any act of grace intended by his Royal master. Now, as St. Mary's tower was certainly built about this time, may we not, without forcing probability, conjecture (the church having been enlarged during the Perpendicular period, which its architectural development will prove) that the noble tower was added through the munificence of the monarch, and the available talent of the minister, and that the letters on its belfry windows may be fairly interpreted: "Reginald Bray, Architectus Senatus."

You may say such are but conjectures; but remember that they are founded on these facts: That King Henry VII was at Taunton at the period when St. Mary's tower was built; † that he was accompanied by officers of state,

* That many of the towers and churches of Somerset have badges used by the king is strong evidence that he was in some way connected with these buildings. In allusion to the tradition that he built many of the churches, we find the following passage in *Wharton's Spenser's Fairy Queen*, vol. ii., p. 259: "Most of the churches in Somersetshire (which are remarkably elegant) are in the style of the Florid Gothic. The reason is this: Somersetshire, in the civil wars between York and Lancaster, was strongly and entirely attached to the Lancastrian party. In reward for this service, Henry VII, when he came to the crown, rebuilt their churches."

† There can be no doubt on this point, as it is distinctly recorded in an old book containing the proceedings of the Corporation at the time "that the King, with the whole of his army, numbering upwards of ten thousand men, *on their way to the west to oppose the rebels*, passed through Wells, and here they halted for at least a day and a night, and probably longer; and it appears that the King was received by the Lord Bishop (Oliver King), Nicholas Wapp, the Mayor, and the burgesses of the town. It is believed that the King lodged at the Deanery, where it is said that he was received with princely hospitality by Dr. J. Gunthorpe, the Dean.

which is more than probable included his favourite minister, who we know took an active part in the civil wars; that the friend of that minister, Lord Daubeney, was Constable of Taunton Castle; and that Sir Reginald was eminent as an architect. There is another reason for believing that Taunton may have been much in favour with the King just now, as it was at this period that Richard Fox was Bishop of Wells—a divine who rendered important services in helping Henry to the throne; and that he was well disposed towards the town we have evidence in the grammar-school he has given us. Another of the favourites of Henry VII was also in the west; Dr. Oliver King about this time was Archdeacon of Taunton, still rising in favour, until he was at length promoted to the see of Bath and Wells. He it is said had great knowledge of Gothic architecture, and was induced by a vision to rebuild Bath Abbey. We also find that he was Registrar of the Order of the Garter, of which Sir Reginald was a Knight.* They both died in the same

* By the occurrence of so many circumstances common to each of these notable men; their favour with the King; their knowledge and love of architecture; and their connection with the Order of the Garter—imagination leads one to picture Bray as taking an active share in designing the new Abbey, the style being Tudor, and the pierced parapet of the tower having a strong resemblance to St. Mary's, Taunton. It would seem also that King Henry was in some way connected with the building, as beneath the pedestals supporting the figures of St. Peter and St. Paul we find the portcullis and the union rose crowned, and a niche over the great western door is supposed originally to have contained his figure, his arms, crowned with supporters, being sculptured at the base. Below another bracket, likewise on the west point, are two shields, charged with the arms of the see, surmounted by a dragon and greyhound, Henry's supporters, sustaining a rose crowned.

There was another important Tudor building, richly decorated with the arms and badges of the seventh Henry, in the course of construction at this time, whose fan tracery roof resembles in design that of Bath Abbey, St. George's, Windsor, and the Westminster Chapel, and the termination of whose turrets are almost identical with the buttresses at Westminster,—I allude to King's College, Cambridge. We have stated on authority that

year, and both founded chantry chapels at St. George's, Windsor, in which they were buried.

If these facts prove nothing beyond, they identify Henry VII with the church architecture of the county, in connection with men holding important offices in Somerset, one of whom was remarkable for his skill as an architect.

The ancestors of the Lord Daubeney, also, who Sir R. Bray engaged to assist him in helping Henry to the throne, held for centuries the manor of South Petherton, at which place they no doubt had a mansion, as I find a Sir Giles Daubeney, in the year 1444, "bequeathing his body to be buried in the chapel of our Lady within the church of St. Peter and St. Paul, South Petherton, where divers of his family lay interred." Now we learn that two of the staunchest adherents and greatest favourites of the King were Daubeney and Bray; and as we find in the small town of South Petherton a building of this period, having on one end a portion so rich in architectural decoration as

Bray had a principal concern in building Henry the Seventh's chapel, and in finishing and bringing to perfection the chapel of St. George, his initials being introduced on the ceiling of the latter in many places. Now this ceiling is of rich fan tracery, as is likewise that more famous one of the Royal chapel of the Abbey, and that most famous of King's College, Cambridge. Where, then, is the improbability that the unknown architect of the chapel at Cambridge may have been Sir Reginald Bray? It is very certain that his royal master gave £5,000 towards the building of this chapel, which, as we find "the stone roofs to the seven chapels in the body of the church were to be built at the rate of £20 each," was a considerable sum for such a purpose. In turning to a description of the chapel in the *History of Cambridge*, published by Ackermann, I find it stated that the foundation of this singular edifice was laid by Henry VI upon St. James's day, in the twenty-fourth year of his reign, 1446; but as it is said "that only the east and part of the north and south walls of the chapel, beginning from the east, were finished during the reign of the founder," and that Mr. I. Smith, Fellow of the College in 1742, says, according to Cole, "It is not certain how far the building was raised in the founder's time, and that it was left in a state of suspension and neglect until 1479, during the reign of Edward IV, and that it proceeded, with interrup-

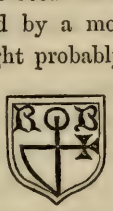
to have given rise to the tradition that it was formerly a palace—what seems more probable than that this elaborately decorated portion of the structure was designed for Daubeney by his friend Bray? Indeed the windows, running as they do from the base to the summit of the walls, the two stories being separated only by a rich ornament of shields, in the same continuous jamb, have a sort of resemblance to the three sets of windows in St. Mary's Tower, and strengthens the supposition that it may have been designed by the same genius.

Another link in the chain: We find one more ancient family in the neighbourhood in favour with the King; for if Sir Reginald Bray "bore a rich salt of gold" at the christening of Prince Arthur, Sir Richard Warre was created a Knight of the Bath at his marriage, Bray being still alive. This renders it likely that the Hestercombe

tions, until the reign of Henry VII, when the stone-work was completed," may we not fairly assume, seeing that the style is nearly half a century later than that named as its foundation, being essentially Tudor, abounding both internally and externally with the arms and badges of the Seventh Henry—may we not fairly assume that, though the foundation may have been laid during the reign of Henry VI, and some small portion of the walls built, that the original design may have been altered to the then prevailing Florid Gothic? It not only appears to me that this may have been so, but I fancy I can detect such a resemblance, in parts, between this building and that of the Abbey Chapel and the ceiling of St. George's, Windsor, as may lead one to the conclusion that they were all the work of the same master mind—the Tudor Bray, and that the ceiling which astonishes the world may have been constructed by the architect of St. Mary's Tower. That the roof and towers were designed in Henry the Seventh's reign, we have proof from an indenture dated 4 Henry VIII, A.D. 1512, "that the great stone roof of the chapel divided into twelve arches, and built of Weldon stone, according to a plan signed by the executors of Henry VII, was to be set up within three years, at the price of £100 for each arch;" while from another indenture, which is dated in the same year, we find that £100 was the sum agreed to be paid for each of the towers by which the exterior of the chapel is embellished. The peculiar termination of these towers, more than any other feature in the building, resembling as they do the buttresses supporting the flying arches of Henry the Seventh's Chapel, Westminster, induces me to believe that they are the work of the same man, rather than of the same period.

granite found in the Tower of St. Mary's may have been a gift from Sir Richard Warre to assist the church in carrying out Sir Reginald's design; and likewise makes it more probable that the neighbourhood which afforded King Henry such valuable adherents would probably come in for more than ordinary marks of royal favour.

The initials R. B. also occur on a shield* in a window of the church, accompanied by a monogram,† such as, I am told, a Freemason might probably adopt; and that Sir



Reginald Bray was a Freemason high in the craft is certain, as we have it recorded in an old book, entitled *Constitution of Freemasonry*, that "King Henry VII, being Grand Master, chose for one of his wardens of England Sir R. Bray, the other being John Islip, Abbot of Westminster, by whom the King summoned a lodge of masters

* Dr. Cottle moved this shield to its present position in the north-west window, from a window south of the Tower.

† *Merchants' Marks.*—It has been surmised that this monogram may possibly be a merchant's mark, as such signs were frequently used by them, consisting for the most part of a figure resembling a numerical 4, turned backwards, which, it has been conjectured, represents the mast and yard of a ship; but then, says Parker, in his *Glossary of Heraldry*—"If this conjecture be well founded, why did the early printers so often use this figure?" It is much more likely that the triangle symbolises the doctrine of the Holy Trinity, as the cross does that of the Atonement; and this probability seems increased by the same authority on Merchants' Marks—that "this term is too narrow in its import, as marks of the kind, so termed, were used not only by merchants, but by ecclesiastics." It will be observed the figure of the monogram in question is not a figure of 4 turned backwards, but one turned upside down—if it has any resemblance to a figure of 4 at all. As this monogram occurs in one of the windows of the church, it possibly may not apply to Bray; but the coincidence of the initials seemed too striking to leave it unnoticed.

in the palace, with whom he walked in ample form to the east end of Westminster Abbey, and levelled the footstone of his famous chapel on June 24th, 1502 ; that the King likewise employed Grand Warden Bray to raise the middle chapel of Windsor, and to rebuild the palace of Sheen-upon-Thames, which the King called Richmond ; and to enlarge the old palace of Greenwich, calling it Placentia, where he built a pretty box, called 'The Queen's House.'" He is likewise supposed to have built the chancel of the Abbey Church of Great Malvern, where, in the east window, his figure is introduced, with that of Prince Arthur, kneeling.

It seems probable that Bray may have done little more than furnished the plans and elevation of St. Mary's Tower, and that the builders were driven to an economic method of construction in carrying out the grand design, which may account for the loose way in which some portions of the building seem to have been put together, and the inaccuracies which occur in the setting the buttresses, the measurements of the belfry windows, which differ slightly in width the one from the other in the same story, and in the several chambers of the tower, which are none of them quite square. As regards the architectural merits of the building, a professional member of our Society tells us "that for height and magnificence it may claim nearly, if not quite, the first rank in the country ;" but then, he adds, "it sins against the first law of tower building, which should be a gradual increase of lightness and decoration towards the top, the lower part being plain and massive ; that having double windows nearly as large as those in the belfry stage in the two stories beneath, this progressive diminution of massiveness is quite lost, and that it is top heavy." Another learned member tells us

that the towers of Bishop's Lydeard, St. James, Taunton, Chewton, Huish Episcopi, Kingston, Staple Fitzpaine, and particularly St. Mary's, Taunton, are in fact post-Gothic buildings, inasmuch as the great principles of construction are altogether neglected in their structure ; that with St. Mary's all these faults are exaggerated ; but then, he tells us, that to adduce what is beautiful from faulty principles, requires an amount of talent which falls to the lot of few.

These remarks help, I think, to separate St. Mary's from all other Perpendicular towers in the county ; and though they may prove it critically faulty, confirm an originality, the general effect of which is magnificent, and which I think may induce us to accept it as the work of a master mind that had other important demands on its action.

That Sir Reginald Bray was connected with the west of England is proved by his having settled at Barrington, in Gloucestershire, where the male line of that branch became extinct about 110 years since. And we learn by his will that he had manors and lands in that county and in Somersetshire. That there is no existing record that may render it certain that Bray built St. Mary's Tower, need not surprise us, as it would be difficult to name the architect of many of the most important buildings of this period. This is made evident by the most improbable conjecture that Wolsey built the famous tower of Maudlin College, Oxford, he being about two and twenty at the time of its execution. Indeed, as Bray was High Steward of Oxford during the reign of Henry VII, and that it is proved by the mass that was said from the summit of that tower every first of May, for the benefit of the soul of the departed monarch, that he must in some way have been its benefactor, and that as Bray is recorded to have built

the nave and aisles of St. Mary's church in that city, seeing also that Maudlin Tower, Oxford, and St. Mary's Tower, Taunton, have a sort of family resemblance, it appears to me more than probable that both these noble towers emanated from the same genius.

It was observed by a learned archæologist of our Society that St. Mary's, Oxford, judging from its style, must be full half a century earlier than St. Mary's. But that a building may be much earlier than its style seems to denote is proved by Mr. Scott's observations on Doncaster tower. He says, "The next deviation from the original design was the re-erection of the magnificent central tower. This would appear not to have been commenced till about 1425, as it contained in a very conspicuous position, and at no very great height up, the arms of Archbishop Kempe, supported by an angel. Were it not for this evidence I should, I confess, have placed the work considerably earlier, the details are so exceedingly fine, and are so early in their character." I have since found that the first stone of Magdalen Tower, Oxford, was laid on the 9th of August, 1492, by Richard Mayew, then President; and that it was not finished until 1505.

In a very full and authentic biography, contributed by one of the family, to be found in Keppes' biography, Bray is only named as building his royal master's chapel at Westminster, and finishing that of Windsor. And though he is said to have given 40 marks towards the repair of St. Mary's, Oxford, by the same authority, no mention is made of his having been its architect. In Parker's *Glossary of Architecture* it is stated that he was the architect of the said nave and aisles; and you have seen that another author informs us that he rebuilt a palace at Sheen, enlarged the old palace at Greenwich, and

rebuilt Bayard Castle." At Great Malvern church we find it asserted that he was the architect of the chancel of the noble building. But apart from the King's Chapel, Westminster, St. Mary's, Oxford, and St. George's Windsor, there seems no positive record that he was employed on any of these important buildings. Since then so little effort was made in this age to perpetuate the fame of its artists, we need be little surprised that we have nothing more than the letters on St. Mary's Tower, and the monogram in the windows, to guide us in our research; but should rather congratulate ourselves that we have a clue so sufficient; which clue, gentlemen, I leave in your more able hands.

A CATALOGUE OF

"The Pigott Drawings,"

DEPOSITED IN THE MUSEUM OF THE SOCIETY BY THE TRUSTEES.

Churches.

CHURCH.	VIEW.	CHURCH.	VIEW.
Abbots Leigh	south east	Babcary	south east
Alford	south east	Backwell	west
Aller	south east	„	south east
„	south doorway	Bagborough	west
Ashcott	south east	Badgworth	north east
Ashill	south east	Baltonsbury	south east
Ashington	north west	Banwell	south east
Asholt	south east	„	west
Ashpriors	north east	Barrington	north west
Ashwick	south east	Barton St. David	east
Axbridge	south east	„	north east

CHURCH.	VIEW.
Batcombe	south east
„	west
„	west from S. White's garden
„	north east
„	south aisle
Bath	west view of the Abbey Church
„	south east of the Abbey Church
„	the Chapel and Cemetery
Bathealton	south east
Batheaston	west
Bathwick	west
Bawdrip	south west
Beckington	south east
„	north west
Bedminster	south east
„	north east
Beer Crocombe	south east
Benegar	west
Berrow	south east
Berwick	north west
Bickenhall	south east
Bicknoller	south east
Biddisham	south east
Bishop's Hull	north west
„	north east
Bishop's Lydeard	south west
„	south east
Blackford	south east
„	south door way
„	south west of chapel
Bleadon	west
„	south east
Borough Bridge	south east of the new chapel
Bradford	south east
Bratton	south east
Brewham	south east
Bridgwater	south east
„	north east
„	south east of Trinity Church
„	south east of the new Church (St. John)
Brislington	south west
„	south east
Bristol	approach from the south west to St. Mary Redcliff
„	west of the Tower of St. Mary Redcliff
Broadway	south east
Brockley	south east
„	south west
„	interior
„	church and hall
Brompton Ralph	south east

CHURCH.	VIEW.
Brompton Regis	south east
„	north west
Broomfield	south east
Bruton	south west, and remains of the Abbey
„	north west
„	north
Brympton	south east
„	west of church and house
Buckland Denham	south east
„	south doorway
Buckland St. Mary	south east
Burnett	west
Burrington	south east
Butcombe	south west
Butleigh	south west
Camely	south east
Cannington	south east
„	west
Carhampton	south east
Castle Cary	south east
„	south west
Catcott	south east
Chapel Allerton	south east
Chard	south west
„	north east
Charlcombe	west
Charlcombe	south east
„	south doorway
Charlinch	south east
Charlton Adam	south east
Charlton Horethorne	south east
Charlton Mackerel	south west
„	north
Charlton Musgrave	south east
Charterhouse Hinton	south east
Cheddar	south east
„	north east
Cheddon Fitzpaine	south east
Chedzoy	south east
Chelvey	south west
„	south east
Chew Magna	south east
„	south west
Chew Stoke	south east
Chewton Mendip	south east
„	west
Chillington	south east
Chilthorne Domer	south east
„	north west
Chilton	north west

CHURCH.	VIEW.
Chilton	south east
Chilton Cantelo	south east
Chilton-upon-Polden	south east
Chipstable	south east
Chiselborough	south west
Christon	south east
Churchill	south west
Clatworthy	south east
Claverton	south east
Cleeve	south east
Clevedon	south east
„	south west
Cloford	south east
Closworth	north east
„	approach to, from the west
Clutton	south east
„	north porch
Combe Down, near Bath	north east
Combe Florey	south west
Combe St. Nicholas	south east
Compton Bishop	south east
Compton Dando	south east
Compton Dundon	south east
Compton Martin	north east
„	interior
Congresbury	west
„	south east
Corfe	south west
Corston	north east
Corton Denham	south east
Cossington	south east
Cothelstone	south east
„	north west
„	interior
„	monument and font
Court de Wick	remains of chapel
Creech St. Michael	south west
Crewkerne	south west
„	south east
Cricket Malherbe	south east
Cricket St. Thomas	east
Crosscombe	south east
Crowcombe	south east
„	south west
Cucklington	south west
Cudworth	south east
„	north west
„	north doorway
„	east end of the north aisle—interior
Curland	south east
Curry Mallet	north east
Curry Rivell	north east
„	south east
„	west
Cutcombe	south east

CHURCH.	VIEW.
Dinder	south east
Dinnington	south east
Ditcheat	south east
„	south west
Dodington	north east
Donyatt	south east
„	north west
Doulting	south west
„	north east
Dowlish Wake	north west
„	south east
Downhead	south east
Drayton	south east
Dulverton	south east
„	south west
Dundry	south east
„	west
Dunster	south west
„	north east
„	south
„	interior
Durleigh	south east
Durston	south west
East Brent	north east
„	south east
East Coker	south
East Chinnock	south east
East Cranmore	south west
East Harptree	north east
East Lydford	south west
Easton-in-Gordano	west
East Pennard	north east
East Quantockshead	south east
Edington	south east
Elworthy	north east
Emborrow	south east
Enmore	south east
„	south doorway
Evercreech	north east
Farleigh	south east
Farrington Gourney	south east
„	south doorway
Fiddington	south east
Fitzhead	south east
Fivehead	south east
Flax Bourton	south east
„	west
„	south doorway—frontispiece
Freshford	south east
Frome	north west (New Church, Christ Ch.)
„	south east (Old Church, St. Peter)
Glastonbury	north east of St. Benedict
„	south east of St. John Baptist
Goathill	south west

CHURCH.	VIEW.
Goathurst	south west
Greinton	south east
Halse	south east
Hardington	west
Haslebury	south east
Hatch Beauchamp	south east in 1832
„ „	in 1842
Heathfield	south east
Henstridge	south east
High Ham	south east
Hillfarrence	north west
Hinton Blewett	south east
Hinton St. George	south east
Holford	north east
Holton	south east
Holwell	north west
„	south east
Hornblotton	south west of chapel
Horsington	north east
Huish Champflower	south east
Huish Episcopi	south east
„	north west
Huntspill	north east
„	south west
Hutton	west
„	south east
Ilchester	north west
„	west
„	north east
„	interior of chapel on the north side of ditto
Ilminster	north
„	south east
„	monuments of the Wadham family, in the north transept
Ilton	south west
Isle Abbots	south east
„	north west
„	priests' stalls on the south side of the chancel
Isle Brewer	south east
Kelston	south east
„	west
Kenn	south east
Kewstoke	south east
„	west
„	interior
„	east
Keynsham	south east
Keynton Mandeville	north east
Keynton Mansfield	west
Kilmington	west
Kilton	south east

CHURCH.	VIEW.
Kilve	south east
Kingsbury	south east
„	north west
Kingsdon	south east
„	north east
Kingston	south east
Kingstone	south west
„	south east
Kingston Seymour	south east
„	north west
„	interior
Kings Weston	south east
Kittisford	south east
Knowle St. Giles	south east
Lambrook, East	south east
Lamyatt	south east
Langford Budville	south east
Langport	west of the chapel and gateway
„	east of the chapel and gateway
„	north east of church
Laverton	north west
„	north doorway
Leigh	south east
Lilstock	south east
Limington	south east
„	north east
Limington	south west
„	interior of the chancel
„	north east of the Gourney chapel, on the north side of the church
Ling, East	west
„	south east
Litton	south east
Long Sutton	south east
„	north west
Locking	south east
„	west
Long Ashton	north east
„	south east
„	north west
„	interior
„	monument in north aisle
Lovington	south east
Loxton	south east
„	north west
Luccombe	south east
Lufton	south east
Lullington	south east
„	north west
„	interior
„	south doorway
„	north doorway
Lydiard St. Lawrence	north east
Lympsham	north east

CHURCH.	VIEW.
Lympsham	west
Lytes Cary	interior of the chapel
Maperton	south east
Mark	north east
Marston Bigot	south east
Martock	south east
„	west
Meare	south east
„	south doorway
Mells	south east
Merriott	south east
Middle Chinnock	south east
„	south doorway
Middlezoy	south east
Milborne Port	south east
„	south doorway
„	south west
„	interior
Milton Clevedon	south east
Milverton	south east
„	north west
Minehead	south east
Misterton	south east
Monksilver	south east
Monckton Combe	south east
Montacute	south east
„	north west
Moorlinch	south east
Muchelney	north east
Mudford	south east
Nailsea	the pulpit in
Nether Ham	south east of chapel
Nether Stowey	south east
Nettlecombe	south east
Newton St. Loe	south east
Ninehead	south east
North Barrow	south east
North Cadbury	north west
„	south east
North Cheriton	south east
North Curry	south west
„	south east
North Newton	north east of chapel
Northover	north east
North Perrott	north east
„	south west
North Petherton	south east
„	stair-case on the south side
„	north west
North Stoke	south east
North Wotton	south east
Norton Fitzwarren	south east
„	north west
Norton St. Philip	west
„	east

CHURCH.	VIEW.
Norton-under-Hamden	
	south east
Nunney	south east
Oake	north west
„	south east
Odcombe	south east
„	south west
Orchard Portman	
	south east
Othery	south east
Otterhampton	south east
Over Stowey	south east
Pawlett	north east
Pen	south east
„	south doorway
Pendomer	south east
Pilton	south east
„	west
Pitcombe	south east
Pitminster	south east
„	west
Pitney	south east
Pointington	north east
„	north doorway
Porlock	north west
„	south east
Portbury	north east
„	west
„	south east
Portishead	south east
Portishead	west
Preston	south east
Puckington	south east
Puddimore	south east
„	west
Puriton	south east
Puxton	south east
„	north west
Pylle	south east
Queen Camel	south east
„	north west
„	interior of the chancel
Queen Charlton	south east
„	north west
Raddington	south east
Redlynch	north west of chapel
Rimpton	south east
Ruishton	south east
Runnington	south east
Rodney Stoke	south east
„	north west
Rowborough	south east
Saint Decumans	
	north west
„	south east
Saint Michael	south east
Saltford	north east

CHURCH.	VIEW.
Sampford Arundel	south east
Sampford Brett	north east
Sandford Orcas	south west
„	south east
Seaborough	south east
Selworthy	south east
Sevington St. Michael	south east
Shaftcombe	south east
Shapwick	south west
Shepton Beauchamp	south east
Shepton Mallet	south east
„	stone pulpit in church
Shepton Montague	south west
Shipham	south east
Skilgate	south east
Somerton	south east
„	south west
South Barrow	south east
South Brent	south east
South Petherton	south east
„	west
South Stoke	north east
„	north doorway
Spaxton	south east
Stanton Drew	north west
Staple Fitzpaine	south east
„	south doorway
Staplegrove	south west
Stawell	south east
Stawley	south east
Stockland Bishop	south east
Stocklinch Magdalene	south east
Stogumber	south east
Stoke Courcy	south east
„	north west
„	interior from the chancel
„	interior from the nave
Stoke Lane	south west
Stoke St. Gregory	south east
„	north west
Stoke St. Mary	south east
Stoke Trister	south east of the new church
Stoke-under-Hamden	south east
„	north west
„	interior
Stone Easton	south east
Stowel	south east
Stowey	north east
Street	south east
Stringston	south east
Sutton Bingham	north west
„	interior

CHURCH.	VIEW.
Sutton Mallet	south east
Sutton Montague	south east
Swell	south east
„	south doorway
Taunton (St. Mary Magdalene)	south east
„	north east of the tower from the Vicar's garden
„	monument of the Moore family on the south side of chancel
„ (St. James)	south east in 1832
„ „	in 1841
„ (Trinity)	south east
Tellesford	south east
„	south doorway
Temple Combe	south east
Thorn Coffin	north west
Thorn Falcon	south east
Thorn St. Margaret	south east
Thurlbear	south east
Thurloxton	south east
Tickenham	south east
Timberscombe	north east
Tintinghull	north east
Tolland	south east
Trent	south west
„	north east
Trull	south east
Uphill	south west
Upton Noble	south east
Walton	south east
„	chapel
Wanstrow	south east
Wayford	church and ancient mansion
„	south east
Weare, Upper	south east
Wedmore	south east
„	south west
„	east
„	interior
Week	north east of chapel
Week St. Lawrence	south east
Wells	east of cathedral
„ (St. Cuthberts)	south west
„ „	south east
„	north view of Nicholas Bubwith's hospital and St. Cuthbert's church
Wellington	south east
„	north west
„	the new church

CHURCH.	VIEW.
Wembdon	south east
„	west
West Bradley	south east
West Buckland	south east
Westbury	south east
West Camel	south east
„	pulpit
„	chancel
West Chinnock	north
„	south east
West Coker	north east
West Cranmore	south east
West Harptree	north east
West Lydford	south east
West Monkton	south east
Weston Bamfield	south east
Weston, near Bath	south west
Weston-super-Mare	church and rectory house, 1828
„	church and parsonage house, 1835
„	church and rectory house, 1848
„	south east of Emmanuel church
„	north west of Emmanuel church
West Pennard	south east
„	west
West Quantock	south east
Westonzoyland	south east
„	west
Whatley	west of church and house
Wheathill	south east of chapel
Whitchurch	north east
Whitelackington	south west
„	north east
Whitestaunton	south east
Widcombe	north east
„	new church
„	south west of St. Matthew's church
Williton	north west of the chapel
„	south east of the chapel
Wilton	south east
Wincanton	south east
Winscombe	north east
Winsham	south east
„	north west
Withycombe	south east
Wiveliscombe	east
„	north east
Wookey	south west
„	south east
Woolavington	south east
Woolverton	south east

CHURCH.	VIEW.
Woolverton	north west
Wootton Courtney	south east
Worle	south east
„	north east
„	interior
Wraxall	west
„	interior
Wrington	south east
„	west
Yarlington	south east
Yatton	north west
„	south west
Yatton	interior
„	interior of chapel, &c., on the north side
„	ground plan
„	south east of Trinity church, Cleeve
„	north west of Trinity church, Cleeve
Yeovil	south east
„	north of the new church
Yeovilton	south east

Fonts, &c.,

IN THE FOLLOWING CHURCHES:—

Batcombe
Bedminster
Abbots Leigh
Portishead
Clapton
Portbury
Monkton Combe
Queen Charlton
Cleeve, Yatton
Widcombe, Bath
Freshford
Tellisford
Hungerford, chapel of Farleigh Castle
Farleigh church
Kelston
Corston
Northstoke
Southstoke
Saltford
Charlcombe
Weston-super-Mare, Emmanuel church
Widcombe

Claverton
Whatley
Week Chapel
Ditcheat
Burnett
Newton St. Loe
Brympton, Gravestone and Font
Batheaston
Relics of Woodspring Priory church
Wookey
Compton Dando, ancient Font, turned out
„ new font
Compton Bishop, piscina and font
Chillington
Whitestaunton
Holford
North Cheriton
Seaborough
Chaffcombe
Winsham
Cudworth
Cricket St. Thomas
Otterhampton
Stockland Bishop
Huntspill
Goathill
Holwell
Stowell
Wayford
Temple Combe
Henstridge
Kingston Seymour
Loxton
Williton, Remains of the Old Font, removed about the year 1812 from the chapel, and used as a pump trough for cottages adjoining. (The stone pulpit in the chapel stopped up at the same time)
Long Sutton, Remains of the basement of the Cross in churchyard
Cloford
Rodney Stoke
Westbury
Biddisham
Chapel Allerton
Upper Weare
Downhead
Wanstrow
Stoke Lane
Brompton Regis
Dulverton
Skilgate
Taunton, Trinity Church
Cothelstone
Sampford Brett
Hatch Beauchamp
Wiveliscombe

Bicknoller
Cutcombe
Timberscombe
Witheycombe
Wheathill Chapel
Babcary
Lovington
Kilve
Lilstock
Charlinch
East Quantoxhead
Stringston
Fiddington
Pitney
Kilton
Doddington
West Chinnock
South Barrow
North Barrow
Paulett
Puriton
Spaxton
Asholt
Elworthy
Broomfield
Corton Denham
Middle Chinnock
East Chinnock
Buckland St. Mary
Broadway
Staple Fitzpaine
Whitelackington
West Buckland
Bradford
Thorn Falcon
Ruishton
Creech St. Michael
Thurlbear
Curland
Stoke St. Mary
Lufton
West Coker
Brympton
Milverton
Bishop's Hull
Langford Budville
Beer Crocombe
Isle Abbots
Curry Mallet
Charlton Horethorne
Milborne Port
Pointington
Haselbury
Misterton
North Perrott
Carhampton
St. Decumans
Luccombe
East Lyng
Kingstone
Cheddon Fitzpaine
Selworthy
Minehead
Wootton Courtney
Aller
Othery

Middlezoy
Preston
Chilton Cantelo
Chilthorne Domer
West Quantock
Nettlecombe
Williton
Blackford
Holton
Maperton
Norton
Odcombe
Montacute
Stoke Courcey
Nether Stowey
Over Stowey
Stogumber
Cleeve
Monksilver
Weston Bampfylde
Horsington
Yarlington
Cucklington
Bratton
Pitcombe
Combe Florey
Ash Priors
Bishop's Lydeard
Durston
Durleigh
Enmore
Sutton Mallet
West Monkton
Stawell
Hardington
Edington
Catcott
Sutton Bingham
East Coker
Rimpton
Chilton
Cossington
Woolavington
Moorlinch
Stoke St. Gregory
North Curry
Bawdrip
Greinton
Chedzoy
Thurloxton
Shapwick
Goathurst
Marston Magna
Berwick
Sandford Orcas
Compton Martin
Easton
Winscombe
Ashington
Stoke-under-Hamdon
Tintinhull
North Cadbury
Queen Camel
Marston Magna
Beckington
Lullington

Charterhouse Hinton
St. Michael Church
Lovington
Bruham
Buckland Dinham
Norton St. Philip
Laverton
Frome old church (2 fonts)
Woolverton
Yeovil
Mudford
Trent
Stocklinch Ottersey
Shepton Beauchamp
Stocklinch Magdalene
Lydeard St. Lawrence
Crowcombe
Compton Pauncefoot
Glastonbury, Font in St. John Baptists
„ Font in St. Benedicts
„ Remains of an Effigy found in Abbey
Puckington
Hinton St. George
Chard
Dinnington
Crewkerne
Donyatt
Mark
South Brent
Meare
Combe St. Nicholas, Remains of old Font, thrown into churchyard
Badgworth
Merriott
Taunton St. James
Dunster
Norton Fitzwarren
High Ham
Huish
Drayton
Puddimore
Ashill
Boroughbridge
North Newton Chapel
Bridgwater, Trinity Church
East Brent
Berrow
Wedmore
North Wootton
Hinton Blewett
Farrington Gurney
Chew Stoke
Stowey
Stanton Drew
Taunton, St. Mary Magdn.
Orchard Portman
Cannington
Pitminster
South Petherton
Martock
West Camel
Lymington

Yeovilton
Bridgwater
Westonzoyland
North Petherton
Long Sutton
Kingsbury
Wembdon
Wrington
Uphill
Dulverton
Doulting
Butleigh
Clatworthy
Fivehead
Oake
Runnington
Minehead
Stawley
Fitzhead
Tolland
Brompton Ralph
Muchelney, Font
„ Cross
Flax Bourton
Dundry
Penn
Congresbury
Wraxall
Chelvey
Nunney
Shepton Mallet
Bath Abbey
Kenn
Kewstoke
Tickenham
Christin
Champflower
Halse
Raddington
Kittisford
Thorne St. Margaret
Bathealton
Yeovil
Bruton, Font
„ Ancient Doorway near Wellington Inn
Yatton
Brockley
Banwell
Kingston
Ilminster
Dowlish Wake
Swell
Isle Brewers
Bickenhall
Wellington, Piscina in chancel
Pendomer
Closworth
Charlton Mackrell
Walton
Charlton Adam
Keinton Mandeville
Chew Magna
Kingweston

Litton, Font
„ Ancient Font in churchyard
Binegar
Wells, St. Cuthberts
„ The Cathedral,
Worle
Clevedon
Nailsea
Churchill
Puxton
Backwell, Remains of a Font and Piscina in churchyard
Brislington
Butcombe
Hutton
Evercreech
Kingston Seymour, Tomb in churchyard
Mells
Lamyatt
West Bradley
West Cranmore
Leigh
East Pennard
Dinder
Castle Cary
Easton-in-Gordano
Cheddar
Blagdon
Upton Noble
Axbridge
Weston-in-Gordano
Locking
Lympsham

Monuments, &c.,

IN THE FOLLOWING CHURCHES :—

Aller	Effigy in church
Batcombe	Monument in south aisle of church
Brockley	Pigott's Monument in church
Bruton	Coats of Arms in front of house at Bruton and on Bruton church porch
Brympton	Tomb in churchyard
Chew Magna	Wooden Effigy in church
Claverton	Mausoleum in churchyard
Cleeve	Effigy in church
Creech St. Michael	Tomb in chancel of church
Curry Mallet	Grave-stone in church

East Quantoxhead	Monument in chancel of church
Kelston	Grave-stone in chancel of church
Kingston	Monument in aisle of church
Lymington	Effigies in church
„	Effigy in the Gournay Chapel in Lymington church
„	View of Gournay Chapel
Long Sutton	Ancient Tomb in churchyard
Long Ashton	Effigies in churchyard
Martock	Monuments in churchyard
Nettlecombe	Effigies in church
Nunney	Effigies of the Delameres in church
Pendomer	Monument in church
„	Effigy in church
Pointington	Effigy in church
Porlock	Monument in church
Rodney Stoke	Monuments in the church
„	Monument in chapel at the church
Shepton Mallet	Effigies in church
Spaxton	Monument in church
Tickenham	Effigies in church
Trent	Effigies in church
Walton	Effigy in church
Whatley	Monument in church
Whitelackington	Effigy in church
Whitestaunton	Monument in church
Wraxall	Gorges Monument in chancel
„	Effigies of the Gorges on the altar tomb
„	Grave-stone in floor of chancel
Yatton	Effigies in church*

* Two Effigies under arched recess at the end of the north transept; two on the tomb in the north transept, one of which is Richard Newton, made a Justice of the King's Bench 8th Nov., 1439, 17 Henry VI, now in the Newton Chapel.

Domestic Architecture and other Antiquities.

Ashington	Old House at
Ashton Court	
,,	South view of
,,	West view of
,,	Gateway to
,,	Keeper's Lodge in park at
,,	,, ,,
,,	Quadrangle of
Athelney, Isle of	Pillar erected to King Alfred
Banwell	Cottage at, belonging to Bishop Law
,,	,, ,,
,,	Dove-house in farm-yard
,,	Remains of Monastic building at
,,	Obelisk on Banwell hill in 1839, before tower was built
,,	Tower on Banwell hill, built by Bishop Law
Barrington Court	North west view of
,,	South view of
Barlinch Priory	Remains of
Barrow Court and	Church
,, ,,	
Batcombe	Farm-house at
,,	Haunted house, near
,,	Old houses at
,,	Rectory house at
,,	Spargrove house
,,	,, (north east view)
Bath	South west view of in 1827
,,	Batheaston villa, near (south east view)

Bath	Batheaston villa, near (view in the gardens of)
,,	Cross at
,,	Kelston house, near (south east view)
,,	Lansdown hill tower
,,	,, gateway leading to
,,	Prior Park house, near (north east view)
,,	,, (south east view)
Beckington	Ancient house at
Bedminster	Cross in churchyard at
,,	Farm-house at Knowle, in
,,	,, (north west view)
,,	High-street at
Bishop's Hull	Old mansion at
Bishop's Lydeard	Cross—*see Crowcombe*
Bridgwater	Iron Bridge at
,,	Market-house at
,,	View in
Bristol	The Bath in Arnos Vale
,,	The Stables in ,,
,,	View of Arnos Court
,,	Saint Peter's Hospital at
,,	,, (north view)
Boroughbridge	Parsonage house at
,,	,,
,,	Remains of a chapel, near
Brockley	Cleeve Stut, near
,,	Parsonage house, at
,,	Quaker's meeting-house, at
,,	Brockley Court (east view)
,,	Brockley Hall
,,	,, another view—frontispiece
,,	,, south east view

Brockley	Keeper's Lodge in Brockley Park
Bruton	Colinshay, near
„	Ancient Foot-bridge at
„	Grammar-school at
„	Hospital at (south east view)
„	Ancient house at
Brympton House	West view of
Burton Pynsent House	Remains of
Burton Pynsent Column	
Butleigh Court	The old part of
Butleigh House	
Camely	Ancient mansion at
Catcott	St. Peter's Well in churchyard at
Chew Magna	Church-house at
„	Manor-house at
Chew Stoke	Parsonage house at
Chard	Ancient house at
„	„
„	Court of an ancient mansion at
„	Grammar-school at
„	Leigh House, near
Cheddar	Market-cross at
Chelvey	Barn at
Chewton Mendip	Cross in churchyard
Chipley Park	
Churchill Court	
Clapton	Ancient house at
Claverham	Farm House
Cleeve	North view of the Abbey gateway
„	South view of the Abbey gateway
„	Remains of Abbey
Clevedon Court	South view
Cleve Court	

Combe Florey	Gateway at
Combe Sydenham	North west view of
,,	South east view of
Compton Dundon	Cross at
,,	Remains of Manor-house at
Compton Martin	Remains of Bigfield Court at
Congresbury	
,,	Bridge at
,,	Cross in street at
,,	Parsonage house at
,,	Rectory house at (south view of)
,,	School, &c., at
Cothelstone House	South view of
,,	The Gatehouse at
,,	The Gateway to
Court de Wick	Ancient Barn at
Crewkerne	Almshouses at
,,	Ancient House on the N.W. side of churchyard
,,	Grammar-school at
Croscombe	Old House and Cross at
Crowcombe Court	
Crowcombe	Cross in churchyard of Crowcombe
,,	Cross in churchyard of Bishop's Lydeard
,,	Cross in the street of Crowcombe
,,	Halsway House, near (south west view)
,,	School and Almshouses at
Dodington	Manor-house at
Doulting	Barn at
Drayton	Cross in churchyard
Dulverton	The Bridge at
Dundry	The Cross in churchyard
Dunster Castle	North view of

Dunster Castle	North east view of
„	South west view of
„	Gateway of
„	„
Dunster	Market-house, &c.
East Harptree	School-house
East Coker Court	
East Coker	The Helyar Almshouses
„	Naish House, remains of (north east)
„	„ (south west view)
Evercreech	Cross at
„	Park House (south east view)
Fairfield House	South east view of
Farleigh	Ruins of Chapel and Castle at (north west view)
„	Gateway to Castle
Frome	Blue-coat School and Almshouses
„	The National and Sunday-school
Glastonbury	Abbey Barn (south west view of)
„	Ancient house in High-street
„	Ancient houses in High-street
„	Beere's Almshouses
„	Gateway to Almshouses
„	North west of Chapel
„	New Cross
„	Manor-house
„	The Priory
„	„
„	„ (south east view)
„	„ (south west view)
„	Ground-plan of Priory
„	St. Michael's Tower on the Tor
„	Remains of Iveythorne, near

Glastonbury	Remains of Iveythorne, near
Goathurst	Halswell House
Hatch Court	South west view
High Ham	Parsonage house (north view of)
Hinton Abbey	Remains of
„	„ (interior view)
Hinton St. George	Seat of Earl Poulett
„	Priory-house
Holnicote	North view of
„	South view of
Horsington	Cross in the street at
Hutton	Ancient house at
Ilchester	Remains of ancient house, destroyed by fire
„	Ancient house in
„	Barn at Northover, near
„	Bridge and Gaol
„	Market-cross
„	Manor-house (north east view)
„	Old house and Conduit
Ilton	Old Almshouses
„	Whetstone's Almshouses
Ilminster	Dillington House
„	Grammar-school
„	Jordans, near
Keynsham	Almshouses
„	Ancient house
„	School
„	Remains of offices at Keynsham House
Kilmington	School
Kilve	Remains of Priory or Chantry
Kingston Seymour	Ground-plan of an ancient mansion
„	South east view of „

Kingston Seymour	Hall of ancient mansion
„	Withdrawing-room of ditto
Kingweston House	
Lansdown Hill	Monument to Sir Bevil Grenville
Leigh Court	Gateway to
Lymington	School-house
Long Ashton	Ancient mansion
„	Ancient houses
„	Lower Court
„	The Poor-house at
Lytes Cary	North east view of
„	South view of
Marston House	Near Frome
Martock	Ancient building near the churchyard
„	Remains of ancient gateway
„	Ancient mansion
„	Grammar-school
„	National School
Mells	Manor house
Mere	North east view of Manor-house
„	Chimney-piece in hall of Manor-house
„	Ground and upper floor plans of Fisherman's house
„	South east view of
Milborne Port	Doorway to an ancient house
„	Market-house, &c.
„	North east view of Ven House
Milverton	The Market-house
Minehead	Quirke's Almshouses
Montacute	North east view of the Abbey remains
„	South east view of „
„	The Gateway at „
„	Montacute House (south view)

Montacute	Montacute House (south view)
„	„ (north west view)
„	„ „
„	Stables at Montacute House
„	School-house
Muchelney	Ground-plan of Abbey
„	North view of „
„	North west view of Abbey
„	South view of „
„	South west view of „
„	South east view of Vicarage-house
Nailsea	South east view of the Court
„	South west view of „
Nether Stowey	The Court-house
„	Market-house and Cross
„	Old house at
Nettlecombe	South west view of Court
North Cadbury House	
Norton St. Philips	Ancient house—a Grange of the Abbots of Hinton
Nunney	North east view of the Castle
„	„ and Church
Orchard Portman House	West view
„	East view
Orchard Wyndham	The seat of the Earl of Egremont
Pilton	Abbot's Barn
Pitney	Old Parsonage-house
Pixton House	Near Dulverton
Portishead	Ancient mansion, from the churchyard
„	Ancient mansion (south east view)
Preston	Ancient house
„	Abbey remains
„	Barn at the Abbey

Preston	Ancient house and Barn
Queen Charlton	Norman archway
Rodney Stoke	Remains of the old mansion
Sandhill Park	Seat of Sir T. B. Lethbridge, Bart.
Sanford Orcas	Manor-house
,,	Gateway of Manor-house
Shepton Mallet	Ancient house in
,,	Ancient house in—said to have been resided in by the Duke of Monmouth
,,	The Grammar-school
,,	The Market-cross
,,	Strode's Almshouses
Stanton Drew	Ancient mansion
,,	Druidical remains
,,	Parsonage-house
Staple Fitzpaine	Almshouses
Stavordale Priory	North east view of
,,	South west view of
,,	Interior view of
Stoke-under-Hamdon	Remains of ancient mansion (north view)
,,	,, (east view)
Stone Easton Park	
Stourhead	Alfred's Tower
Stowell	An old house
Stowey House	
Stogumber	Ancient mansion of Hallsway
Somerton	View in
,,	Remains of ancient mansion
,,	Almshouses
,,	Free School
,,	Market-cross
South Petherton	Ancient house

South Petherton	Wigborough House
„	„ approach to
Sutton Court	North view
„	South view
Swell House	South west view
Taunton	Almshouses in St. James'-street
„	Ancient houses in
„	South view of the Castle
„	Court-yard of „
„	South east view of Grammar-school
„	Gray's Hospital
„	New Market-house and Institution
„	Market-house and Market-place
„	School and Workhouse in
„	Poundisford Park, near
Tickenham	South east view of the Court
„	The hall of „
„	Ancient mansion and church
„	North east view of the ancient mansion
„	Ground-plan of the remains of „
Tintinghull	Manor-house at
Walton	East view of Castle
„	Ruins of church
„	Parsonage-house
Wayford	Old mansion
Wedmore	South view of
„	Cross
„	Cross in churchyard
Wedmore	Stoten Cross, near
Wellington	Almshouses
„	Monument
Wells	The Bishop's Palace—entrance gateway
„	View outside the moat

Wells	East view of the wall and moat
„	South east view of the Palace
„	The new window in Bishop Law's study
„	North east view of the Palace
„	North view of the Palace and conduit
„	West view of the Palace
„	West view of the chapel and Palace
„	North west view of the chapel
„	South east view of the chapel and Palace
„	South east view of the chapel and hall
„	Remains of the ancient hall and chapel
„	Interior view of the chapel of Holy Trinity in the Palace (looking east)
„	„ (looking west)
„	„ showing the Priest's stalls
„	View of the cloisters at the Palace
„	Chimney-piece removed from the old hall into the cloisters
„	View of the crypt in the Palace
„	Staircase leading to the gallery in the Palace
„	Old Barn
„	Vicar's Close—entrance to
„	„ the chapel in the Vicar's College
„	„ the Vicar's College (looking south)
„	Ancient mansion—late Bishop of Rochester's
Westbury	Cross
West Harptree	North east view of Gourney or Prince's Manor-house
„	Remains of Tilley Manor-house

Weston-super-Mare	Ashcott Farm-house, near
„	Claremont Lodge
„	„
„	The Grove
„	House at (Pigott's)
„	The Residence of J. H. S. Pigott, Esq.
„	National Schools at (south east view)
„	„ (south west view)
„	Villa Rosa (south west view)
Westonzoyland	Ancient building called the Workhouse
Wick St. Lawrence	Church and Cross
Wincanton	Balsam House
Witham Friary	
Witham House	Destroyed
Wiveliscombe	Cross in churchyard
„	Gateway and remains of Palace
Woodspring Priory	South west view
„	„
„	North view
„	South east view
„	South east view of Barn
„	North west view of Priory and Barn
„	The refectory
„	Interior view of the Tower
Worle	Barn and church
Worminster	Remains of Cross
Wraxall	South view of the Court
„	Charlton House
„	Cross in churchyard
„	Parsonage-house
„	School-house
Wrington	Barley Wood Cottage, near
„	The house in which Locke was born

Wrington	The room in which Locke was born
Yatton	Prebendal house
Yeovil	Mudford Bridge, near
„	Newton House, near

Seals.

Berkshire	Abingdon Abbey
Caermarthenshire	Caermarthen Priory
Cambridgeshire	Carmelites or White Friars, Cambridge (Priory and Convent)
„	„ (from an impression to a deed)
„	Christ's College, Cambridge
„	Corpus Christi „
„	God's House „
„	King's College „
„	King's Hall „
„	Michael House „ from a Deed 2 Edw. III.
„	„ „ from the Surrender Hen. VIII.
„	Newton College
„	Physwick Hostel
„	Queen's College, 1460
„	„ 1476
„	Pem Hall
„	St. Bernard College
Cardiganshire	Strata Florida Abbey
Cornwall	Bodmin Priory
„	„ Seal of Prior Thomas Veyvian
„	„ Seal of the Prior, 1394

Cornwall	Bodmin Priory, Seal from the Surrender Hen. VIII.
„	Karentock College
„	Lamford Hospital
„	Launceston Priory—Seal of the Prior, 1394
„	„ Seal from the Surrender 3rd Hen. VIII.
„	St. Germans Priory
„	St. Lawrence Hospital
„	St. Leonard's Hospital
„	St. Michael Mount Priory
„	Tywardreth Priory — Seal of Prior Philip
„	„ counter Seal of „
„	„ Seal of Prior John Maselyn
„	„ counter Seal of „
„	„ Seal of Prior Hamelin
„	„ Seal from the acknowledgment of Supremacy, 1534
Devonshire	Buckfastleigh Abbey
„	Buckland Abbey—common Seal
„	„ Seal of an Abbot
„	„ „
„	Canonleigh Abbey—common Seal
„	„ Seal from the Surrender 30th Hen. VIII.
„	Cornworthy Nunnery
„	Crediton College
„	Dunkeswell Abbey —Abbot's Seal
„	„ Seal from the Surrender 30th Hen. VIII.
„	Exeter, the Cathedral common Seal—very ancient

Devonshire	Exeter, Cathedral Seal
„	„ Grey Friars
„	„ Hospital of St. John the Baptist
„	„ Hospital of St. Mary Magdalene, 1568
„	„ „ „
„	„ Hospital behind St. Nicholas
„	„ the Nunnery
„	„ the Priory of St. James
„	„ the Priory of St. Mary
„	„ the Priory of St. Nicholas
„	„ „ „
„	„ Seal of the Prior of „
„	Frethelstoke Priory
„	Hartland Abbey
„	Hartland Priory
„	Newenham Abbey
„	Ottery St. Mary College
„	Pilton Hospital
„	Pilton Priory
„	„ counter Seal
„	Plympton Priory, counter Seal, 29th Hen. VIII.
„	„ from the Surrender 30th Hen. VIII.
„	Polslow Nunnery
„	Slapton College
„	Tavistock Abbey, Seal of Abbot Robert
„	„ Seal of Abbot Tomas Meade
„	„ Seal from the Surrender 30th Hen. VIII.
„	Tavistock Hospital—common Seal
„	Torre Abbey

Devonshire	Totten Priory
Dorsetshire	Tarent Nunnery
Gloucestershire	Cirencester Abbey — Seal of Abbot John Sobbury
„	„ common Seal
„	Flaxley Abbey
„	Gloucester—Friars Preachers
„	„ St. Bartholomew's Hospital—common Seal to a deed
„	„ „ to acknowledgment of Supremacy
„	„ St. Peter's Abbey—Seal of Abbot John
„	„ „ counter Seal of ditto
„	„ „ Seal from a deed
„	„ „ counter Seal from a deed
„	„ „ common Seal
„	Hayles Abbey
„	Horsley Priory
„	Lanthony Priory—Seal of Prior Gilbert
„	„ common Seal
„	„ counter Seal of „
„	„ common Seal from acknowledgment of Supremacy
„	Longbridge Hospital
„	„
„	Tewkesbury Abbey—common Seal
„	„ from an instrument Edw. I.
„	„ Seal of Abbot John
„	Westbury College
„	Winchcombe Abbey—Seal of Abbot Richard Anselme
„	„ common Seal

Gloucestershire	Winchcombe Abbey—counter Seal
Hampshire	Netley Abbey—Seal of the Abbot
,,	,, common Seal
,,	,, ,,
,,	,, ,,
,,	Winchester Cathedral—common Seal
,,	,, counter Seal
Kent	Canterbury, Christ Church—common Seal—very ancient
,,	,, Christ Church, Monastery Seal
,,	,, ,, counter Seal
,,	,, Hospital of St. John, Northgate
,,	,, the Priory
,,	,, St. Augustine's Abbey
,,	,, St. Gregory's Priory—common Seal
,,	,, ,, counter Seal
Leicestershire	Leicester, Abbey of St. Mary de Pratis, 4 Edw. II.
,,	,, ,, 1534
,,	,, Austin Friars
,,	,, Black Friars
,,	,, Friars de Segre
,,	,, Grey Friars
Lincolnshire	Stamford, Austin Friars
,,	,, Black Friars
,,	,, Grey Friars
,,	,, White Friars
Middlesex	Houndslow, Trinitarian Friars, common Seal
,,	,, ,, Seal to a lease
,,	,, ,, Seal of the Provincial
,,	London, Austin Friars

Middlesex	London, Black Friars, common Seal
,,	,, ,, Seal to a deed
,,	,, ,, Seal to Surrender 30th Hen. VIII.
,,	,, Chapel on the Bridge, common and counter Seal
,,	,, ,, common Seal
,,	,, Charterhouse Priory
,,	,, Crutched Friars, Seal
,,	,, Seal to Surrender 30th Hen. VIII.
,,	,, Grey Friars
,,	,, Hospital of St. Bartholomew
,,	,, Priory of St. John of Jerusalem, common Seal
,,	,, ,, counter Seal
,,	,, ,, Seal of Prior Ernald
,,	,, St. Clare Minories Nunnery
,,	,, The Templars
,,	,, White Friars, common Seal
,,	,, ,, Seal to a lease
,,	St. Patrick of Saballo
,,	Savoy Hospital
,,	Westminster, the Abbey
,,	,, St. James's Hospital
Monmouthshire	Chepstow Priory
,,	Lantarnam Abbey
,,	Tintern Abbey
Norfolk	Norwich, Austin Friars
,,	,, Carmelite Friars
,,	,, Franciscan or Grey Friars
,,	,, Friars Minors
,,	,, Friars Preachers

Norfolk	Norwich, Friars of the Sack
,,	Wymondham Abbey
Nottinghamshire	Newark, Grey Friars
,,	Newstead Abbey, common Seal
,,	,, from Surrender 31st Hen. VIII.
Oxfordshire	Banbury Hospital
,,	Godstow Nunnery, common Seal
,,	,, Seal from Surrender 31st Hen. VIII.
,,	Oxford, Canterbury College
,,	,, Cardinal's College
,,	,, Carmelites or White Friars, common Seal
,,	,, ,, Seal of the Prior
,,	,, ,, from a deed
,,	,, Christ Church Cathedral, common Seal
,,	,, ,, Chapter Seal
,,	,, ,, counter Seal
,,	,, Friars Preachers
,,	,, Hospital of St. John
,,	,, St. Frideswide's Priory
,,	,, St. Mary Magdalene College
Pembrokeshire	Pull Priory
,,	St. David's Cathedral
Somersetshire	Athelney Abbey, common Seal
,,	,, Seal to Surrender 30th Hen. VIII.
,,	,, Seal of Abbot Benedict
,,	Barlynch Priory
,,	Bath Abbey
,,	Bridgwater Hospital, common Seal

Somersetshire	Bridgwater Hospital, Seal (Qy.—Receipt Seal?)
„	Bristol Abbey, common Seal
„	„ Seal of Abbot Hugh
„	„ Seal of Abbot John
„	Bristol, Black Friars
„	„ College of Calendaries
„	„ Hospital of Gaunts
„	„ Hospital of St. Mary Magdln.
„	„ St. John's Hospital
„	Bruton Abbey, common Seal
„	„ counter Seal
„	Clyve Abbey
„	Glastonbury Abbey, common Seal
„	„ counter Seal
„	„ Seal of the Abbot
„	Glastonbury Hospital
„	Henton Priory
„	Keynsham Priory, Seal of Abb. Morgan
„	„ common Seal
„	Michelney Abbey
„	Montacute Priory
„	Stavordale Priory
„	Taunton Priory
„	Wells Cathedral, common and counter Seal
„	„ Seal of the Precentor
„	Wells College of Vicars
„	„ St. John's Hospital
„	Witham Priory
„	Yevele, Seal of the Arch Priest
Suffolk	Dunwich, Friars Minors, common Seal
„	„ „ „

Surrey	Chertsey Abbey
Wiltshire	Farleigh Priory
„	Heytesbury Hospital, common Seal
„	„ modern Seal
„	Ivy Church or Ederose Priory
„	Kingswood Abbey, common Seal
„	„ counter Seal
„	„ Seal of the Abbot
„	„ Seal of Abbot William
„	Lacock Nunnery
„	„ Seal of the Abbess
„	Longleat Priory
„	Maiden Bradley Priory, common and counter Seal
„	„ Seal of Prior and Procurator
„	Malmesbury Abbey
„	Marlborough, White Friars
„	Okeburn Priory
„	Pulton Priory
„	Salisbury Cathedral, Seal of the Dean and Chapter
„	„ Seal of Nicholas Longspeed, the Treasurer
Yorkshire	Beverley, Friars Preachers, com. Seal
„	„ „ „
„	Doncaster, Grey Friars
„	North Allerton, White Friars
„	Richmond, Grey Friars
„	York, Austin Friars, common Seal
„	„ „ „
„	„ Black Friars
„	„ Friars Preachers, common and counter Seal

Yorkshire	Friars Preachers, common Seal
„	„ Grey Friars, common Seal
„	„ „ Seal of the Warden
„	„ White Friars

MISCELLANEOUS.

Drysburgh Monastery
Friars Carmelites
Friars Minors in England
Friars Preachers in England

„

Melros Abbey	Loose Seal
„	Seal of the Abbot
„	„
Saint Augustine	General Seal of the Order
„	Provincial Seal of the Order in England
St. John of Jerusalem	Seal of the rights and privileges of the Order
„	Seal of Prior John Weston

St. Thomas's Hospital at Rome

Somersetshire Archæological & Natural History Society.

1858.

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With the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society.

The Archæological Institute of Great Britain.
The Ecclesiological Society.
The Bristol and West of England Architectural Society.
The Architectural Society of Northampton.
The Sussex Archæological Society.
The British Archæological Association.
The Surrey Archæological Society.
The Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society.
The Kilkenny and South-East of Ireland Archæological Society.
The Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History.
Societie Vaudoise des Sciences Naturelles, Lausanne.
The Lancashire Historic Society.
The Chester Local Archæological Society.
The Society of Antiquaries.
The Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society.
University College, Toronto.

Rules.

I.—THIS Society shall be denominated "THE SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY;" and its objects shall be, the cultivation of, and collecting information on, Archæology and Natural History, in their various branches, but more particularly in connection with the County of Somerset.

II.—The Society shall consist of a Patron, elected for life; a President; Vice-Presidents; General, and District or Local Secretaries; and a Treasurer, elected at each Anniversary Meeting; with a Committee of twelve, six of whom shall go out annually by rotation, but may be re-elected. No person shall be elected on the Committee until he shall have been six months a member of the Society.

III.—Anniversary General Meetings shall be held for the purpose of electing the Officers, of receiving the Report of the Committee for the past year, and of transacting all other necessary business, at such time and place as the Committee shall appoint; of which Meetings three weeks' notice shall be given to the members.

IV.—There shall also be a General Meeting fixed by the Committee, for the purpose of receiving Reports, reading Papers, and transacting business. All members shall have the privilege of introducing one friend to the Anniversary and General Meetings.

V.—The Committee is empowered to call Special Meetings of the Society, upon receiving a requisition signed by ten members. Three weeks' notice of such Special Meeting, and its object, shall be given to each member.

VI.—The affairs of the Society shall be directed by the Committee (of which the Officers of the Society shall be *ex-officio* members) which shall hold Monthly Meetings for receiving Reports from the Secretaries and sub-Committees, and for transacting other necessary business; five of the Committee shall be a quorum. Members may attend the Monthly Committee Meetings, after the official business has been transacted.

VII.—The Chairman, at Meetings of the Society, shall have a casting vote, in addition to his vote as a member.

VIII.—One (at least) of the Secretaries shall attend each Meeting, and shall keep a record of its proceedings. All Manuscripts and Communications, and the other property of the Society, shall be under the charge of the Secretaries.

IX.—Candidates for admission as members shall be proposed by two members at any of the General or Committee Meetings, and the election shall be determined by ballot at the next Committee or General Meeting; three-fourths of the members present balloting shall elect. The rules of the Society shall be subscribed by every person becoming a member.

X.—Ladies shall be eligible as members of the Society without ballot, being proposed by two members, and approved by the majority of the Meeting.

XI.—Each member shall pay ten shillings on admission to

the Society, and ten shillings as an Annual Subscription, which shall become due on the first of January in each year, and shall be paid in advance.

XII.—Donors of Ten Guineas or upwards, shall be members for life.

XIII.—At General Meetings of the Society the Committee may recommend persons to be balloted for as Honorary or Corresponding Members.

XIV.—When any office shall become vacant, or any new appointment shall be requisite, the Committee shall have power to fill up the same; such appointments shall remain in force only till the next General Meeting, when they shall be either confirmed or annulled.

XV.—The Treasurer shall receive all Subscriptions and Donations made to the Society, and shall pay all accounts passed by the Committee; he shall keep a book of receipts and payments, which he shall produce whenever the Committee shall require it; the accounts shall be audited previously to the Anniversary Meeting by two Members of the Committee, chosen for that purpose; and an abstract of them shall be read at the Meeting.

XVI.—No change shall be made in the Laws of the Society, except at a General or Special Meeting, at which twelve members at least shall be present. Of the proposed change a month's notice shall be given to the Secretaries, who shall communicate the same to each member three weeks before the Meeting.

XVII.—Papers read at Meetings of the Society, and considered by the Committee of sufficient interest for publication, shall be forwarded (with the author's consent) to such periodical as shall be determined by the Committee to be the best for the purpose, with a request that a number of such papers may be printed separately, for distribution to the members of the Society, either gratuitously or for such payment as may be agreed on.

XVIII.—No religious or political discussions shall be permitted at Meetings of the Society.

XIX.—That any person contributing Books or Specimens to the Museum shall be at liberty to resume possession of them in

the event of the property of the Society ever being sold, or transferred to any other county. Also, persons shall have liberty to deposit Books or specimens for a specific time only.

N.B.—One of the objects of the Society shall be to collect, by donation or purchase, a Library and Museum, more particularly illustrating the History (Natural, Civil, and Ecclesiastical) of the County of Somerset.

*** *It is requested that Contributions to the Museum or Library be sent to the Curator, at the Society's Rooms, Taunton.*

List of Members.

1858

Those marked * are Life Members.

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